Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 18, 1933

HARDWOOD PITCH

Uniform Quality.

We are prepared to meet all specifications.
Flowpoints 80°C. to 120°C.

Especially prepared for the rubber industry.

C I C
Trade Mark

rec'd 12/18/33

Cleveland-Cliffs

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO.
Union Trust Building — Cleveland, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1815

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

William H. Hayward, *Pres.* Edward M. Johnson, *Vice-Pres. and Treas.* Joseph A. Bryan, *Vice-Pres.*
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Sole Agents for BELLE ALKALI CO., BELLE, W. VA.
Manufacturers of
LIQUID CHLORINE — BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

BROKERS INDUSTRIAL AND FINE CHEMICALS

Since 1918 we have been serving many of the largest producers and consumers here and abroad with a service that has gained their

CONFIDENCE

Let Us Serve You

H. H. ROSENTHAL CO., INC.

CAledonia 5-6540 — NEW YORK CITY — 25 East 26th Street

K_2O

United States Distributors of European Potash Salts

Muriate of Potash
80-85% KCl

Sulphate of Potash
90-95% K_2SO_4

Sulphate of Potash-Magnesia
48-53% K_2SO_4

Manure Salts
30% K_2O

High Grade Kainit
20% K_2O

Kainit
14% K_2O

N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY., Inc.

OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

New York Offices: 19 West 44th Street

Hurt Building, ATLANTA, GA. — Lampton Building, JACKSON, MISS. — Baltimore Trust Bldg., BALTIMORE, MD. — Buckingham Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Pacific Coast Reps.: Wilson and George Meyer & Co., San Francisco, California

U-S-POTASH

MANURE SALTS 25%-30% K_2O

MURIATE OF POTASH 60-62% K_2O

Mine and Refinery near Carlsbad, New Mexico

◆ ◆ ◆

UNITED STATES POTASH CO.
342 Madison Avenue, New York

WM. S. GRAY & CO.

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

U. S. P.

FORMALDEHYDE

40% by Volume

PUBLICKER, INCORPORATED

Chemical Products Division

Producers of

N BUTYL ALCOHOL

Tanks -- Carloads -- Drums -- Cans

COAST TO COAST DISTRIBUTION

Executive Offices: 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

Guaranteed 99½% to 100% Pure

BORAX

BORIC ACID

Refined and U.S.P.

» Crystal » Granulated » Powdered » Impalpable »
» Calcined » Anhydrous »
Borax Glass — Manganese Borate — Ammonium Borate

Samples on request

PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY
Dept. Q
51 Madison Avenue, New York
CHICAGO — LOS ANGELES

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Comprising Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, New York Drug Bulletin, Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, Soap Makers' Journal, Oil and Paint Review, International Petroleum Reporter.

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., 12 Gold Street, New York. Telephone John 4-2357; Cable Address, Reporter, N Y.
Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary.

Advertising rates furnished upon application; questionable advertisements refused. Closing Dates—Display advertisements, Wednesday noon; classified, Thursday noon.

Subscription Price per Year: United States, $5; Canada and other foreign countries, $10; payable in advance.
Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

Volume 124 MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1933 Number 27

Contents of This Issue

General Features

Editorials:—
What Sort of Drug Control? 15
When the PRA Is Ended 15

Obituaries:—
Kelly, G. A., Jr. 16
Newell, Dr. L. C. 16

Advertisers' Index 61

Bids Wanted 41
Chemical Price Trends 16
Classified Advertisements 60
Contracts Awarded 42
Foreign Trade Openings 31

Late Market Developments 2
Prices Current 5
Scientific and Professional Services 53
Trade Briefs 16, 30, 52
Where You Can Sell 37

News, Technical, and Statistical Articles

Atwood Visits Baltimore P. & V. Production Club 30
Alcohol Makers Get Permits 16
Baltimore Drug Bowlers 30
Bliss Succeeds Doran in Alcohol Bureau 42
C. S. A. Party Dec. 28 42
Cottonseed Statistics: August-November 47
Calvert Drug Co. Elects 36
Chemical Salesmen to Elect 24
Consolidated Chemical Building at Woburn 16
Chicago Paint Club Will Vote Dec. 20 30
Cleveland Paint Club Probes CWA Policies 30
Denver Oil Bowlers 31
DuPont Acquires Carrier Unit 49
DuPont Offers Licenses for Lacquer Manufacture 19
Dividends Declared 60
Drug-Chemical Dinner March 8 19
Drug Trade Rejects NRA Board 17
Dye Imports Turn Upward 17
Emerson Trust Tax Adjusted 16
Freeport Mining Louisiana Sulphur 44
Gum Importers Elect 33
Germany Raises Pigment Duties 30
Humble Oil to Split Shares 32
Hunter Chemists Plan Prize 44
Insulin Duty Raised by U. K. 36
Insecticide, Disinfectant Manufacturers Discuss Code 17
Lead Spray Residue Tolerance Reduced 24
Liggett Co. to Be Sold 52
Montreal Production Club Told About Naphthenates 31
N. Y. Drug Bowlers 36
National Oil Marketers Organize 52
NRA Takes Over Codes from AAA 16
NRA Postpones Probe of Price-Boosting Charges 16
NRA Representatives on Code Authorities Named 16
New England Paint Club Has Christmas Party 30
N. Y. Paint Technicians to Hear Two Speakers 30
Oil Companies Plan Market-Support Pool 19
Patterson-Sargent Income 31
Peigneur Sulphur Lease Attacked 16
Potash Co. of America to Start Operations 19
Retail Trade Employees to Pay Code Expenses 16
Screen Mills Described in Folder 24
Shellac Importers Submit Research Pact 33
Standard-Vacuum Oil Proposal Gets Approval 31
Sulphuric Acid Made by Fertilizer Makers 19
Textile Chemists Re-elect Rose 49
Tariff Commission Issues Rules for NRA Charges 16
Tugwell Bill to Be Basis of Drug Law Revision 17
United Carbon Issues Booklet 29
U. S. Tax Revision Will Be Discussed 19
Weiss Heads N. Y. Chemists 24

Import, Export, and Coastwise Shipments

Imports:—
Baltimore 55
Boston 55
Claymont 55
Galveston 55
Houston 55
Los Angeles 55
Mobile 56
New Orleans 56
New York 54
New York in Transit 53
Norfolk 56

Imports Continued:—
Pensacola 56
Philadelphia 56
San Francisco 56
Wilmington 56

Exports:—
Baltimore 57
Baton Rouge 57
Beaumont 57
Boston 57

Exports Continued:—
Galveston 57
Gulfport 57
Houston 57
Los Angeles 57
Mobile 57
New Orleans 58
New York 56
Norfolk 58
Pensacola 58
Philadelphia 58
Port Arthur 58
San Francisco 58

Exports Continued:—
Savannah 59
Tampa 59
Houston 59
Los Angeles 59
San Francisco 59

Coastwise Shipments:—
Corpus Christi 59
Galveston 59

Cargo Ship Arrivals 59
Recent Charters 59

Market Reports

Heavy Chemicals 21
Acids 23
Insecticides 24

Coaltar Chemicals 26
Acids 26
Basic Products 26
Colors 26
Other Intermediates 26

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Chemical 27
Colors in Oil 28
Driers 29
Dry Colors 28
Glues 29
Lacquer Materials 29
Metal Leaf 29
Metallic Lead and Zinc 29
Other Paint Materials 29
Pigments 27
Varnish Gums 29
Window Glass 29

Naval Stores 31
Other Naval Stores 31
Rosin 31
Turpentine 31

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal 32
Flaxseed 32
Linseed Cake and Meal 32
Linseed Oil 32

Gums, Waxes, and Shellac 33
Gums 33
Shellac 33
Waxes 33

Drugs and Fine Chemicals 35

Botanical Drugs and Spices 39
Balsams 39
Barks 39
Beans 39
Berries 39
Flowers 39
Herbs and Leaves 39
Miscellaneous 40
Roots 40
Seeds 40
Spices 40

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals 43
Aromatic Chemicals 44
Essential Oils 43

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils 45
Animal Oils 46
Copra 46
Fats and Greases 46
Fatty Acids 46
Fish Oils 46
Vegetable Oils 45

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal 47
Cottonseed, Cake, and Meal 47
Cottonseed Oil 47

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Tanstuffs 49
Chemicals 49
Dyestuffs 49
Sizing Materials 49
Tanning Materials 49

Fertilizer Materials 50
Ammoniates 50
Phosphates 50
Potashes 50
Sulphur and Pyrites 50

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels 51
Fuels and Lubricants 52
Lighter Fractions 51
Petrolatums and Waxes 52
Solvents and Diluents 51

Closing Market Developments

Miscellaneous Oils Quiet

Tallow was quiet at the week end and the market had an easy appearance though no quotable change occurred in prices. Grease was also easy owing to an absence of demand of consequence. Chinawood oil was reported as somewhat steadier abroad but the tone of domestic markets remained easy in the absence of any improvement in demand.

Perilla oil was quiet but offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone. The general list of oils, fats and greases was quiet with the prevailing tone steady.

Shellac Strong

Prices for shellac were strong late last week, following the advance in quotations for orange, bone dry, and shellac varnish.

The foreign markets were well maintained. Business showed continued gain in activity.

Philadelphia Gasoline Higher

Tankwagon and retail gasoline prices advanced 1c. per gallon at the close of last week. Posted prices, exclusive of taxes, are 11c. per gallon tankwagon and 11½c. at retail.

Heavy Chemicals Firms

The market for industrial chemicals at the close of the week. Contract shipments on low priced 1933 contracts continued heavy, but spot demand was dull. Soda cyanide prices for 1934 were unchanged. Tin salts were steady, with the basic metal quoted at 53½c. per pound. Lacquer materials prices for 1934 had not reached the trade up until a late hour Friday.

SOUTHWARK BRAND

WHITING
PARIS WHITE

We manufacture Whiting, Paris White from selected Imported Chalk using absolutely no adulterants.

The QUALITY is guaranteed
The SERVICE unexcelled

Your inquiries are welcome

Southwark Manufacturing Company

ESTABLISHED 1880

Factory and Home Office: CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

SOUTHWARK BRAND

Barrett Standard CHEMICALS

PHENOL (Natural)
U. S. P. 39.5° — 40° M. PT.
TECHNICAL 39° M. PT.
TECHNICAL 82-84% AND 90-92%

CRESOL
U. S. P., META PARA, ORTHO, SPECIAL FRACTIONS

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
99% STRAW COLOR AND 95% DARK

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
CRUDE, REFINED CHIPPED, FLAKE AND BALL

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR*
PARACOUMARONE-INDENE RESIN

BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
REFINED, DENATURING AND COMMERCIAL

PICOLINES

QUINOLINES

FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS

HYDROCARBON OIL

SHINGLE STAIN OIL

SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

BENZOL

TOLUOL - XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

HI-FLASH NAPHTHA

INTELLIGENT advice and cooperation of an experienced Technical Staff are available to you without obligation.

'Phone, wire or write for information on any Barrett Standard Chemical.

The Barrett Company
40 Rector Street
New York, N. Y.

* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

B

NOTHING CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF *LACQUER*

1 *Lacquer dries rapidly*—in minutes, not hours. When production is at peak speed, lacquer easily keeps pace. When schedules are slowed down, lacquer permits quick finishing as orders are received—no finished stocks need be carried.

2 *Lacquer does not wrinkle*—all coats unite into one solid, uniform film. Each succeeding coat merges into the preceding, welding all into one uniform, smooth film.

3 *Lacquer dries hard*—and then remains unaltered. A lacquer finish does not check or craze on aging. Neither heat nor cold affects it.

4 *Lacquer is stable* in the drum or can, no matter how long it may be stored. It does not form seeds or granules, nor does it skin-over.

5 *Lacquer produces a surface* free from grit and dirt. Because it does not form granules on standing in drum or can, and because it dries so quickly that dust and insects are prevented from lodging in the drying coating, lacquered surfaces are remarkably smooth.

6 *Lacquer 'spots-out' easily* and perfectly. Spots, blemishes, and damaged areas are easily touched up; the recoated section blends so perfectly with the surrounding area that the repaired spot cannot be detected.

7 *Lacquer is print-proof.* After the brief period required for drying, lacquered articles can be stacked or crated for shipment without fear of printing. No matter how hot the day, lacquer will not soften.

8 *Lacquer does not water-spot.* It is very resistant to the action of water—it will not whiten.

9 *Lacquer cleans more easily.* No other coating can compare with it for ease of cleaning. Soaps and cleaning compounds may be used freely—they cannot harm lacquer.

10 *Lacquer is stain-proof.* It resists the action of alcohol, oil, gasoline, and all ordinary stains.

11 *Lacquer can be 'tailor-made'* to exactly meet the needs of practically every user of protective coatings. No other finish has such a wide range of adaptability.

12 *Lacquer is long-lived*—and retains its beauty. Because of the resistance which lacquer offers to all destructive influences, its life is exceptionally long. And because of the ease with which it can be cleaned and polished, lacquer retains its beauty for remarkably long periods of time.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acetal, drums	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.85
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.10 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.10½@	—
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.45 @	2.25
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.40
Acid:—			
*Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.91 @	3.16
carboys	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.65
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
carboys	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.88 @	6.18
carboys	100 lbs.	6.38 @	6.63
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.85 @	7.10
carboys	100 lbs.	7.35 @	7.60
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.83 @	8.08
carboys	100 lbs.	8.32 @	8.57
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.28 @	8.56
carboys	100 lbs.	8.78 @	9.19
glacial, natural, U.S.P., commercial, barrels	100 lbs.	10.02	@10.27
carboys	100 lbs.	10.52	@10.77
C. P., carboys	100 lbs.	14.00 @	—
synthetic, 90½ p.c. aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	10.02 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.27 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 98.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	10.52 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.77 @	—
pure, 20 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.25
carboys	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.75
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.53 @	4.78
carboys	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.60 @	7.85
carboys	100 lbs.	8.10 @	8.35
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.62 @	9.87
carboys	100 lbs.	10.12 @	10.37
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.16 @	3.43
carboys	100 lbs.	3.65 @	3.93
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	6.30
carboys	100 lbs.	6.25 @	6.80
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.48 @	6.73
carboys	100 lbs.	6.98 @	7.28
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.10 @	7.77
carboys	100 lbs.	7.60 @	8.27
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.90 @	8.87
carboys	100 lbs.	8.57 @	9.37
Acetic, anhydride, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04¾
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White)			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.53 @	.56
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00	@95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00	@105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00	@110.00
barrels	ton.	105.00	@110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys.	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chicago, barrels	lb.	2.10 @	—
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums, del'vd N. Y.		.12½@	.15½
Cinnamic, redined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cresylic, low boiling, drums	gal.	.50 @	—
high boiling, drums	gal.	.55 @	—
Crotonic	lb.	.50 @	1.90
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Epsilon, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.12 @	.13
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Glucenic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl.	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
lead carboys	lb.	.09 @	.09½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.12½@	.13
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.15 @	.15½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c., demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Koch, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Lactic, 44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.55 @	.57
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.53 @	.55
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Naphthenic, drums	lb.	.11 @	.11½
contracts	lb.	.10 @	—
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming)			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12¾
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Peri, barrels	lb.	.62 @	—
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	3.25
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.07 @	.07½
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.09 @	.10½
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 98 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
80 p.c., to 85 p.c., drums	lb.	.15 @	.17½
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Rincinoleic	lb.	.20 @	.28
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
single pressed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.12¼@	.12¾
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.46 @	1.51
technical, works, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd.	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.25½@	—
kegs	lb.	.26 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
kegs	lb.	.25½@	—
Imported, crystals, in bond, bags	100 lbs.	324 francs	
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Tungstic, technical, kegs	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	2.20 @	2.45
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Root, bales	lb.	.15½@	.16
Aconitine alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar, agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.55 @	.56
No. 2, bales	lb.	.50 @	.51
No. 3, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Albumen—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.12 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.45 @	.53
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.90 @	—
imported, cases	lb.	.85 @	.87
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.157 @	—
tanks, delivered	lb.	.143 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.85 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.09½@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.10½@	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.086 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.076 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Alcohol, Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
denatured, completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.34 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.40 @	.42
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
anhydrous, 5c, higher.			
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
anhydrous, 5c, higher.			
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15 @	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16 @	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17 @	.18
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can.	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums.	gal.	.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.83
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.10¼@	.10½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
gourds, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
Socrotine, kegs	lb.	.34 @	.35
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
Alphanaphthol, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.63
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.50
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina acetate, c.p., 20 p.c., solution, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, up to 100 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs	lb.	.05 @	—
45,000 lbs and up	lb.	.04 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.08½
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16½
Oleate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.19 @	.20
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.12¼@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.17 @	.18
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	1.50
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.60 @	1.75
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.80
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin powder (see Bronze powder).	lb.	.2290@	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	28.00	@35.00
Amidopyrene, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.04½@	—
refrigeration, tanks	lb.	.05½@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aidehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.72 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.85½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.40
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.06 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
casks	lb.	.07 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal)			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.90
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.55 @	3.60
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 30 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.06
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels, kegs	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11½
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.43
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11½
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, f.o.b. cars, producing points or ports, December delivery, bulk,	ton.	25.00 @	—
200-lb. bags	ton.	27.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	28.00 @	—
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No price	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, Dec. shipment, European, bulk	ton.	25.00 @	—
bags	ton.	27.00	Nom.
Japanese, bulk	ton.	No prices	
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.50 @	—
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, bbls. car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.80
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.40 @	4.90
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14½	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16½
(from pentane), delivered, tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.128 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	.95 @	1.80
Chloride, normal, works, drums	lb.	.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.133 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.95
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.65 @	1.25
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Angelica root, domestic, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
imported, natural, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
twisted, bales	lb.	.70 @	.75
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.16½@	.17½
tanks	lb.	.15 @	—
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
star, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.05 @	2.60
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.07½@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.11
Salt, 62% to 65%, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.24
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.43
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas, freight allowed, pale, ivory, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09½
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.06
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	23.70	@28.00
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.27
double barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
triple barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12 @	.13
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	5.50 @	5.75
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.07 @	.08
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.14 @	.15
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.14½@	.15
Root, bales	lb.	.38 @	.40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¼
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.40 @	.43
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Red, imported, cases	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles	lb.	1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.35 @	.36
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.13
California, barrels	ton	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00	@150.00
car lots, bags	ton.	30.00	@50.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50	@32.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00	@58.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00	@60.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	18.00	@21.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels,	ton.	28.00	@35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.25 @	5.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	2.50 @	2.55

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	2.50 @	3.00
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton.	45.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	45.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50	@61.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, C.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	72.00	@74.00
less car lots, del'v'd N. Y., barrels, bags	ton.	88.00	@97.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.50 @	4.85
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.31
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels	ton.	28.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.50 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk	ton.	19.00 @	—
Imported, ground, o/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	37.00	@41.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00

Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Bentonite, yellow, bags	ton.	35.00 @	36.40
white, bags	ton.	39.40 @	—
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.60 @	.62
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.80 @	1.80
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.67 @	.69
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	.56 @	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Formate, cans	lb.	2.75 @	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	5.00
Berberis root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs	lb.	.53 @	.55
Beth root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.30 @	—
Nitrate, crystals, jars	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.95 @	3.00
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
fiber drums	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.60 @	—
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	—
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	4.08 @	4.13
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.40 @	—
Subsalicylate, 82@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.45 @	3.50
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.20 @	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans	lb.	3.30 @	3.35
Black—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22 @	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
cartons	lb.	.05¾@	—
cases	lb.	.06½@	—
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.0272@	.0275
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0282@	.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
uncompressed, cases	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
varnish grade, highest, bags	lb.	.35 @	.55
medium, bags	lb.	.16 @	.26
Coach, in japan, cans	lb.	.42 @	.44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.17
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32 @	—
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
Magnetic, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
special high-grade, bbls.	lb.	.26 @	.42
velvet, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
in oil, cans	gal.	5.09 @	—
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw, root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.18
Black haw, tree bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
by-product, car lots, works	ton.	60.00	@65.00
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.90 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.05 @	2.50
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk	unit.	2.60 @	—
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	2.35 @	—
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, December shipment, c.i.f. ports, bags	unit.	3.00 @	—
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Blue—			
Alkali, toner, barrels	lb.	.90 @	—
1934 contracts	lb.	.90 @	—
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
1934 contracts	lb.	.35½@	—
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
1934 contracts	lb.	.35½@	—
in oil, cans	gal.	8.93 @	—
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
1934 contracts	lb.	.35½@	—
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.25
grinding grades, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.30
jobbing grades, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.10
lithographic grades, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.30
in oil, cans	quarts.	2.20 @	—
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Bluedag root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs	lb.	.84 @	.86
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.90 @	4.50
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	24.00	@25.00
Indian	No prices		
South American, to arrive,	ton.	25.50 @	—
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	20.00	@21.00
imported, 1-1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports	ton.	26.00 @	—
meal steamed, domestic, 2 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	21.00	@22.00
imported, bags	ton.	25.50 @	—
Boneset leaves, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Borax, technical, 99¼ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	46.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	40.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	50.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton.	55.00	@60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	41.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	51.00 @	—
Borax, technical, powdered, car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	45.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	55.00 @	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher.			
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls.	lb.	.08½@	.10½
powder, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.10¾
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	2.00
Brasilwood, sticks, shipment	ton.	36.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36 @	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.38 @	—
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43 @	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk	lb.	.50 @	.75
linings, bulk	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho. grades	lb.	.40 @	.55
moulding	lb.	.55 @	.80
printing ink	lb.	.70 @	1.10
radiators	lb.	.45 @	.50
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.09 @	.11
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
in oil, cans	gal.	5.73 @	—
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03 @	—
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¾@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	—
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	—
in oil, best grades, cans	gal.	4.45 @	—
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
in oil, cans	gal.	4.45 @	—
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.20 @	.21
sulphate, cans	oz.	.12 @	.13
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Berries, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05½@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.11 @	.13
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	—
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
tankcars	lb.	.10 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.55 @	.58
Lactate, drums	lb.	.29 @	—
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20 @	.22
works, drums	lb.	.21½@	.25
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25 @	.30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.30 @	—

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Iodine, bottles, jars	lb.	3.55 @	3.60
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.55 @	.60
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more, bulk	lb.	2.15 @	—
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases	lb.	2.20 @	2.30
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.87 @	4.92
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.25 @	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		3.00 @	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.09
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60 @	.63
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05 @	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.75 @	1.95
drums	100 lbs.	1.75 @	1.95
car lots, works, drums.	ton.	19.50 @	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums.	ton.	19.50 @	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	1.85
car lots, works, drums.	ton.	17.50 @	—
imported, shipment, casks	ton.	17.50	@18.50
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125 lb. barrels	lb.	.47 @	—
25-pound lots	lb.	.54 @	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	—
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@13.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60 @	.85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.55 @	3.60
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, c.i.f. ports, bags	ton.	25.50 @	—
1934 delivery	ton.	26.50 @	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.09¾
dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags, unit.		.80	Nom.
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Sulpnate (see plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous, tins	lb.	.75 @	.80
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.58 @	.60
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.23 @	—
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.55 @	.56
tablets, tins	lb.	.60 @	.61
powdered, cases	lb.	.55 @	.56
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.	lb.	.16 @	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
Morocco, bags	lb.	.04½@	.15
Turkish, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.09 @	.09¾
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10 @	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set.	.08½@	.08¾
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.09 @	.09¾
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases,	set.	.12 @	.20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.14 @	.16
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
powdered, boxes	lb.	3.50 @	3.60
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.50 @	1.55
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
Carbazole, 98-99 p.c., drums	lb.	.70 @	.80
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.55 @	.65
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06 @	.06
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.07¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08½@	—
commercial, car lots, drums,	lb.	.05¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06 @	—
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	.80 @	1.20
decorticated, cases	lb.	.66 @	.67
green, bags	lb.	.50 @	.52
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Cascara segrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
two years, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
new crop, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10¾@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
30 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.12¼@	.13
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15½@	—
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.16 @	—
Cassia Batavia, No. 1, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12¼
No. 3, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
shortstick, bales	lb.	.11 @	.11½
China, rolls, selected, cases	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
broken, extra, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Saigon, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.11 @	.12
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09
Castile soap, white, 40-lb. case	lb.	20.00 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.26
Castoreum, cans	lb.	10.00	@18.00
synthetic, bottles	lb.	19.00 @	—
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, bags	ton.	17.50 @	—
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, Dec. shipment, bags	ton.	21.50	Nom.
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.34 @	.35
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.15 @	.16
black, mixed	lb.	.04½@	.05½
colored, single	lb.	.05 @	—
transparent	lb.	.16 @	.17
ivory, grained	lb.	.13 @	.14
ungrained	lb.	.13 @	.14
shavings, amber	lb.	.10½@	.12½
colored, mixed	lb.	.05 @	.08
ivory	lb.	.11 @	.12
white	lb.	.11 @	.12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80 @	.90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00 @	—
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cement, Portland, white, delivered, N. Y., 10-bag lots, 94-lb bags	bag.	1.75 @	—
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.65 @	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels,	lb.	.25 @	—
works, 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.28 @	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
heavy, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Roman, bales	lb.	.65 @	.70
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.01¾
tanks	lb.	.01¼@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.04¾@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00 @	15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.85 @	.90
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05¼@	—
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07½@	—
tanks, single unit, works, freight equalized	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
multiple unit, over 3, 100 lbs.		2.00 @	—
multiple unit, 1-3, 100 lbs.		2.25 @	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins	lb.	3.00 @	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.20 @	.21
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	.90 @	1.25
Chrome acetate, 74@78 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
Cinchona bars, quills, short, bags	lb.	.55 @	.60
long, cases	lb.	.60 @	.65
broken, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
chips, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.80 @	.87
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.47 @	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.50 @	.58
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.34 @	—
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.75 @	—
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales,	lb.	.12 @	.12½
No. 2, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.20
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.57 @	—
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.12¼@	.13
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.11¼@	.12
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	8.50 @	9.00
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	1.34 @	1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66 @	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.40
solid, 8¼ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12¼@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41 @	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.75 @	10.00
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.34 @	.40
Teneriffe, silver, bags	lb.	.37 @	.41
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.35 @	.40
Cocoa butter, bulk, car lots, bags	lb.	.10½@	.10¾
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.70	@12.45
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	10.50	@10.55
Phosphate, cans	oz.	9.00 @	9.05
Sulphate, cans	oz.	10.50	@10.55
Codliver oil (See oils)			
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05¾@	.06
blue, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	24.00	@25.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.50 @	.55
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Colocynth, pulp, bales	lb.	.20 @	.22
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.32 @	.33
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.34 @	.35
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.19¾
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.44
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.07 @	5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.15½@	.17
red, commercial, 50-75 p.c., kegs	lb.	.12½@	.17
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	14.00	@16.00
barrels	ton.	16.00	@17.00
bulk	ton.	12.00	@13.00
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0140@	.0150
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags,	lb.	.05½@	.06
bleached, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.04	—
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.09 @	—
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.82 @	.87
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Cottonseed hull, ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35 @	—
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.10 @	3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
so-called, bales	lb.	.06 @	.08
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Cream tartar, crystals, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
kegs	lb.	.18½@	.19
powder, granular, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18
kegs	lb.	.18 @	.18½
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45 @	.47
Beechwood, bottles	lb.	.85 @	.90
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40 @	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks	gal.	.11 @	.13
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10 @	.13
III, works, tanks	gal.	.09 @	.13
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36 @	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags	lb.	.28 @	.30
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.33 @	.35
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.23
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.19 @	.19½
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales,	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lot, sales	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04½@	—
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c., nitrogen, domestic, pulverized, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, bags	unit.	1.07½@	—
granular, delivered, bags	ton.	34.00	@36.00
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
granular, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.04
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04
German, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
Moellon, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
English, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
German, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Derris root, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
powdered	lb.	.30 @	.31
Dextrin, British gum, bags,	100 lbs.	3.87 @	4.07
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	3.62 @	3.82
white, bags	100 lbs.	3.47 @	3.67
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
tapioca, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
small lots	lb.	.77 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.20½@	—
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35 @	2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags	ton.	60.00	@80.00
less car lots, bags	ton.	75.00	@95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.20¼@	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31¾@	—
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.26 @	.27
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.52 @	.54
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums,	lb.	.27 @	.30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums	lb.	.26 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.25 @	—
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.32 @	.33
Diglycol oleate, barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Dimethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½@	—
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.29 @	.30
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
purified, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.19½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
Dinitrotoluene oil, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.46 @	.47
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls.	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.24
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.05 @	1.25
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.35
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton	34.00	@36.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06¼
Doggrass, root, cut, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Dragon's blood, mass cases	lb.	.65 @	.85
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.83 @	1.00
Duboisine sulphate vials	oz.	34.50	@35.00

Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00	@ 8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Dye, coaltar:—			
Color Index No.			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.10	@ 1.35
20 Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50	@ .54
24 Sundan I	lb.	1.00	@ 1.20
27 Orange G	lb.	.60	@ .70
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	@ .54
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	@ .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
58 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
97 Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35	@ .40
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@ .60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@ .95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@ .80
151 Orange II	lb.	.28	@ .36
166 Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
176 Fast red A	lb.	.60	@ .75
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@ 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@ .90
190 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32	@ .40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
210 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
224 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@ .80
225 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@ .80
246 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@ .70
253 Brilliant concent	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
258 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@ .80
269 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.80	@ .85
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@ .85
426 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	.44	@ .46
332 Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44	@ .46
364 Paper yellow	lb.	.88	@ .90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	@ .70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@ 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.50	@ .75
408 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@ .30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60	@ .70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@ .85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	@ 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40	@ .42½
496 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	@ .50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@ .80
512 Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 2B	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@ 1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@ .50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@ .45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.75	@ .90
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@ 1.50
626 Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00	@ 3.00
666 Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
680 Methyl violet	lb.	.85	@ .90
692 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	@ 2.00
794 Phosphin	lb.	1.50	@ 1.55
812 Primulin	lb.	.50	@ .52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
848 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	@ .50
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	@ .25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40	@ 1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	@ .50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	@ —
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	@ .54
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	@ .50
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	@ .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15	@ .18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75	@ .80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).			

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.40	@ .41
spray, cases	lb.	.42	@ .44
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
dark, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08½	@ .10
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14	@ .15
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.16	@ .18
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	15.00	@15.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Ephredrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles—oz.		1.40	@ —
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.15	@ —
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins, crystals	oz.	1.15	@ —
powder	oz.	1.20	@ —
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20	@ —
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ —
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
less car lots, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@ .08
imported, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.50
bags	100 lbs.	2.00	A 2.10
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.40	@ .41
Spanish, bags	lb.	.40	@ .42
Eserine alkaloid, bottles, vials,	oz.	42.00	@42.25
Salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	23.00	@23.25
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	23.00	@23.25
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09	@ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22	@ .23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36	@ .37
washed, drums	lb.	.34	@ .35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.09	@ —
Acetic, drums	lb.	.12	@ —
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles	lb.	.75	@ .77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums	lb.	.06½	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.07½	@ —
tankwagon	lb.	.08	@ —
anhydrous, car lots, drums	lb.	.09½	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.08½	@ —
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10	@ .12
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50	@ .55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22	@ .24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40	@ 4.50
Crotonate	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.70	@ 5.75
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30	@ .33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½	@ .50
cans	lb.	.52	@ .55
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	.88	@ .90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65	@ .70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.06	@ .09
Ethylenegiycol, refined, drums	lb.	.26	@ .29
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21	@ .23
tanks, works	lb.	.19	@ —
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@ —
tanks, works	lb.	.14	@ —
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16½	@ .17
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½	@ .18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	@ —
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45	@ .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½	@ —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55	@ —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60	@ —
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	2.00	@ 2.40
Euphorbia, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .08

F

Feldspar, Maine, pottery, works, bulk	ton.	15.50	@16.50
North Carolina, works, bulk,	ton.	15.00	@16.00
enamel, 100 mesh, works	ton.	13.50	@14.50
glass, 20 mesh, works	ton.	10.00	@11.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.07½	@ .08
German, large, bags	lb.	.22	@ .23
small, bags	lb.	.15	@ .16
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.04½	@ .04¾
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	7.50	@ 8.00
Oregon, barrels	gal.	1.10	@ 1.30
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.13	@ .15
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, unit-ton.			No prices.
North Carolina producing points, bulk	ton.	30.00	Nom.
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	42.00	@ —
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, East Coast factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	2.50	& .50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.10	@ .13¾
Flaxseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.13½	@ .14
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.05¼	@ .05¾
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00	@ —
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00	@ —
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	25.50	@ —
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50	@ —
bags	ton.	31.50	@ —
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00	@14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00	@14.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50	@ —
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50	@29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06	@ —
less car lots barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Formaldehydesailin, drums	lb.	.37½	@ .40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00	@26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10	@ —
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½	@ —
refined, car lots, drums, works,	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½	@ .25
Fusel oil, crude, drums	gal.	.75	@ —
refined, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.20	@ .23
liquid, barrels	lb.	.09½	@ —
solid, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .20
Gambier, commcn, bags	lb.	.05	@ .06
plantation, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08	@ .10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¼	@ —
above 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½	@ —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06	@ .06½
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.05½	@ —
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.05¾	@ —
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.05¾	@ —
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk,	gal.	.05¾	@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05	@ .05¼
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.05	@ .05¼
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.05½	@ .06¼
67-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.06	@ .06¼
Oklahoma-Texas, N. S. Motor, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., 57 octane	gal.	.03½	@ .04¼
57-64 octane	gal.	.04¾	@ .04¾
65 octane	gal.	.04¾	@ .05
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.04½	@ .04¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.04½	@ .04¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04¾	@ .04¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.05¼	@ .05¾
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure	gal.	.06	@ .06¼
14-16 vapor	gal.	.05¼	@ .06
16-18 vapor	gal.	.05¼	@ .06
22-24 vapor	gal.	.05¾	@ .05½
26-30 vapor	gal.	.05	@ .05¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.05¾	@ .05¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U. S. Motor	gal.	.05¼	@ .05¾
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r.	gal.	.05¼	@ .05¾

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State and Federal tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta	gal.	.23	.23
Boston	gal.	.177	.187
Chicago	gal.	.178	.178
Cincinnati	gal.	.19	.21
Denver	gal.	.18	.205
Louisville	gal.	.20	.20
Minneapolis	gal.	.184	.194
New Orleans	gal.	.198	.208
New York	gal.	.177	.187
San Francisco	gal.	.185	.205

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49	@ .55
Geisenium root, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14	@ .15
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.15	@ .16
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.10	@ 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50	@ 3.50
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .05¾
Cochin lemon, bags	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	No stocks	
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.22	@ .22½
grinding, bright, bags	lb.	.21	@ .21½
dark, bags	lb.	.20	@ .21
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases,	lb.	2.00	@ 4.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	6.00	@ 7.00
fibers, cases	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, 40,000 lbs. up, bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
five tons up, bags	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
less five tons, bgs	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.30	@ —
imported bags	100 lbs.	1.05	@ 1.35
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).			
Glue:—			
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.10	@ .12½
better grades, car lots, bags,	lb.	.12½	@ .16
Casein, kegs	lb.	.18	@ .22
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.23	@ .28
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.19	@ .23
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.13½	@ .19
imported, medal, bags	lb.	.15	@ .17
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.11	@ .11¼
cans	lb.	.12¼	@ .12¾
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.10	@ —
less car lots, drums included	lb.	.10½	@ .10¾
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.10¼	@ .10½
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
Gold (RFC) price Dec. 8	oz.	34.01	@ —
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.85	@ .90
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.05	@ 1.10
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25	@ .75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)			
Grease—			
House, tierces	lb.	.02¼	@ .02¾
White, tierces	lb.	.02⅞	@ .03¾
Yellow	lb.	.02¼	@ .02¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)			
Green—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .33
light, barrels	lb.	.23	@ .25¼
medium, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@ —
in oil, cans	gal.	12.93	@ —
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls,	lb.	.19	@ .21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20	@ .22
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .10
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08	@ .10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼	@ .15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.18	@ .20
strained, cases	lb.	.65	@ .70
Wood	lb.	.04	@ .05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.55	@ 1.65
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.80	@ 1.83
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.60	@ .65
Gum, Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.50	@ .55
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.16	@ .17
No. 2 bags	lb.	.14	@ .15
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.10½	@ .12
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.05	@ 1.45
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.21	@ .23
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, bags	lb.	.20	@ .21
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.15	@ .19
dark, bags	lb.	.09¾	@ .10¼
sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
kettle size, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
chips, bags	lb.	.05¼	@ .06
dust, bags	lb.	.04	@ .04½
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.27½	@ .28
kettle size, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
kettle size, No. 2, bags	lb.	.13	@ .14
sorts, bags	lb.	.09	@ .09½
Pale, hard, bags	lb.	.22	@ .28
selected, hard	lb.	.17	@ .20
Picture, bags	lb.	.47	@ .48
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.05½	@ .06½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.04¾	@ .05½
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.04½	@ .05
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.05	@ .05½
nubs and chips	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags,	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Macassar, bags	lb.	.13	@ .13½
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.11	@ .12½
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11	@ .12½
chips, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	13¾	@ .14½
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.12¾	@ .13½
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.11	@ .11¾
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Loba DU, baskets	lb.	.08	@ .08½
CBB, baskets	lb.	.08¾	@ .09½
CNE, baskets	lb.	.07	@ .07½
DBB, baskets	lb.	.08½	@ .09
DK, baskets	lb.	.08¾	@ .09¾
Dust, baskets	lb.	.04½	@ .05
MA, baskets	lb.	.06½	@ .07
MB, baskets	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
WS, baskets	lb.	.09¼	@ .09¾
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.17½	@ .18¼
chips, bags	lb.	.07¼	@ .08
split, bags	lb.	.16¼	@ .17
nubs, bags	lb.	.12½	@ .13
mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.16	@ .17
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases,	lb.	.13	@ .13½
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.15½	@ .16
E, cases	lb.	.08	@ .08½
dust	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.17¼	@ .18
No. 2, cases	lb.	.10¼	@ .11
No. 3, cases	lb.	.06½	@ .07
chips, cases	lb.	.07½	@ .08
dust, cases	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.11	@ .11½
No. 2, cans	lb.	.10¾	@ .11¼
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
light, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.19	@ .20
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.80	@ .85
Gamboge, pipe, cases	lb.	.60	@ .65
powdered, barrels	lb.	.65	@ .70
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.09	@ .09½
superior, bags	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Gualac (see G).			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.23	@ .25
XX	lb.	.15	@ .16
No. 1	lb.	.10	@ .11
No. 2	lb.	.08	@ .09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases,	lb.	.30	@ .40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20	@ .26
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½	@ .16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11½	@ .13
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½	@ .08½
Dust, cases	lb.	.04	@ .06
Whits, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52	@ .56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38	@ .42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20	@ .32
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13	@ .18
Chips, cases	lb.	.11	@ .14
Dust, cases	lb.	.08	@ .12
Kino, tins	lb.	.75	@ .80
Mastic, cases	lb.	.37½	@ .40
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.21	@ .22
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.06½	@ .07
tears, cases	lb.	.10	@ .22
Opium (see O).			
Paracoumarone (see P).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.45	@ .50
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.15	@ .16
sorts, bags	lb.	.07¾	@ .08
Talha, bags	lb.	.05	@ .06
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	8.25	Nom.
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	8.25	Nom.
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—			
No. 1, cases	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
No. 2, cases	lb.	.90	@ .95
No. 3, cases	lb.	.80	@ .85
No. 4, cases	lb.	.70	@ .75
No. 5, bags	lb.	.60	@ .65
No. 6, bags	lb.	.14	@ .15
sorts, bags	lb.	.11	@ .12
Yacca, bags	lb.	.04	@ .04½

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.85	@ 2.10
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .11
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .20
Hemlock extract, 20 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ —
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.22	@ .23
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.09	@ .09½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12	@ .13
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@ —
car lots, drums	gal.	.12	@ —
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13	@ —
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.13	@ —
car lots, drums	gal.	.14	@ —
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15	@ —
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30	@ —
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@ —
car lots, drums	gal.	.13	@ —
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14	@ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17	@ —
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23	@ —
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46	@ .47
technical, drums	lb.	.37	@ —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-	ton	1.90	@ —
Hops, domestic, 1933 crop, bales,	lb.	.39	@ .43
1932 crop, bales	lb.	.32	@ .35
1931 crop, bales	lb.	.26	@ .29
imported, 1933 crop, bales	lb.	1.05	@ 1.20
1932 crop, bales	lb.	.90	@ 1.19
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Hydrangea root, bales	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00	@ 9.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00	@ 9.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00	@11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.03¼	@ .03½
bottles	gross.	7.50	@16.75
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20	@ .70
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10	@ 1.15
Hyocine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	18.00	@18.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00	@ —
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00	@ —
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00	@ —
Hyperonic, solid, boxes	lb.	.17	@ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.15	@ .19

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00	@ 4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.23	@ 1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.13	@ —
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00	@33.00
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.40	@ 2.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kegs	per kilo.	15s 1d	
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.40	@ 2.45
tincture, barrels	gal.	3.00	@ —
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.25	@ 4.40
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50	@ 3.00
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.75	@ .80
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85	@ .90
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Iron acetate, c.p., 17 p.c. solution, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .05
Chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.06	@ .08
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .09
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼	@ .06¾
pearls	lb.	.72	@ —
cans	lb.	.72	@ —
powder, cans	lb.	.94	@ —
scales, cans	lb.	.77	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.45	@ 1.60
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.05	@ 3.35
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.42	@ .45
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.22¾	@ .25
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47	@ .50
scales, cans	lb.	.85	@ .90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90	@ .95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans,	lb.	.54	@ —
scales cans	lb.	.59	@ —
ferrous, cans	lb.	.35	@ —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.59	@ —
scales, cans	lb.	.64	@ —
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.85	@ .90
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ .04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.37	@ .33
granular, cans	lb.	.47	@ .45
pearls, cans	lb.	.47	@ .45
green, scales, cans	lb.	.57	@ .58
granular, cans	lb.	.47	@ .48
pearls, cans	lb.	.47	@ .48
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.27½	@ .28½
Iron-potash-oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.52½	@ .46
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.27½	@ .28½
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 4.25
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48	@ —
small lots	lb.	.58	@ —
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums,	lb.	.07	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08	@ —
tanks	lb.	.06	@ —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.16	@ .25
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.20	@ .26
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.05½	@ .06½

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.22	@ .23
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13½	@ .14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.05¼	@ —
cases	gal.	.17	@ —
W.W., bulk	lb.	.05¼	@ —
export, bulk	gal.	.05½	@ —
cases	gal.	.18	@ —
Gulf ports, export, prime water white, bulk	gal.	.04¼	@ —
water white, bulk	gal.	.04½	@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.03½	@ .03¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.03¼	@ .03¾
42-44, water white	gal.	.03¾	@ .03¾
Pennsylvania, 45 water white	gal.	.04¾	@ .05
46, water white	gal.	.05	@ .05¼
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—			
Atlanta	gal.	.10	@ —
Boston	gal.	.10	@ —
Chicago	gal.	.10	@ —
Cincinnati	gal.	.125	@ —
Denver	gal.	.125	@ —
Louisville	gal.	.09	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.11	@ —
New Orleans	gal.	.12	@ —
New York	gal.	.09	@ —
San Francisco	gal.	.125	@ —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).			
Kieselguhr (see Earth, diatomaceous).			
Kola nuts, bags	lb.	.05½	@ .06

L

Lady slipper root, bales	lb.	.30	@ .32
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, choice, western, tierces, 100 lbs.		5.40	@ 5.50
city, tierces	lb.	5.50	@ 5.60
compound, tierces	100 lbs.

Lavender, flowers, ord., bales..lb. .30 @ .32
select, bales..... .40 @ .42
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .09½@ .10½
white, broken, barrels.....lb. .11 @ .12
crystals, barrels.....lb. .10½@ .11½
granular, barrels.....lb. .11 @ .12
powdered, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12½
Arsenate, powdered, drums.lb. .10 @ .11½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, boxes.....lb. .49 @ .50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .23
Oleate, barrels.....lb. .15 @ —
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .07¾@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .11 @ —
500-pound lots.....lb. .099 @ —
1,000-pound lots.....lb. .09830@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .11½@ —
500-pound lots.....lb. .10350 —
1,000-pound lots.....lb. .09729@ —
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .22 @ .23
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .06 @ —
(See also Lead, white.)
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks..lb. .06½@ —
1934 contracts, 20-ton lots, bbls..lb. .06½@ —
smaller lots, bbls.lb. .06¾@ —
basic, sulphate, casks....lb. .06 @ —
1934 contracts, 20-ton lots, bbls..lb. .06 @ —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .06¼@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs. .11 @ —
500-pound lots.....lb. .099 @ —
1,000-pound lots.....lb. .09306@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .08½@ .09
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .20
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .04½@ .05
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .07½@ .08
select, cases.....lb. .11 @ .20
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk.....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls gal. .15 @ .19
Linalool, cans.....lb. 1.65 @ 2.25
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 3.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .12 @ .14
without leaves, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Linseed cake, bags.....ton.27.50 @ —
meal, bags.....ton.35.50 @ —
Litharge, assayer's, casks....lb. .08¾@ —
commercial, powd., casks...lb. .06¾@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. .11 @ —
500-pound lots.....lb. .099 @ —
1,000-pound lots.....lb. .09306@ —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.60 @ 1.65
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 4.55 @ 4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags..lb. .04½@ —
barrels.....lb. .04¾@ —
under two tons, bags.....lb. .04¾@ —
barrels.....lb. .05 @ —
1934 Jan.-June contracts, metropolitan N.Y. and Chicago, 5-ton lots, bags, bbls..lb. .04½@ .04¾
outside metropolitan area, car lots, bags, bbls.. lb. .04½@ .04¾
l.c.l., bags, bbls.....lb. .04¾@ .05
Imported, ex dock, barrels.. 100 lbs. No prices
ex warehouse, barrels, 100 lbs. No prices
Liverwort leaves, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .37 @ .38
Seed, bags.....lb. .25 @ .25
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .18 @ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .06½@ .12½
solid, boxes.....lb. .15½@ .17½
Sticks, Haitian, shipments..ton.24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales..lb. .50 @ .51
imported, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Lupulin, N. F., imported tins, lb. No stocks
domestic, old crop, tins...lb. 1.50 @ —
new crop, tins.....lb. 6.00 @ —
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .32 @ .33

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .47 @ .48
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .25 @ .26
Siauw, No. 1, cases.....lb. .39 @ .40
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia, arsenate, bags (cased) lb. .18 @ .20
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags...lb. .06 @ .06¼
U.S.P., car lots, barrels...lb. .08½@ .09
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels...lb. .50 @ —
light, extra, barrels.....lb. .36 @ .40
standard, barrels.....lb. .30 @ —
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton.34.00 @38.00
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .22
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums.lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .11
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .19 @ .20
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels..ton.58.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .17 @ .18
blue, bales.....lb. .55 @ .60
Leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Manaca root, bales.....lb. .18 @ .19
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .10 @ .12
Manganese arsenate, bags....lb. .12 @ .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .02¾@ .04½
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .02¾@ .03¼
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs..lb. .35 @ .52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans..lb. 2.60 @ 2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.50 @ 5.55
Linoleate, liquid, drums....lb. .18 @ .19½
solid, barrels.....lb. .15 @ .19
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels..lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .02¾@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .02¾@ .03¼
Resinate, fused, barrels.....lb. .03¼@ .03½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .11¼@ .12½
Sulphate, works, barrels...lb. .05 @ .05½
anhydrous, works, barrels.lb. .09 @ .09¼
Mangrove bark, ship, bags..ton.27.00 @29.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags.....lb. .04 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases...lb. .75 @ .85
small, cases.....lb. .60 @ .70
Marble flour, bags.....ton.12.00 @14.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .29½@ .30
German, bales.....lb. .50 Nom.
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .20 @ .21
Menthol, cases.....lb. 2.35 @ 2.45
synthetic, cases.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.50
Mercurial ointment, 30 p.c., cans..lb. .69 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .77 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.23 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, jars, kegs.....lb. 3.60 @ 3.65
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 3.70 @ 3.75
Mercury, nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. 3.70 @ —
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbl...lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
U.S.P., drums, kegs.....lb. 1.54 @ —
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .60 @ .70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.60
Composition, 5½x5½ in...pkg. 1.05 @ 1.90
Gold, XX deep (premium for bar gold not included), 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.12.00 @12.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.12.00 @13.50
4x4 in.....pkg.15.00 @16.00
4x4 in.....pkg.17.50 @18.50
5⅛x5⅛ in.....pkg.18.50 @19.50
Silver, 3⅜@3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.20 @ 2.75
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels.lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs..lb. .82 @ .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, divd, tanks.gal. .25 @ —
denaturing grade, tanks...gal. .40 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .44 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels..gal. .41 @ —
drums included.....gal. .57 @ —
less car lots, barrels...gal. .43 @ —
drums included.....gal. .59 @ .61
tanks.....gal. .33 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels..gal. .42 @ —
drums included.....gal. .58 @ —
less car lots, barrels...gal. .44 @ —
drums included.....gal. .60 @ .62
tanks.....gal. .34 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels..gal. .43½@ —
drums included.....gal. .59½@ —
less car lots, barrels...gal. .45½@ —
drums included.....gal. .61½@ .63½
tanks.....gal. .35½@ —
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums..gal. .39½@ —
less car lots.....gal. .41½@ —
tanks.....gal. .35½@ —
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums..lb. .17 @ .17½
imported, drums.....lb. .17 @ .17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots..lb. .15 @ —
less car lots.....lb. .16 @ —
tanks.....lb. .14 @ —
Acetone, car lots, drums...gal. .54 @ —
less car lots, drums....gal. .56 @ —
tanks.....gal. .59 @ —
synthetic, car lots, drums.gal. .54 @ —
less car lots, drums....gal. .56 @ —
tanks.....gal. .59 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles.....lb. 2.15 @ 2.20
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.25 @ 2.00
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.95 @ 6.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .40 @ .43
tins.....lb. .42 @ .45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls...lb. .65 @ .67
Methylene, blue, med., kegs...lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles..oz. 1.75 @ 2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, technical, works, drums..lb. .60 @ —
Methyl violet toner, barrels..lb. .45 @ —
1934 contracts, 500 lb bbls..lb. .40 @ —
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.ton.65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton.110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs.....lb. 2.50 @ —
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .07½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .08½@ .09
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .09 @ .09¼
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .15½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .16½@ .17
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .16½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .17½@ .18
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03¼@ .03¾
hulled, bags.....lb. .04¼@ .04¾
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .06½@ .07
Molybdenum metal, powder, 96 p.c., kegs..lb. 1.60 @ 2.00
Monochlorbenzene, drums.....lb. .06 @ .06¼
Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. .77 @ .79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine, acetate, bottles....oz. 3.80 @ 3.85
Alkaloid, cans.....oz.11.15 @11.20
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz.10.55 @10.60
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 8.75 @ 8.80
Mullein flowers, can.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
leaves, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz.12.50 @13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz.20.00 @21.00
pods, bottles.....oz.12.50 @13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 5.65 @ 6.00
ketone, cans.....lb. 6.25 @ 8.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.95 @ 2.25
Musk root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown...lb. .10 @ .10½
Balkan, yellow, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .08¼
California, brown, bags...lb. .07¼@ .07¾
yellow, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
California, brown, bags....lb. .08 @ .08¼
Chinese, yellow, bags.....lb. .05¼@ .06
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
English, yellow, bags.....lb. .09¼@ .09¾
German, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
Roumanian, yellow, bags..lb. .07½@ .08
Sicilian, brown, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Myrobalans, JI, ship't, bags.ton.31.00 @ —
J2, shipment, bags.....ton.19.50 @ —
R2, shipment, bags.....ton.19.00 @ —
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03¾@ .04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.100 lbs. 1.85 @ 2.40
imported, c.l.f. bags.100 lbs. 1.96 @ —
dyestuffs, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06¼
refined, balls, spot, barrels..lb. .07¼@ .08¼
contract, car lots, barrels.lbs. .06 @ —
flake, spot, barrels.....lb. .07¼@ .08¼
contract, car lots, barrels.lb. .06 @ —
Narcolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.60
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .19
kegs.....lb. .21 @ .23
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .85 @ .88
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12
single, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12
contracts, 1934, single or double salt, barrels..lb. .11½@ .12
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins.....lb. 8.25 @10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums.....lb. .67 @ .75
10-lb. tins.....lb. .80 @ .85¼
5-lb. tins.....lb. .94 @ 1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton.12.00 @14.00
barrels.....ton.24.00 @26.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks..lb. .05½@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .28 @ .29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .28 @ .29
AS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .30 @ .31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels.....lb. .32 @ .33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .28 @ .29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .27½@ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .28½@ .29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports..unit-ton. 2.55 @ —
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast.... unit-ton. 2.25 @ —
f.o.b. western works, unit-ton. 1.90 @ 2.00
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .24 @ .25
Nitrotoluene, mixed, drums..lb. .10½@ .11
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .19 @ .20
Chinese, shipment, cases....lb. .19 @ .20
Extract (see Gall extract.)
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .16 @ .17
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .12½@ .13
West India, bags.....lb. .09½@ .09¾
Nux Vomica, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .07½@ .08

O

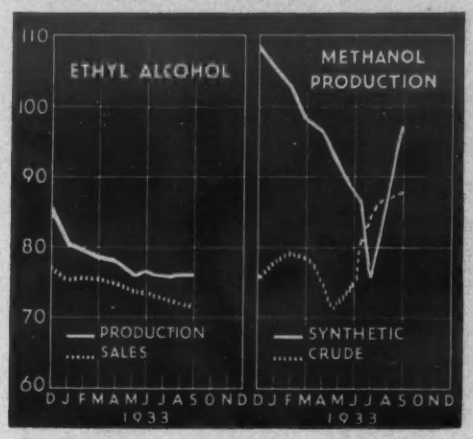
Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels—lb. .03¾@ .03½
Ocher (se Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .13 @ —
Oil:—
Almond bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles .....lb. 2.00 @ 2.50
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.75
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases..lb. .60 @ .65
Amyris, tins.....lb. 2.25 @ 2.35
Angelica, root, bottles.....lb.68.00 @75.00
seed, bottles.....lb.70.00 @190.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins, lb. .42 @ .45
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans.lb. .21 @ .26
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
natural, Messina, coppers..lb. 1.80 @ 1.90
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .13 @ .14
rectified, tins.....lb. .50 @ .55
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.95
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26 @ .28
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .50 @ .60
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .55 @ .70
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. .72 @ .85
Calamus, tins.....lb. 3.25 @ 3.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .15 @ —
cans.....lb. .17 @ —
white, drums.....lb. .16 @ —
cans.....lb. .18 @ —
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.05
rectified, tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.55
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. 2.10 @ 2.35
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.35
Cardamom, seed, bottles....lb.11.50 @24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans, drums..lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums..lb. .12½@ .13¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .10¼@ —
drums, returnable.....lb. .10 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .11 @ —
cases.....lb. .12 @ .13
drums, returnable.....lb. .10¾@ —
tanks.....lb. .09½@ —
No. 3, car lots, barrels....lb. .08¾@ —
drums, returnable.....lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .10¼@ —
drums, returnable.....lb. .10¾@ —
tanks.....lb. .09 @ —
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .07½@ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .08 @ —
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums...lb. .11½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .12 @ —
85 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .12½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .13 @ —
Cedarleaf, drums.....lb. .55 @ .60
tins.....lb. .65 @ .70
Cedarwood, drums, tin.....lb. .28 @ .30
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 9.00 @13.00
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans 25 lb. lots, cans..... lb. 1.20 @ —
1.45 @ —
Chinawood, barrels, drums..lb. .07½@ .07¼
tanks.....lb. .06¾@ .06¾
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .06¼@ .06⅜
futures, tanks.....lb. .06¾@ .06½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb.10.00 @25.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cans....lb. .40 @ .41
drums.....lb. .38 @ .39
Java, drums.....lb. .45 @ .48
Clove, U.S.P., drums.....lb. .92 @ .93
cans.....lb. .95 @ .96
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels..lb. .03¾@ .04
Coast, tanks.....lb. .02¾@ .02¾
Cochin, grade, barrels....lb. .04½@ .04⅝
Manila, barrels.....lb. .03⅞@ .04
bulk, shipment, c.i.f.....lb. .02¾ Nom.
tanks.....lb. .02⅞@ .03
Coast, tanks.....lb. .02¾@ .03¾
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels..gal. .35 @ .36
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .34 @ .35
Norwegian, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .27
Codliver, Norwegian.....bbl.30.00 @32.00
Coriander seed, bottles.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.50
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .05½
works, tanks.....lb. .03¾@ .04
refined, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .06¼
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).
Creosote (see C)
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.60
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.45 @ 2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bottles.....lb. 7.50 @10.00
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.95 @ —
California, 27 plus.....bbl. .80 @ .90
Dip (see D).
Dill, from seed, bottles....lb. 2.90 @ 4.00
from weed, bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ 5.30
Erigeron, tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases.lb. .26 @ .27
drums.....lb. .25 @ .26
Fennel seed, sweet, tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.30
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .60 @ .70
Gulf coast.....bbl. 1.05 @ 1.10
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .60 @ .65
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.bbl. .55 @ .60
18-20.....bbl. .60 @ .65
New York and New Jersey terminals:—
Monday.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Tuesday.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Wednesday.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Thursday.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Friday.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
Saturday.....bbl. 1.20 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .55 @ .60
26-30.....bbl. .60 @ .65
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .45 @ .50
18-22.....bbl. .50 @ .55
22-26.....bbl. .55 @ .60
24-26.....bbl. .55 @ .60
26-30.....bbl. .65 @ .70
Oil, fuel, Okla., 28-30.....bbl. .85 @ .90
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 @ .04½
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne, No. 1..gal. .05½@ .06
No. 2.....gal. .04½@ .05
No. 3.....gal. .04½@ .05
No. 4.....gal. .04 @ .04½
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .03½@ .03¾
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .03½@ .03¾
Oklahoma, 35-37.....gal. .03 @ .03¾
36-38.....gal. .03 @ .03¾
38-40.....gal. .03½@ .03¾
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal. .04 @ —
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal. .02 @ —
Kansas, 32-36.....gal. .02½@ .02¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal. .03 @ .03½
North Texas, 32-36.....gal. .02 @ .02½
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal. .02 @ .02½
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, lb. 6.00 @ 7.50
Bourbon, tins.....lb. 5.75 @ 6.75
Turkish, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.25
Ginger, distilled, bottles....lb. 3.25 @ 3.45
Haarlem, imported, bottles, gross. 3.35 @ 3.50
imported, bottles .....gross. 3.25 @ 3.35
Hemlock, tins.....lb. .65 @ .75
Herring, coast, tanks.....gal. .17 Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins..lb. 1.45 @ 4.00
Wood, technical, tins.....lb. .45 @ .60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs. 7.00 @ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.75 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.50 @ —
prime, barrels.....100 lbs. 9.75 @ —
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs. 8.00 @ —
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb. 2.25 @ 4.50
garden, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Spike, French, technical, tins lb. 1.05 @ 1.25
Spanish, technical, tins.lb. .78 @ .83
Lemon, California, cans....lb. .75 @ —
Messina, coppers, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.40
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins. .88 @ 1.10
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb. 5.75 @ 6.25
expressed, tins..... 9.50 @13.00
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.25
Linseed, boiled, tanks.....lb. .0930@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0990@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .1030@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .1070@ —
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb. .1100@ .1120
raw, tanks.....lb. .0890@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0950@ —
less than car lots, barrels, lb. .0990@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .1030@ .1050
refined, barrels.....lb. .1020@ .1040
varnish, barrels.....lb. .1040@ .1070
Lubricating, including U. S. tax, 4c. per gal, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light, Penna..gal. .32½@ —
Western..gal. .32 @ —
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600..gal. .30½@ —
Warren, E 600.....gal. .30½@ —
unfiltered, 600 s.r...gal. .29½@ —
650 s. r.....gal. .33 @ —
630 flash, s. r.....gal. .34 @ —
600 flash, s. r.....gal. .36 @ —
California, including U. S. tax, 4c. per gal., pale or red at refinery tankcars:— Up to 100 vis., inclusive, gal. .14 @ .14½
140-150 vis.....gal. .14 @ .14½
215 vis.....gal. .15½@ .17½
290 vis.....gal. .15½@ .17½
350 vis.....gal. .16 @ .18
410 vis.....gal. .16 @ .18
450 vis.....gal. .16 @ .18
500 vis.....gal. .16 @ .18
600 vis.....gal. .16½@ .18½
700 vis.....gal. .16½@ .18½
900 vis.....gal. .17 @ .19
1,000 vis.....gal. .17½@ .19½
80 vis. at 210 deg. F...gal. .18½@ .30½
95 vis. at 210 deg. F...gal. .21½@ —
115 vis. at 210 deg. F...gal. .21½@ —
steam refined cylinder stock, tanks..gal. .14 @ .16
Oklahoma, including U.S. tax, 4 c. per gal., 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal. .08½@ .09¾
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .08½@ .09¾
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .10¼@ .10¾
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .10 @ .10¾
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11½@ .11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .11½@ .11¾
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .11 @ .11¾
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .12½@ .13
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .12 @ .12¾
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .11¾@ .12
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .13 @ .13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .12 @ .12¾
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .11¾@ .12
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .11½@ .11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .13¼@ .14
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .13 @ .13½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .16 @ .16½
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .15 @ .16¼
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal. .13¾@ .14
Pennsylvania, including U. S. tax, 4c. per gal., 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal. .23 @ .23½
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .26 @ .26½
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .28 @ .28½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .19½@ .20
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .21 @ .21½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .22 @ .22½
600 flash, cyl. stock....gal. .23 @ .23½
630 flash, cyl. stock....gal. .27¾@ .28
600 & amber fil. cyl. stock, gal. .23 @ .23½
600 cold test (light bright) 40 pour.....gal. .29 @ .29½
25 to 35 pour.....gal. .29 @ .29½
10 to 25 pour.....gal. .29 @ .29½
10 to 15 pour.....gal. .31 @ .32
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.35
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal. .15 @ .17
refined, alkali, barrels....lb. .0650@ .0710
tanks.....lb. .0610@ —
blown, drums.....lb. .0679@ .0681
light, pressed, barrels....lb. .0530@ .0590
tanks.....lb. .0490@ —
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
natural, U.S.P., bottles....lb. 8.00 @ 8.50
expressed, barrels.....gal. .50 @ .55
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.16.50 @ —
extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.75 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.50 @ —
pure, barrels.....100 lbs. 13.00 @ —
Neroli, bottles.....lb.40.00 @60.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.35
Olive, denatured, barrels...gal. .74 @ .78
edible, barrels.....gal. 1.60 @ 1.85
foots, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .06¾
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .09½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .10 @ —
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .12 @ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .12½@ —
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums..lb. .13½@ —
less car lots, drums....lb. .14 @ —
Oleo, No. 1, barrels....100 lbs. 6.50 @ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 5.87½@ —

ADVERTISEMENTS — *Each article on this page is a paid advertisement.*

SOLVENT NEWS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DECEMBER ★ A Monthly Series of Articles for Chemists and Executives of the Solvent-Consuming Industries ★ 1933



(moving twelve-month averages, 1931 = 100)

CURRENT PRODUCTION

		1933	1932
ETHYL ALCOHOL			
Pure	Jan.-Sept.	90,305	103,010
1000 proof	Sept. .	13,968	13,355
gallons	Aug. .	12,482	12,365
Sales	Jan.-Sept.	80,454	88,305
1000 proof	Sept. .	13,268	12,548
gallons	Aug. .	10,232	14,392
METHANOL			
Crude	Jan.-Sept.	2,092	1,699
1000	Sept. .	243	98
gallons	Aug. .	262	99
Synthetic	Jan.-Sept.	5,089	5,887
1000	Sept. .	1,461	698
gallons	Aug. .	860	793

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES TAKE LARGE DELIVERIES OF ALCOHOL

Different consuming industries have drawn heavily upon stocks of denatured alcohol in the last month. Anti-freeze requirements have taken seasonal amounts into consumption and demand from the rayon, lacquer, and other industries has held up well. Trading in forward positions was restricted because uncertainty about production costs made it difficult to establish an equitable trading basis. Recent developments, however, make it probable that industrial alcohol made from blackstrap will not be greatly affected.

As the anti-freeze trade offers a large outlet for denatured alcohol, weather conditions will be a market factor.

NEW LINE OF THERMOPLASTIC CEMENTS INTRODUCED

New thermoplastic cements recently introduced are of interest to a wide range of industries because of their usefulness for laminating or cementing many different types of materials. Fragile fabrics may be permanently joined to tougher backings for shoes, handbags; wood shingles may have an insulating lining of metal foil; Cellophane may be sealed irretrievably to metal foil liners; paper, wood, glass, cork, metal, foil, linoleum, fabric, veneer, may be affixed permanently to each other.

The solid ingredients of these products are composed of nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate plasticizers and synthetic resin of the modified polybasic-acid, polyhydric-alcohol type which are dissolved in suitable solvents. These cements are waterproof and very flexible; also they are resistant to the action of oils and grease, and are not affected by mild acid and alkaline solutions. They do not become brittle on ageing.

The cementing operation is accomplished by a simple application of heat. Surfaces to be joined are coated with the cement by means of brush, spraygun or coating machine.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF AVAILABLE AND "IDEAL" CELLULOSE ACETATE PLASTICIZERS

Dimethyl and Diethyl Phthalates Gain Wide Acceptance Among Plastic Manufacturers

In the fabrication of cellulose acetate products, plasticizers are employed primarily to impart flexibility, although they may be expected to lower the melting point, decrease shrinkage, give flowing properties, reduce hygroscopicity, etc.

The "ideal" plasticizer should confer flexibility at both high and low temperatures, and possess the power of dispersing cellulose acetate. It should also have the features of high retentivity, compatibility with all raw materials, low vapor pressure, stability to light and heat, immiscibility with water, low inflammability, high dielectric strength and favorable cost. Color, taste, odor and toxicity should be absent.

Needless to say, the ideal plasticizer has not as yet been developed and there are but few materials which do more than approach accord with the complete requirements cited above. Fortunately, however, fabricators have found that not all these ideal characteristics are needed at one time—and that, depending on the type of finished product desired, single selections or combinations may be chosen which will give satisfactory results for the work at hand. Usually it is the case that combinations give better results than any one plasticizer alone.

Dimethyl and diethyl phthalates are probably the most popular and widely used of the cellulose acetate plasticizers, possessing as they do, the major necessary qualifications. This is particularly true from a cost standpoint, and because of the moderate price, plastic manufacturers find it to their advantage to use as large a proportion of the phthalate plasticizers as is possible. A considerable tonnage of these methyl and ethyl derivatives is used either alone or in combination with other plasticizers in the manufacture of sheeting, film, transparent paper, moulding powder and insulating lacquers. For laminating glass where clarity, stability to light and heat, and flexibility at low temperatures are essential, dimethyl

(Continued on next page)

TRIGG HEADS NATIONAL PAINT, VARNISH & LACQUER ASSOCIATION

Congratulations and good wishes are extended to Mr. Ernest T. Trigg on his election as President of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and to the association itself for the high type of leadership it has secured.

Ernest T. Trigg

Realizing the necessity for united action, members of the American Paint & Varnish Manufacturers Association and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association voted at their annual conventions, held in Chicago the latter part of October, to amalgamate these organizations into a new association, to be known as the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Mr. Trigg, who gives up his present position as president and general manager of John Lucas & Co., Inc., to assume his new office, has long been a dominant figure in the industry. He has also been active in paint trade association activities and during the past five months, as chairman of the General Code Committee of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacturing Industry, has worked unceasingly in the preparation of the Code—following it through official channels until it was signed by the President October 31.

FILLING ETHYLENE CYLINDERS: Filling room in the Ethylene department of U. S. I. Ethylene is a hydrocarbon gas derived directly from ethyl alcohol. It is compressed to about 1700 pounds per square inch and loaded into steel cylinders as illustrated.

The major uses of Ethylene are for anesthesia, for fruit and vegetable conditioning and for cutting and welding operations. As a safe and effective anesthetic, Ethylene has made tremendous strides within the past few years.

Published Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF AVAILABLE AND "IDEAL" CELLULOSE ACETATE PLASTICIZERS

(Continued from preceding page)

phthalate is found most adaptable.

Other cellulose acetate plasticizers which are commonly used with the dimethyl and diethyl phthalates are dibutyl phthalate, triphenyl- and tricresyl-phosphates, triacetin, diamyl and dibutyl tartrates, benzyl alcohol and some of the sulphonamides and sulphonanilids offered under the trade name "Santicizer."

The literature contains many references to other products which have been suggested for this purpose should the reader care to pursue the subject further.

NEW BASE FOR PHENOLIC RESIN MOULDING AND LAMINATING

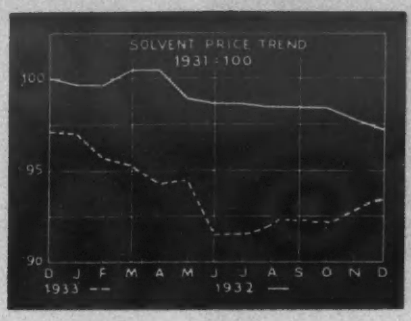
This new material consists of composite sheets having a sheet steel backing and a resin veneer surface. The surface coating is applied by means of an intermediate coating of fibrous material attached directly to the steel sheeting by means of a low-melting alloy. The phenolic resin is then attached to the prepared side by heat and pressure.

The veneer surfaces thus obtained show superior strength and adhesion, and are said to permit a great variety of surface effects and colors. It is stated that other resins may be used, and that the material is not restricted to sheeting but applicable to other shapes as well.

A process for the manufacture of rayons, as hardy as fabrics from silk, cotton or wool, has been reported. The claim is made that the rayon processed by this new method may be hot ironed, or soaped and washed in either hot or cold water and then hot ironed, because the process makes all rayon fabrics heat-proof.

* * *

Lump formation in swelling or dissolving finely divided substances such as gutta-percha, balata, rubber, soap powders, gums, resins, etc. may be prevented by retarding the rate of swelling or solution, according to a British Patent. The process consists of aggregating the substance into a powder of porous particles of larger grain size than the original after slightly moistening with a small proportion of liquid.



SOLVENT PRICE TREND

While there were some fractional declines in sales prices for petroleum solvents and diluents in some sections of the country, the market for solvents in general was firm with a tendency toward higher levels. Alcohol, both pure and denatured was firmly held.

The index number for prices is 93.35 which compares favorably with a revised number of 93.33 for the preceding month.

SIMPLE TEST FOR ADHESION OF PAINT TO METAL SURFACES

The following method for determining the adhesion of paint coats on metal surfaces is based on the conception that the adhesion of the primary coat is the all important factor.

The test itself is carried out by gluing wooden blocks upon the primary coat, cutting the paint around the block and then measuring the load required to tear off the block. In all cases a direct measure of the adhesion of the paint coat in grams per square centimeter can be obtained.

If the paint coat adheres too strongly, however, the glue itself will tear and in this case the only measurement possible is that the adhesion of the paint coat is greater than that of the glue.

Production Trends in Major Solvent-Consuming Industries

	October	*September*	*January-October*	
			1933	*1932*
CHEMICALS: index of production (1931=100)	102.6	100.5	92.9	88.5
LEATHER: index of production (1931=100)	....	103.4	107.7*	93.5*
LEATHER, ARTIFICIAL: pyroxylin spread, 1000 lb.	2,697	2,761	31,734	21,246
PAINT, VARNISH, and LACQUER: sales ($1000) ..	....	19,098	171,426*	165,754*
TEXTILE (Cotton) FINISHING: 1000 yd.	71,669	57,471	835,614	673,355

**January-September*

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Greater durability is imparted to varnishes containing China wood oil and linseed oil by the introduction of antioxidants to prevent the oxidation and drying of the linseed oil, without affecting the drying of the China wood oil. Such a varnish is said to dry in a few hours, yielding a hard, tack-free, glossy, water- and acid-resistant film. Resorcinol is a suitable antioxidant according to this German patent.

* * *

Weatherproof properties may be given transparent foils such as cellophane by coating with transparent lacquers. The weather proofing may be tested by loss of moisture from a moist material within a tightly enclosed membrane made of the foil.

* * *

A waterproofing treatment for fabrics without affecting their appearance, is said to permit men's suits, women's dresses, hats, silk hose, flags, etc. to be immersed in water without getting wet. It is expected to be useful for protecting the wings of airplanes against ice formation.

* * *

Damp surfaces may be made ready for painting by priming them with a mixture of alcohol and solvent naphtha containing a small amount of heavy oil or asphalt, according to reports of another German patent.

* * *

A new oil-resistant resin with good dielectric properties is offered for use in insulating varnishes, lacquers, emulsion paints and thermoplastics, especially of the phenol-formaldehyde type. It is hard, black, tough and non-tacky; insoluble in drying oils and most varnish thinners, but soluble in lacquer solvents.

* * *

A general purpose interior finish, available in several colors, claimed to be both acid and alkali-proof, and impervious to water, grease, oil or chemical fumes is now on the market. It may be used without primer on walls, floors or machines, requiring but one hour for drying.

* * *

A penetrating varnish, developed by a flooring manufacturer, seals the wood against absorption or moisture although it contains no waxes or non-drying oils. It is said to be equally suitable for an undercoat or finish, and does not flake, scrape off, scratch or mar easily.

* * *

An all-purpose filling machine handles paint, varnish, shellac, greases, food products, soap, etc. Features stressed by the maker are accuracy, quick change-over and cleaning accessibility. Speeds up to 40 units per minute are possible, with automatic or foot-pedal control.

* * *

A new inorganic resin, stated to be a clear glass-like material which is soluble in water but insoluble in organic solvents, oils, etc., is being produced commercially. It is said water solutions of this product resemble sodium silicate solutions in giving dry, glossy, flexible films but differ in being neutral and chemically unaffected by acids or alkalies.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL DERIVED SOLVENTS

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohols
Refined Amyl Alcohol
Refined Fusel Oil
Secondary Amyl Alcohol
Ethyl Alcohols
Specially Denatured—All Formulas
Completely Denatured—All Formulas
Anhydrous—Denatured
Absolute—Pure
C.P. 96%—Pure and Denatured
Solox—The General Solvent
Pyro—The Standard Anti-freeze
Pure (190 Proof)—Tax Paid, Tax Free

ALCOHOLS
Butyl Alcohols
Normal and Secondary
Methyl Alcohol

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
U.S.P. and Absolute (A.C.S.)

NITROCELLULOSE SOLUTIONS
Collodions
U.S.P., U.S.P. Flexible and Photo
Cotton Solutions

ESTER SOLVENTS
Acetic Ether
Amyl Acetates
High Test
Commercial
Technical
Secondary
Butyl Acetates
Normal
Secondary
Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Estersols
Ethyl Acetates
85-88%, 99%, and U.S.P.
Ethyl Lactate

PLASTICIZERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

OTHER PRODUCTS
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Chlorcarbonate
Ethyl Oxalate
Ethylene
Sodium Oxalacetate
Acetone
Methyl Acetone
Curbay Binder
Potash By-products

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities.

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	.55	@ .60
expressed, Africa, drums	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
California, tins	lb.	1.10	@ —
Messina, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	1.15	@ 1.80
West India, tins	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25	@ .50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.04	@ .04¼
shipment, casks	lb.	.03¾	@ —
Niger, casks	lb.	.03¾	@ —
shipment, casks	lb.	.03¾	@ —
Palm kernel, denatured, drums	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.80	@ 2.25
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	2.75	@ 3.00
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.06½	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, edible, bbls	lb.	.07½@	.10½
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	2.00	@ 2.05
imported, tins	lb.	1.20	@ 1.70
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	2.40	@ 2.65
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.70	@ 2.95
Perilla, drums	lb.	.09	@ .09½
tanks, Coast	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Pimento, berry, tins	lb.	2.25	@ 2.75
leaf, tins	lb.	1.15	@ 1.50
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.59	@ .60
water-white, barrels	gal.	.64	@ .65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.72	@ .80
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.45	@ 1.60
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	lb.	.0800	@ .0820
refined, denatured, bbls	gal.	.42	@ .44
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07⅝
drums	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
tanks	lb.	.06	@ —
white, drums	lb.	.10¼	@ .11¾
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00	@ 3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.50	@18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.28	@ .30
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.32	@ .38
Rosin, first rectified, drums	gal.	.42	@ .44
second rectified, drums	gal.	.47	@ .49
third rectified, drums	gal.	.52	@ .54
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.17	Nom.
Sandalwood, Australian, tins	lb.	6.00	@ 6.25
East India, U.S.P., makers, tins	lb.	5.75	@ 6.00
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.17	Nom.
for poultry feeding, coast, drums	gal.	.50	@ —
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.25	@ —
cans	lb.	.27	@ —
natural, drums, tins	lb.	.75	@ 1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	1.65	@ 2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums	lb.	.09	@ .09½
yellow, drums	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Soybean, domestic, crude, drums	lb.	.0670	@ .0710
tanks	lb.	.0610	@ —
refined, drums	lb.	.0790	@ .0840
tanks	lb.	.0660	@ .0710
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	1.10	@ 1.30
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums	lb.	.1080	@ .1100
45 deg., drums	lb.	.1010	@ .1030
natural, drums	lb.	.0960	@ .0980
Spruce, tins	lb.	.65	@ .75
Sunflower seed, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .05¾
tanks	lb.	.04⅞	@ .05
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	1.90	@ 3.00
Southern, tins	lb.	1.30	@ 1.65
Tallow, acidless, bbls	100 lbs.	7.25	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	6.75	@ —
Tansy, tins	lb.	1.85	@ 2.00
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.18	@ .19
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.07	Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins	lb.	.50	@ .80
white, tins	lb.	.80	@ 1.05
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey (see oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans	gal.	4.00	@ 5.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	6.50	@ 8.75
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.10¼	@ .11
refined, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ .12
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
No. 2 coast, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
refined, natural, drums	lb.	.0680	@ .0700
winter, bleached, drums	lb.	.0720	@ .0740
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	.76½	@ .77¼
875-885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	.79½	@ .80¼
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums	gal.	.87½	@ .80
Russian, 860-865 s.g., 75-85 vis., drums	gal.	.70	@ —
870@875 s.g., 145-155 vis., drums	gal.	.83	@ —
875@880 s.g., 165-190 vis., drums	gal.	.86	@ —
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	.91	@ —
885@890 s.g., 325@335 vis., drums	gal.	.93	@ —
Wintergreen, Northern, tins	lb.	4.00	@ 5.00
Southern, tins	lb.	2.65	@ 2.75
synthetic (see M ethylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.85	@ 2.00
Wormwood, tins	lb.	2.85	@ 3.40
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles	cans	lb.	4.65 @ 7.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	26.00	@30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	12.40	@12.40
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.75	@13.75
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.75	@13.75
Orange lake, Persian, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .45
Orange mineral, American ex-white lead, casks	lb.	.11½	@ —
ex-red lead, casks	lb.	.10¼	@ —
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.14¾	@ —
kegs	lb.	.15¾	@ —
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
sweet, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.22	@ .23
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.10	@ .11
fingers, cases	lb.	1.15	@ 1.20
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12	@ .13
Verona, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
powdered, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Orthochloraniline, drums	lb.	.65	@ .75
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	.82	@ .84
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13	@ .15
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28	@ .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins	lb.	.70	@ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00	@ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.14½	@ .15
Osage Orange extract liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07¼
Oxyquinolin sulphate, f.o.b. works, 100 lb. lots	lb.	3.50	@ —
1 to 50 pound lots	lb.	3.65	@ 4.00

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	2.50	@ 2.60
Paprika, Hungarian, bags	lb.	.32	@ .33
Spanish, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.24	@ .24½
fair bags	lb.	.20	@ .20½
fancy, bags	lb.	.23	@ .24
medium, bags	lb.	.21	@ .22
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85	Nom.
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls.	lb.	1.05	@ —
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.25	@ —
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07	@ .11
Paracymene, refined, drums	gal.	.70	@ 1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.16	@ .20
kegs	lb.	.18	@ .25
Paraffin, crude, white, scale, car lots, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.04½	@ .04¼
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.04½	@ .04¼
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.04	@ .04¼
fully refined, slabs, car lots, 120-122 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04	@ —
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0435	@ .0440
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags,	lb.	.04¾	@ —
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0455	@ —
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags,	lb.	.04½	@ —
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0480	@ —
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags,	lb.	.0475	@ —
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0495	@ —
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags,	lb.	.0490	@ —
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0555	@ —
export, f.a.s., N. Y., bags,	lb.	.05½	@ —
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0580	@ —
export, f.a.s., N. Y., bags,	lb.	.05¾	@ —
138@140 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.07	@ —
cases, ½c. per pound higher than bags			
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.04	@ .04¼
111@115 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.04	@ .04¼
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .03⅝
124@126, bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .03⅞
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38	@ —
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39	@ —
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½	@ .23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.37	@ .45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51	@ —
contract, kegs	lb.	.48	@ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½	@ .24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46	@ .47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.36	@ .37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	@ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55	@ —
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.58	@ .60
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Paris green, kegs	lb.	.22	@ .37
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.13	@ .16
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.09	@ —
drums, l.c.l	gal.	.13	@ —
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17	@ —
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Lampong, bags	lb.	.09	@ .09½
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.09¾	@ .10
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crops, bags	lb.	.15½	@ .16
Birdseye, bags	lb.	.23	Nom.
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.16	@ .17
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.13	@ .13¼
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.13¼	@ .13⅝
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18	@ .28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .02⅞
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02⅞	@ .03⅛
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .05½
dark green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .02⅝
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ .06½
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .02⅝
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¾	@ .07½
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .02⅝
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.83	@ 1.10
Athens	bbl.	.83	@ 1.15
Beiridge	bbl.	.57	@ 1.00
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.67	@ 1.17
Ceallinga	bbl.	.57	@ .81
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.65	@ 1.21
Dominguez	bbl.	.83	@ 1.15
East Coyote	bbl.	.65	@ .94
Elk Hills	bbl.	.67	@ 1.17
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	1.03	@ 1.15
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.65	@ 1.12
Inglewood	bbl.	.65	@ 1.01
Kern River	bbl.	.57	@ —
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.93	@ 1.11
La Habra	bbl.	.65	@ .93
Lost Hills	bbl.	.67	@ 1.00
McKittrick	bbl.	.67	@ —
Midway—Sunset	bbl.	.57	@ 1.17
Montebello	bbl.	.65	@ .85
Mt. Poso	bbl.	.52	@ .57
Newhall	bbl.	.57	@ —
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.65	@ 1.10
Orcutt	bbl.	.57	@ .89
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.95	@ 1.04
Richfield	bbl.	.65	@ 1.15
Rosecrans	bbl.	.88	@ 1.15
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.72	@ 1.34
Santa Paula	bbl.	.57	@ 1.00
Seal Beach	bbl.	.65	@ 1.10
Signal Hill	bbl.	.65	@ 1.09
Torrance	bbl.	.65	@ .98
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.57	@ .79
Whittier	bbl.	.65	@ .98
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	2.17	@ —
Petrolia	bbl.	2.10	@ —
Central West:—			
Illinois	bbl.	1.22	@ —
Lima	bbl.	1.20	@ —
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.90	@ —
Princeton	bbl.	1.22	@ —
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Rusk County	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Smith County	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Upsher County	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Batson	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Conroe	bbl.	1.09	@ 1.19
Dayton	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Evangeline	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Goose Creek	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
High Island	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Hull	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Humble	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Liberty	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Markham	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Orange	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Pettus	bbl.	1.05	@ —
Refugio, light	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
heavy	bbl.	.88	@ —
Saratoga	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Sugarland	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Sour Lake	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Spindle Top	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Terry	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
West Columbia	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Oil City, in Stoll lines	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Somerset	bbl.	1.28	@ —
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	1.18	@ —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.79	@ 1.03
Caddo	bbl.	.63	@ .95
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.72	@ 1.02
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.70	@ 1.08
De Soto	bbl.	.69	@ 1.01
El Dorado	bbl.	.75	@ 1.07
Haynesville	bbl.	.65	@ 1.05
Homer	bbl.	.71	@ 1.03
Iowa	bbl.	.72	@ 1.02
Lockport	bbl.	.82	@ 1.12
Miller County	bbl.	.62	@ .94
Nevada	bbl.	.60	@ —
Pine Island	bbl.	.79	@ 1.03
Smackover	bbl.	.70	@ —
Urania	bbl.	.75	@ —
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.466	@ —
Tax, per barrels, 13.162c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.98	@ —
Tax, per barrel, 19.916c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Corsicana	bbl.	.80	@ —
North Texas	bbl.	.79	@ 1.03
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.76	@ 1.08
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	2.45	@ —
Corning	bbl.	1.32	@ —
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.92	@ —
Eureka lines	lb.	2.07	@ —
New York Transit lines	bbl.	2.35	@ —
Lower district in National Transit lines	bbl.	2.32	@ 2.37
Southwest Penn lines	bbl.	2.12	@ —
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	1.01	@ —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.07	@ —
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.18	@ —
Grass Creek	bbl.	1.18	@ —
Greybull	bbl.	1.18	@ —
Lance Creek	bbl.	.92	@ —
Pondera	bbl.	.95	@ —
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.02	@ —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.84	@ 1.08
Sunburst	bbl.	1.35	@ —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.67	@ —
Luling	bbl.	.75	@ —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.95	@ —
Mirando	bbl.	.80	@ —
Panola County	bbl.	.79	@ 1.03
Salt Flat	bbl.	.87	@ —
Saxet	bbl.	.85	@ —
Tomball	bbl.	1.15	@ —
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.69	@ .81
Gray County	bbl.	.79	@ .91
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.69	@ .81
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.75	@ —
Crane	bbl.	.70	@ —
Crockett	bbl.	.70	@ —
Ector	bbl.	.75	@ —
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65	@ —
Glasscock	bbl.	.70	@ —
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80	@ —
Howard	bbl.	.70	@ —
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.75	@ —
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.75	@ —
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.75	@ —
Mitchell	bbl.	.70	@ —
Pecos	bbl.	.75	@ —
Upton	bbl.	.70	@ —
Winkler	bbl.	.75	@ —
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.12	@ —
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13	@ —
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums,	gal.	.85	@ —
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.13	@ —
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14	@ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17	@ .28
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50	@ —
Petroleum solvents and diluents—Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06¾	@ .07⅛
Bayonne	gal.	.09½	@ —
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.15	@ .152
Decatur	gal.	.176	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.177	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.218	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.221	@ —
Newark	gal.	.11½	@ .12
New York	gal.	.11½	@ .12
Omaha	gal.	.18	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.148	@ .17
St. Paul	gal.	.221	@ —
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.12	@ .12½
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07⅛	@ .08⅝
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 t.b.p., 260 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars	gal.	.06¾	@ —
light grade, 120 t.b.p., 250 gal.	gal.	.06¾	@ —
Bayonne	gal.	.09½	@ —
Stoddard solvent, 48-50 deg. 320 t.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.06¾	@ .06⅞
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.09½	@ —
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.15	@ .152
Decatur	gal.	.176	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.186	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.185	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.178	@ —
Newark	gal.	.12	@ —
New Orleans	gal.	.11	@ —
New York	gal.	.12	@ .13
Omaha	gal.	.144	@ —
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.14	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.178	@ —
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.09½	@ —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05¾	@ .06¼
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.139	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.173	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.165	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.198	@ —
Newark	gal.	.12	@ .13
Omaha	gal.	.140	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.133	@ .147
St. Paul	gal.	.198	@ —
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).			
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14½	@ .15¾
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Phenobarbital	lb.	5.50	@ 6.00
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums	lb.	.50	@ —
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs	lb.	.52	@ —
yellow, barrels	lb.	.45	@ .47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	5.65	@ 6.25
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16	@ —
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.20	@ 3.40
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.20	@ 3.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	3.95	@ 4.25
Phloroglucinol, C.P., works, tins	lb.	20.00	@22.00
technical, works, tins	lb.	15.00	@16.50
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70	@ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.85	@ 6.00
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mines	long ton.	2.80	@ 3.20
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	3.30	@ 3.70
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	3.80	@ 4.20
75 p.c., bases, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	long ton.	4.85	@ 5.30
75 p.c., minimum, mines, long ton.		4.95	@ 5.40
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines	long ton.	5.75	@ 6.20
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, long-ton.		5.00	@ —
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.50	@ —
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.45	@ —
yellow, cases	lb.	.28	@ .29
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.16	@ .20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38	@ .42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.16	@ .20
Phthalic anhydride, car lots, drums	lb.	.14½	@ —
less car lots	lb.	.15½	@ .16¼
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.08	@ .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	2.50	@ 2.75
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	2.40	@ 2.65
Pimento, bags	lb.	.05¼	@ .05½
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.26	@ .28
Pitch, burgundy (see B). hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron	ton.	34.00	@35.00
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00	@ —
pine, barrels	bbl.	3.50	@ 4.00
stearin, drums	lb.	.03	@ .04½
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	33.00	@39.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40	@ 3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75	@ —
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.50	@ 2.55
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.16	@ .17
Root bark, bags	lb.	.26½	@ .27
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.40	@ .45
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.08	@ .08¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.07¾	@ .08¼
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.26	@ —
50 p.c., selection, barrels	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08
granular, barrels	lb.	.10¼	@ .11
Bichromate, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .08⅝
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18	@ .22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16	@ .22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .36
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipments, casks	lb.	.08½	@ —
96-98 p.c. calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.07¾	@ .08¼
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.07	@ .07⅝
hydrated, shipm't, casks	lb.	.07¼	@ .07¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16	@ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.07¼	@ .07¾
imported, casks	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	8.02½	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08¼	@ .08¼
imported, c/l, dms	100 lbs.	8.05	@ 9.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.03¾	@ —
drums	lb.	.03¾	@ .04
Chlorate, imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.09	@ .09½
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10	@ .11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .04½
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23	@ .24
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.38	@ .42
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.55	@ .56
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65	@ 1.70
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans	lb.	.36¼	@ .39
Hyphophosphite, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Iodate, barrels	lb.	3.30	@ 3.35
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.15	@ 2.25
Kainit, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70	@ —
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk	ton.	15.00	@ —
30 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk,	ton.	19.15	@ —
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk	ton.	12.00	@ —
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15	@ —
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.10½	@ .10
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15	@ —
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55	@ —
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk	ton.	40.50	@ —
bags	ton.	42.30	@ —
80-85 p.c., bulk	ton.	35.55	@ —
bags	ton.	37.15	@ —
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bag	ton.	53.50	@53.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.30	@ .31
technical, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .26
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09	@ .11
Permanganate, tech., drums	lb.	.17½	@ .18
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.17½	@ .18
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
yellow, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11	@ .16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipments,	ton.	42.15	@ —
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	19.97	Nom.
Xanthate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.14	@ —
tanks	lb.	.12	@ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.32	@ .35
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Berries, bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07	@ —
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40	@ —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.05	@ .07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02¼	@ .04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	4.00	@ 4.50
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	5.00	@ 5.05
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.29	@ .30
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.27	@ .28
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25	@ .26
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.18	@ .20
Pyridin, denaturing, drums	gal.	1.10	@ —
refined, 2 deg., drums	lb.	.40	@ —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	ton.	.12	@ .13
Pyrocatechin, C.P., works, fiber drums, tins	lb.	2.75	@ 3.10
technical, works, fiber drums, tins	lb.	2.15	@ 2.35

* See fertilizer market report for discounts.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02	@ —
barrels		.02½	@ —
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.03½	@ —
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.03½	@ —
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09½	@ .10¼
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net per flask		67.00	@68.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.60	@ 1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.96	@ .98
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.67	@ —
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.96	@ —
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.72	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.96	@ —
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.98	@ —
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.51	@ —
Citrate, cans	oz.	.69	@ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.72	@ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.72	@ —
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.67	@ —
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.99	@ —
Formate, cans	oz.	.91	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	1.11	@ —
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.72	@ —
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.96	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.89	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.80	@ —
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.70	@ —
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.51	@ —
Sulphocarbolate, tins	oz.	.94	@ —
Tannate, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.94	@ —
Valerate, cans	oz.	.80	@ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.72	@ —

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.44	@ .45
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .04
Dutch, bags	lb.	.04¾	@ .05¼
German, bags	lb.	.04½	@ .05
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .29
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb.	lb.	.50	@ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70	@ —
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75	@ .80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.50	@ —
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.65	@ 3.75
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	@ —
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65	@ .75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
car lots, bags	lb.	.08	@ —
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04	@ .08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
in oil, cans	quart.	2.16	@ —
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks	lb.	.08½	@ .14
reduced, casks	lb.	.04	@ .05½
Lake C red toner, barrels	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
Rubine toner, kegs	lb.	1.65	@ —
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.17	@ 1.22
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels.	lb.	.02	@ .04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.04¾	@ —
Spanish No. 1 quality, car lots, ex-dock, bbls.	lb.	.02	@ —
No. 2 quality	lb.	.02¼	@ —
No. 3 quality	lb.	.02 15	@ —
No. 4 quality	lb.	.0205	@ —
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.90	@ —
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10	@ .18
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60	@ 1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .90
toner, ink, barrels	lb.	.45	@ —
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	@ —
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .40
in oil, cans	gal.	11.17	@ —
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .04
in oil, cans	gal.	4.45	@ —
Vermilion, American, bbls.	lb.	.15	@ .23
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, bbls	lb.	1.41	@ —
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.42	@ 1.54
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.34	@ —
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65	@ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.10	@ .11
Rhodinol, bottles	oz.	5.75	@ 8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25	@ .26
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.30	@ .31
Rochelle salt, crystals, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .13½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.12½	@ .12½
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.60	@ .65
Water, triple	demijohn.	5.60	@ 6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35	@ .40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Rosin gum (ex-dock)—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	4.65	@ —
D, barrels	280 lbs.	4.70	@ —
E, barrels	280 lbs.	4.75	@ —
F, barrels	280 lbs.	4.80	@ —
G, barrels	280 lbs.	4.87½	@ —
H, barrels	280 lbs.	4.02½	@ —
I, barrels	280 lbs.	4.97½	@ —
K, barrels	280 lbs.	5.10	@ —
M, barrels	280 lbs.	5.35	@ —
N, barrels	280 lbs.	5.40	@ —
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.45	@ —
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	5.85	@ —
X, barrels	280 lbs.	5.90	@ —
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	4.73	@ 4.76
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	3.90	@ —
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½	@ .04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .10
Rue, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels	lb.	.32	@ .33
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70	@ —
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75	@ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
Spanish, tins	lb.	12.50	@13.00
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.28	@ .30
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾	@ .05¼
Sago flour, bags	lb.	.02½	@ .03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	7.00	@ 7.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40	@ —
less car lots, bags, delivered	ton.	14.00	@ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00	@18.00
imported, c.i.f., bulk	ton.	12.00	@14.00
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .08¼
granular, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .08¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	46.00	@50.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales,	lb.	.08	@ .09
select, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Savory, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07½
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.48	@ .50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.10¾	@ —
kegs	lb.	.11½	@ —
Senega root, bales	lb.	.87	@ .89
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.09	@ .09½
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06	@ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09	@ .10
Pods, bales	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Siftings, bales	lb.	.08½	@ .09
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.37	@ .40
Shellac, bone dry, one delivery, 10 or more barrels	lb.	.26	@ —
5 to 9 barrels	lb.	.27	@ —
1 to 4 barrels	lb.	.28	@ —
refined, 6c. higher in each bracket.			
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.22	@ .23
Garnet, bags, cases	lb.	.18	@ .18½
Superfine, bags	lb.	.17	@ .17¾
T. N., bags	lb.	.18	@ .18¾
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.10	@ 1.15
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.05	@ 1.10
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00	@ 1.05
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.35	@ 1.40
4½-lb. cut, barrels	lb.	1.30	@ 1.35
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.25	@ 1.30
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@12.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.43¾	@ —
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.82	@ .84
Neucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.26	@ —
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.25	@ —
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.22	@ .23
Western, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Sloe berries, bags	lb.	.20	@ .21
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
powdered, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Soapstone, gray, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.03	@ —
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼	@ .09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾	@ .05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04½	@ .07
Alginate	lb.	.50	@ —
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾	@ .09¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50	@ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.10½	@ 2.25½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.50
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50	@ —
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.23	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.60	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.47	@ 2.67
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.37	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.23	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.60	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.23	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.08	@ 2.23
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	1.98	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.37	@ 2.57
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.27	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.23	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.20	@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.45	@ —
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.46	@ —
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.47	@ —
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.56	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.81	@ —
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.10
less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25	@ 3.35
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .36
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	6.00	@ 6.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.50
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	4.00	@ 4.15
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.90	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.50
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.45
less car lots, works, ground, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.45
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	6.95	@ 4.10
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.85	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.45
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.22½	@ —
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.60	@ 3.75
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.50	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.55	@ 3.70
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.06¼	@ .07½
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.24	@ .29
U.S.P., X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.30½	@ .35½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½	@ .16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16¾	@ .17
Soda fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .09¼
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15	@ —
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90	@ —
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55	@ —
Soda Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.20	@ —
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.28¼	@ .30
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Hypophosphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.25
Iodate, jars	lb.	5.12	@ 5.17
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.41	@ .42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25	@ —
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05	@ 5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.65	@ —
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.55	@ 3.70
Molybdate, tech., kegs	lb.	.65	@ —
chemically pure, bags	lb.	.90	@ 1.25
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ —
Naphthenate, barrels	lb.	.09	@ —
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52	@ .54
Nitrate, Dec. delivery, ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90	@26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20	@25.80
bulk	ton.	23.90	@ —
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .08¾
imported, l.c.l., casks	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.05	@ .12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.90	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.10	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.85
barrels	100 lbs.	3.05	@ —
tribasic, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
less car lots	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.55
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.67	@ .69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11¼	@ —
prompt shipment	lb.	.12	@ .13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼	@ —
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12	@ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.16¼	@ .18
Sal. N. Y. delv'd, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.35	@ —
works, bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@ —
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47	@ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.80	@ —
tanks	100 lbs.	.65	@ —
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65	@ —
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
imported, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
Stannate, drums	lb.	.34½	@ .36½
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels.	lb.	.20	@ —
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.23	@ —
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, 40,000 lbs. up, bags,	100 lbs.	2.20	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.35	@ —
five tons up, bags	100 lbs.	2.45	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
less five tons, bags,	100 lbs.	2.70	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ —
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.90
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.00
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.00
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	4.00	@ 4.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.02¼	@ .02½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23	@ .25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30	@ .42½
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12	@ —
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.70	@ .75
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31	@ —
tanks	gal.	.26	@ —
high flash, works, drums,	gal.	.35	@ —
tanks	gal.	.50	@ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.48	@ .50
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.20	@ .22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.01	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¼	@ —
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
powdered, bags	lb.	.04	@ —
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Squill, red, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
white, bales	lb.	.09	@ .09½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.15	@ .16
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75	@ .80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.71	@ 2.91
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.81	@ 3.01
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05¼	@ .06
imported, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06¼
rice, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08½
wheat, bags	lb.	.06¼	@ .06¾
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.87	Nom.
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .05½
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
Storax, cases	lb.	.25	@ .26
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.20	@ .22
Seed, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.50	@ .51
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .36
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.95	@ 3.00
Nitrate, domestic, works, bbls,	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
imported, casks	lb.	.09¼	@ .11
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.60	@ 1.65
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.52	@ .56
powdered, cans	oz.	.42	@ .46
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.95	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75	@ —
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.46	@ .50
powdered, cans	oz.	.36	@ .40
Sugar coloring, barrels	lb.	.65	@ .70
Sugar of milk, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .17
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25	@ 4.50
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00	@ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55	@ 2.15
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.15
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 3.10
refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.10
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.45
Sulphur, flour, refined, light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95	@ 3.55
Sulphur, rubbermakers, bags,	100 lbs.	1.85	@ 2.45
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10	@ 3.70
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45	@ 4.05
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ 2.90
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.95
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.10
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03¼	@ .04
tanks	lb.	.03	@ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07	@ .07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05	@ .05¾
tanks	lb.	.04	@ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10	@ .12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½	@ .07½
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.90	@ 3.95
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00	@ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	70.00	@75.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¼	@ .06¾
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ .06¾
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .09¼
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06½
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. cars or boat, Baltimore, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ —
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. cars or boat, Baltimore, bulk	ton.	7.50	@ —

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	23.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	28.50	@30.00
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	23.00	@25.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	27.50	@30.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	45.00	@60.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	70.00	@75.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	75.00	@80.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.03¾	@ —
special, works, loose	lb.	.03	@ —
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼	@ —
50 pc. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05¾	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼	@ —
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.06	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½	@ —
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.06	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.08	@ .09
kegs	per keg.	5.00	@ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.50	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	2.25	& .10
Chicago high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.85	& .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.85	& .10
South American, to arrive, unit-ton.		2.90	& .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, unit-ton, 2.75 &		.10	& .70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls.	gal.	.18	@ .21
retort, barrels	gal.	.21	@ .22
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21	@ .22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23	@ .25
Tartar emetic, 5-barrel lots, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.21¾	@ —
smaller lots, barrels	lb.	.22	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.21¾	@ —
small lots, barrels	lb.	.22	@ —
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.27	@ .27½
Terebene, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.80	@ .85
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.50	@ .51
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.86	@ .87
drums	lb.	.33	@ .35
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13¾	@ —
tanks	lb.	.14	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13	@ —
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.00	@ 1.25
imported, bags	ton.	27.50	@30.00
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.06½	@ —
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25	@ .38
technical, drums	lb.	.14	@ .15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12	@ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.80	@ 1.85
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95	@ 2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases	lb.	2.00	@ 2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.20	@ —
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.14½	@ .15
Spanish, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.65	@ —
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.70	@ 1.75
Iodide, 50-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	3.85	@ 3.90
25-lb lots, kegs	lb.	3.95	@ 4.00
Tin, Straits	lb.	.53¾	Nom.
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.39	@ .39¼
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.57	@ .59
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls	lb.	.27	@ .28
Titanium dioxide, car lots (minimum 20 tons), bags	lb.	.17	@ —
barrels	lb.	.17½	@ —
five-ton lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.17½	@ .17¾
single-ton lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.18	@ .18¼
less than tons, bags, bbls	lb.	.18½	@ .18¾
Pigment, barium base, car lots (minimum 20 tons), bags	lb.	.06	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
calcium base, car lots (minimum 20 tons), bags	lb.	.06	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Tolu balsam, cans	lb.	.67½	@ .70
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.20	@ .21
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.36	@ —
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.09½

Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels.. car lots	gal.	.46½@	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.48½@	—
5-barrel lots	gal.	.50½@	—
wood, destructive - distilled, drums..	gal.	.38	Nom.
steam - distilled, car lots, drum..	gal.	.44 @	—
less than car lots, drums,	gal.	.47 @	.48

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.25 @	.30
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	90.00	@120.00
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	90.00	@120.00
pure, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
Urea-ammonia liquor, 55 p.c. ammonia, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and gulf ports, unit.		.96 @	—
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales..	lb.	.13 @	.14
Valonia beards, shipment, bags,	ton.	39.50	@41.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..	lb.	.80 @	1.35
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
cuts, tins		2.35 @	2.50
South American, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-eugenol, tins..	lb.	4.50 @	4.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.50
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21 @	.23
Violet, methyl, toner (see M)			
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcar..	gal.	.09½@	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06¾@	.07¼
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14 @	.17
Chicago	gal.	.159 @	—
Decatur	gal.	.178 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.188 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.21 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.213 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11½@	.13
New York	gal.	.11½@	.13
Omaha	gal.	.18 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.148 @	.162
St. Paul	gal.	.213 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.38 @	.40
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.25 @	.30
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.32 @	.35
yellow, common, African, bags..	lb.	.21 @	.22
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
Chilean, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
San Domingo, bags	lb.	.18 @	.19
refined, cases	lb.	.22 @	.26
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.33	Nom.
No. 1, yellow, bags	lb.	.31	Nom.
No. 2, yellow, bags	lb.	.30	Nom.
No. 2, North Country, bags,	lb.	.19	Nom.
No. 3, chalky, bags	lb.	.16½	Nom.
No. 3, North Country, bags,	lb.	.16½	Nom.
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 153-155 m.p., bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
156-158 m.p., bags	lb.	.29½@	.30
168 m.p., bags	lb.	.45 @	.46
Wax, Japan, cases	lb.	.07½@	.08
Montan, crude, gross for net, ex-dock, net cash, bags	lb.	.09	Nom.
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30	Nom.
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.32	Nom.
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.34	Nom.
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti blocks, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
cakes, cases	lb.	.20 @	.21
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels	lb.	1.41 @	—
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels	ton.	15.00	@16.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels	ton.	17.00	@18.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels	ton.	20.00	@21.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels	ton.	32.00	@42.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.50	@10.00
contracts, 1934	ton.	7.00	@10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	12x13 to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	18x22 to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36	30.09	26.00	23.20
70	26x34 to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.20
80	32x38 to 34x36	36.50	32.25	28.70

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	11x14 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	12x13 to 10x34	39.00	34.00	31.60
50	18x22 to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	20x20 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	15x36 to 24x36	44.00	30.00	35.50
70	26x28 to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	30x30 to 34x46	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	32x38 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	30x52 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	34x58 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	36x60 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F., barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard grade, works, car lots,	ton.	18.00	@24.00
finer grades, works, bags,	ton.	24.00	@30.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags	ton.	22.50 @	—
50 mesh, bags	ton.	24.50 @	—
60 mesh, bags	ton.	25.50 @	—
70 mesh, bags	ton.	26.50 @	—
80 mesh, bags	ton.	29.00 @	—
100 mesh, bags	ton.	31.00 @	—
120 mesh, bags	ton.	33.00 @	—
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums..	gal.	.37 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.32 @	.34
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.27 @	.29
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Xylol (see Xylene)			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
ton lots	lb.	.35 @	—
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels..	lb.	.15 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.14 @	—
contracts, 1934	lb.	.15 @	—
in oil, cans	gal.	10.53 @	—
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M)			
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls..	lb.	.02¾	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02¾
f.o.b. works	lb.	.01 @	.01½
French, dark, car lots, casks,	lb.	.0260@	.0275
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0270@	.06
extra dark, car lots, casks,	lb.	.0250@	.0260
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0260@	.0285
extra light, car lots, casks,	lb.	.0285@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0295@	.0310
light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0285@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0295@	.0310
medium, car lots, casks,	lb.	.0275@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0285@	.0300
in oil, cans	gal.	4.13 @	—
Orange, Persian (see O)			
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.18 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales,	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials,	oz.	2.50 @	2.55

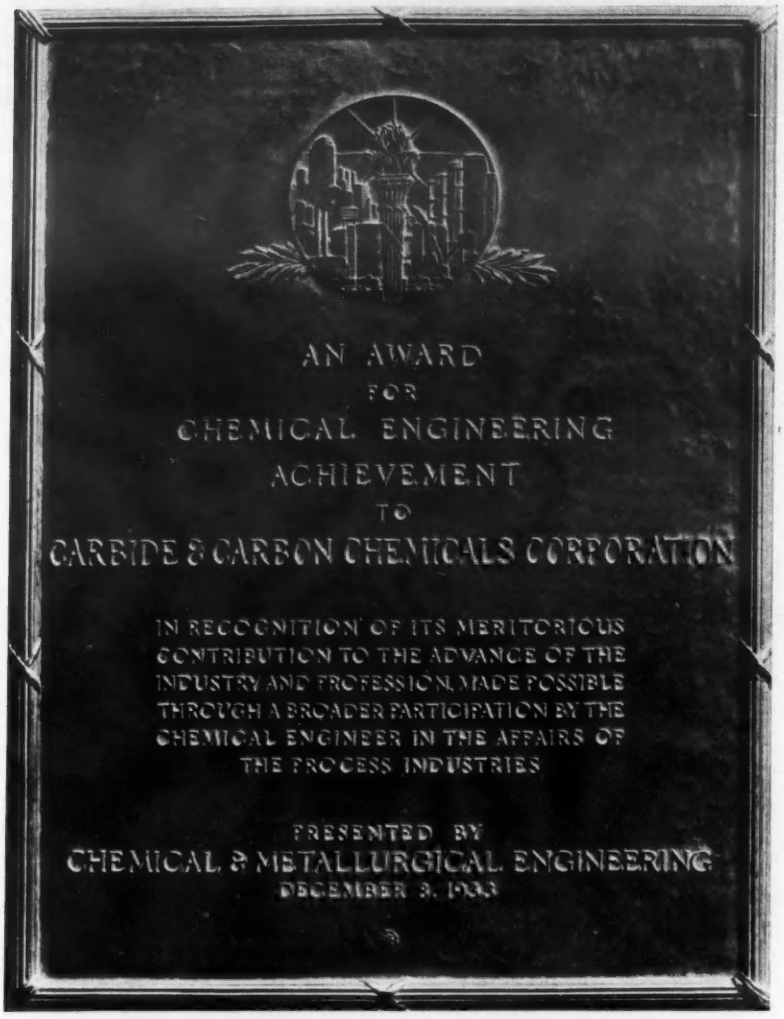
Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report)			
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels..	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums,	lb.	.04½@	.05
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05½@	—
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0706@	.0710
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0730@	.0780
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, bags..	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
85 p.c., car lots, bags.	lb.	.0490 @	—
2-ton lots, bags.	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial lead free, 2-ton lots, bags..	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels,	lbs.	.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags..	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags..	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
smaller lots, bags.	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels..	lb.	.10¼@	—
smaller lots, barrels,	lb.	.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels..	lb.	.07¼@	.08¾
ex warehouse, barrels.	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels,	lb.	.08¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels.	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, ex dock, barrels..	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
ex warehouse, barrels.	lb.	.10¾@	.10¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels..	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.12¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.21
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels..	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
precipitated, barrels		.12 @	.13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels..	lb.	.18 @	.19
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Sulphate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels..	lb.	.02¾@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Sulphide, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.12 @	—
less car lots, barrels.	lb.	.13¼@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels,	lb.	.21 @	.22
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks.	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels..	ton.	42.00	@50.00
small lots, works, kegs,	lb.	.03¾@	—
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels..	ton.	65.00	@75.00
small lots, works, kegs,	lb.	.04¼@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs,	lb.	.90 @	1.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Abalyn resin, works, 50-gallon drums, non-returnable..	lb.	.13 @	—
Alkyd resin, DUX-3002, works, 5 drum lots..	lb.	.30 @	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31 @	—
RC-1, works, 5-drum lots	lb.	.24 @	—
smaller lots	lb.	.25 @	—
Solution (50%) RC-119, works, 5-drum lots..	lb.	.18 @	—
smaller lots	lb.	.19 @	—
Amberol, B/S1, dark, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13¾@	.14½
extra light, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.15¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.15¾@	.16½
light, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.14¼@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.14¾@	.15½
F-7, dark, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.14¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.15¼@	.16
extra light, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.16¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.17¼@	.18
light, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15¾@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.16¼@	.17
K-12-A, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.15½@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
101-B, works, car lots, barrels,	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.13¾
A/101-B, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.13 @	.13¾
105-F, works, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.13½@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
A/105-F, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.13½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
109, extra light, works, car lots, drums..	lb.	.12 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	.13¼
light, works, car lots, drums.	lb.	.11½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	.12¾
226, works, car lots, drums.	lb.	.26½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27½@	.29
801, extra light, works, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.13¼@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.13½@	.14
light, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.13¼@	.13¾
Bakelite resin, BR254, works, 30,000 pounds, drums.	lb.	.57 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.58 @	.60
BR302, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.26 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.26½@	.28
Bakelite resin, BR352, works, 30,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.23 @	—
Bakelite resin, BR352, smaller quantities, drums..	lb.	.23½@	.29
BR320, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.52 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.53 @	.55
BR321, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.55 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.56 @	.58
BR2072, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.23 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.23½@	.25
XJ2681, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.19 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.19½@	.21
XR1329, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.32 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.33 @	.35
XR2175, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.22 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.22½@	.24
XR2963, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.24 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.24½@	.26
XR2987, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.32 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.33 @	.35
XR3360, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.55 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.56 @	.58
XR4036, works, 30,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.55 @	—
smaller quantities, drums.	lb.	.56 @	.58
Bronze gum, No. 1, works, drums..	lb.	.11 @	—
No. 3, works, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Durez oil-soluble resin, No. 500 pale, works, car lots, fiber drums	lb.	.35 @	—
less car lots, fiber drums,	lb.	.36 @	.38
No. 525 dark, works, car lots, fiber drums	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, fiber drums,	lb.	.31 @	.33
No. 550 very pale, works, car lots, fiber drums	lb.	.50 @	—
less car lots, fiber drums,	lb.	.51 @	.53
Durite resin, No. 1301, works, ton lots, wood drums..	lb.	.30 @	—
less ton lots, wood drums,	lb.	.35 @	—
Flat gum, No. 1, works, drums,	lb.	.14½@	—
Glyptal solution, No. 1202, delivered Eastern points, drums,	100 lbs.	15.75@	—
No. 1203, delivered Eastern points, drums	100 lb.	18.75 @	—
No. 1229, delivered Eastern points, drums	100 lbs.	16.25 @	—
No. 1230, delivered Eastern points, drums	100 lbs.	17.25 @	—
No. 1231, delivered Eastern points, drums	100 lbs.	21.75 @	—
No. 1240, delivered Eastern points, drums	100 lbs.	16.00 @	—
No. 1247, delivered Eastern points, drums	100 lbs.	20.25 @	—
Hercolyn resin, works, 50-gallon drums, non-returnable..	lb.	.17 @	—
Imperial gum, BK, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums.	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
F, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Imperial gum, HA, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
X pale, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
No. 3½, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
No. 8, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
No. 18 (15-20), delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
No. 100, delivered, 10,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller quantities, drums,	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Lewisol resin, No. 1, works, car lots, drums	lb.	.13¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13½@	.14
No. 2, works, car lots, drums.	lb.	.15¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
No. 3, works, car lots, drums.	lb.	.20¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.20½@	.21
No. 18, works, car lots, drums.	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
280 V, works, car lots, drums,	lb.	.19¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.19½@	.20
L 500, works, car lots, drums,	lb.	.29¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.29½@	.30
Lewoflex, works, car lots, drums,	lb.	.29¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.29½@	.30
Neville resin, No. 9, hard, works, contract, 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.09 @	—
contract, less 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.09¼@	—
spot, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.10 @	—
No. 10, hard, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.07¾@	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
spot, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
No. 11, hard, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.07 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds barrels..	lb.	.07½@	—
spot, car lots, barrels..	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.08 @	—
No. 12, hard, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.08¼@	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.07 @	—
spot, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	—
No. 13, medium, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.09 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.09¼@	—
spot, car lots, barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
No. 14, medium, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
spot, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.08¾@	—
Neville resin, No. 15, medium, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 lbs, barrels..	lb.	.07½@	—
spot, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.08 @	—
No. 16, medium hard, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.06½@	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, barrels..	lb.	.07 @	—
spot, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
less car lots, barrels..	lb.	.07½@	—
No. 17, soft, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, drums,	lb.	.07 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, pounds, drums	lb.	.07½@	—
spot, car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
No. 21, soft, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, drums,	lb.	.07 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.07½@	—
spot, car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
No. 25, medium soft, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.07½@	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.08 @	—
spot, car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08½@	—
Nevindene resin, No. 3, works, contract, 70,000 pounds, drums, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	—
contract, less 70,000 pounds, drums, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
spot, car lots, drums, barrels..	lb.	.12 @	—
less car lots, drums, barrels..	lb.	.12½@	—
No. 5, works, contract, 70,000 pounds, drums, barrels,	lb.	.11 @	—
contract, less 70,000 pounds, drums, barrels	lb.	.11½@	—
spot, car lots, drums, barrels..	lb.	.11½@	—
less car lots, drums, barrels..	lb.	.12 @	—
NPS resin, No. 7, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.09 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.09½@	—
spot, car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
No. 8, works, contracts, 70,000 pounds, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
contracts, less 70,000 pounds, drums..	lb.	.09¼@	—
spot, car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums..	lb.	.10 @	—
Paraplex RG-2 (60%), works, car lots, drums	lb.	.28 @	—
less car lots, drums, cans,	lb.	.29 @	.32
5-B (80%), works, car lots, drums..	lb.	.18 @	—
less car lots, drums, cans,	lb.	.18½@	.21
Soligen drier, cobalt, works, drums..	lb.	.55 @	.57
lead, works, drums	lb.	.29 @	.31
lead-cobalt, works, drums.	lb.	.36 @	.38
lead-cobalt-manganese, works, drums..	lb.	.37 @	.39
lead - manganese, works, drums..	lb.	.28 @	.30
manganese, works, drums.	lb.	.28 @	.30


AN AWARD
FOR
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
ACHIEVEMENT
TO
CARBIDE & CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION
IN RECOGNITION OF ITS MERITORIOUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADVANCE OF THE INDUSTRY AND PROFESSION, MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH A BROADER PARTICIPATION BY THE CHEMICAL ENGINEER IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE PROCESS INDUSTRIES
PRESENTED BY
CHEMICAL & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING
DECEMBER 6, 1933

ORGANIC CHEMICALS SYNTHETICALLY PRODUCED IN THE U. S. A. EXCLUSIVELY BY CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Acetic Anhydride	Butyl Acetate	Butyraldehyde	Ethyl Acetoacetate
Acetone	Butyl Alcohol	Butyric Acid	Ethyl Alcohol
		Ethyl Ether	

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS PRODUCED IN THE U. S. A. EXCLUSIVELY BY CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Acetoacetanilid	Diethanolamine	Isopropyl Ether	Propylene Glycol
Butyl Carbitol	Diethyl Sulfate	Methyl Amyl Acetate	Propylene Oxide
Butyl Cellosolve	Diethylene Glycol	Methyl Amyl Alcohol	Triethanolamine
Carbitol★	Dipropyl Ketone	Methyl Cellosolve	Vinyl Chloride
Carboxide★	Ethylene Chlorhydrin	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Vinylite★ Resins
Cellosolve★	Ethylene Glycol	Monoethanolamine	
Dichloroethyl Ether	Ethylene Oxide	Propylene Chlorhydrin	★*Trade-mark Registered*

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Producers of Synthetic Organic Chemicals

30 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Unit of Union Carbide UCC *and Carbon Corporation*

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

rec'd 12/18/33

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., 12 Gold Street, New York

Telephone John 4 2357; Cable Address: Reporter, N. Y.

Volume 124 MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1933 Number 27

When the PRA Is Ended

In two weeks, the President's re-employment agreement will terminate. What then?

Very many industries are still without even the draft of a code of fair competition in accordance with the national industrial recovery act. With the passing of the temporary agreement to do their part in furthering the recovery movement, these codeless industries will face a condition that will be very different from that which many persons apparently expect. There is reason to believe that, in some, but not all, cases, the failure to prepare a particular substitute for the general pact provided for industry some five months ago, has been deliberate. It is clear that the industrial community is not without members who are intent only on anticipating a decision to discontinue the recovery program. These persons feel that, if they can defer long enough the preparation or the acceptance of a code of fair competition, they will avoid the necessity of thus agreeing to play fair in business. For the adherents to this belief a harsh disappointment is rapidly approaching.

It is difficult to believe that there is any person in the United States, not excepting the President or the National Recovery Administrator, who expects the recovery program to be successfully carried through. It is not so difficult to believe that, if the active and passive obstruction of the purpose of the program denies it a reasonable measure of success, the next phase in the antidepression experimentation will be much less to the liking of the obstructionists. They may then find it most difficult to hold out until the next election, and they may be forcibly shown that their hopes in that respect are not well supported.

The national recovery program is directed to a new order of industrial-commercial policy and procedure. Because the new order is not specifically defined in the terms of textbook economics, the opponents of the recovery movement find difficulty in avoiding absurdities in their antagonism. Here is a professor, for example, bewailing, before a gathering of manufacturers, the fact that "children are prevented from using vacations to develop habits of industry and contribute to the family support." (How pleasant that definition of child labor!) Maybe some of the audience, at least privately, applauded this sentiment. But, it is doubtful that any one of the manufacturers followed the consistent progress of the speaker to his deploring of the fact that "States are prevented from compelling convicts to pay their way by doing productive work." It is clear that to argue for the system of *laissez faire* in the face of its patent evils is neither sound nor safe.

Efforts to prevent overproduction are easily assailed—by those who have not suffered from its consequences. It is easy to assail the underconsumption to which another school attributes the depression. Apparently it is difficult to be constructive in this criticism of one or the other concepts of the root of economic evil. The task of self-regulation, ever present for industry and commerce and merely emphasized, not imposed, by the recoverey movement, cannot be performed without the establishing of the necessary balance of production and consumption. In days of distress it is far easier to undertake—at least, to promote—curtailment of production than expansion of consumption. This is the only reason why curtailing efforts should be accepted; but, unless they are accepted—whatever the reason behind them or the purpose before them—for the period of their necessity, there can be no approach to production-consumption equilibrium—and no recovery.

Many are the things expected of the recovery undertaking; almost as many as the things charged against it. Out of this multitude of expectations and attributions come many strange assertions and averments. From these, in turn, are evolved some wondrous conclusions. Each observer, in the common way of observers, sees in every composite picture of NRA omnipotence and inadequacy and destructiveness, the need for the exact remedy which he has long been advocating. Thus, as the picture is viewed, business, labor, or consumer is clearly seen to be the savior of the whole. There is even some talk of cooperation. Have you ever sat in on the efforts to achieve this universally professed and universally prevented unity of action? There is never even an honest attempt to adopt a neutral viewpoint.

Among the peculiarly inconsistent views held with respect to the influences of the recovery movement none is more widespread than that which comprises its effects on competition. One of the primary purposes of the movement is the establishing of fairness in competition. Of course, individual ideas of what is fair in competition differ widely. But, there should be some means of showing consumers that the perpetuation of the sorry practice of selling below cost is not in keeping with the generally accepted conception of competitive fairness. There must be some way in which the agricultural group can be shown that it deserves more criticism of its intelligence than it gets, for its insistence that the price of farm products be fixed at a profitable level but that the retail dealer shall not even be allowed to try to get a profit on the goods he sells. It is not dumbness, it is meanness, narrowness, from which such attitudes spring.

The same old selfishness is behind the clamor for compensating taxes on all commodities which come into competition with farm products that are taxed to make up the farmer's losses through inefficiency. It is not only the farmer whose theories of economics are all selfish ones. The bituminous coal industry asks that the price of fuel oil be fixed at a higher level, because the cost of coal-mining has been increased. Consumers, on the other hand, want prices of petroleum products kept where they were in the days of ruinous competition in price. The petroleum industry has higher prices in view, but does not want any price-fixing.

The coal and petroleum industries have codes. It must be plain that the industries without codes at the end of this month will be "put on the spot" by consumers and competitors. The recovery movement will not terminate December 31. It is only the rather easy and very inadequately enforced President's re-employment agreement that is to end on that date. After that will come —another pact and a new activity in its enforcement. Labor and the consumer will demand a place on the code authorities. In the light of current events, it is not unlikely that these demands will find favor in Congress. Then what?

What Sort of Drug Control?

As the senate subcommittee which recently heard discussions of the so-called "Tugwell" bill has no other measure before it, the statement of the chairman, that the body will proceed with consideration of S. 1944, is not in itself alarming. The subcommittee has no authority to switch to another measure. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent it from revising the drug provisions of the measure before it, into the form of the bill drafted by the National Drug Trade Conference. When the latter measure has been formally presented to Congress at its coming session, the status of the bill now pending will not be so exclusive. It will then be possible, also, to ascertain more exactly what is the attitude of the Senate Committee on Commerce toward the revision of the food and drugs act.

It seems, therefore, that the drug and cosmetic trades should spend the next two weeks in perfecting a bill to revise the drugs act in the best possible manner. A starting point has been provided in the draft prepared by the drug conference committee. Any building that the longer period of time indicates to be desirable should be done on that foundation. No matter what the senate subcommittee may be expected to do in the interim, the trades must have their own bill ready to be introduced in Congress January 3.

What the subcommittee will do with the so-called "Tugwell" bill between now and the opening of the congressional session is wholly a matter for conjecture. The members of the committee have all stated the opinion that the bill must be revised. The significant point is that the committee must work from the particular bill. It may work to any form of bill it desires. How far this privilege will be used depends on the beliefs of the members.

It is worthy of note that the chairman of the senate subcommittee, in stating the purpose of that body to proceed along the line of revising the bill it has in hand, emphasizes the fact that there was no opposition to the principle of the bill at the hearing. There may arise a clash of opinion on what is principle and what is purpose in the measure. The principal and only necessary purpose of the bill is to effect desirable amendments of the food and drugs act. With that purpose there is no quarrel. If the "principle" of the bill is to be interpreted as the setting up of a medical dictatorship, in whatever hands, the furtherance of a substitute measure becomes more than ever necessary.

The necessary and desirable amending of the food and drugs act can be effected better by working up from the act than by working down from the proposed law. The drug conference bill follows the better form of revision. It is, therefore, a much simpler measure. The drug and cosmetic trades should appreciate this, get behind this bill at once, and stay behind it.

NRA Takes Over Codes from AAA

Regulation of Food Distributors To Be Expedited—Peek Given New Job

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1933.

A drastic change in the policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was accomplished this week when George N. Peek resigned as Administrator and accepted a new position in which he will co-ordinate government activities in the promotion of foreign trade.

The change was the result of growing conflict between the conservative views of Mr. Peek and the liberal views of Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and his associates in the department.

Simultaneously with this announcement the President issued an executive order transferring from the AAA to the National Recovery Administration all codes not dealing directly with the first processing of farm products. This transfer is not yet completed, but will mean speedier action on dozens of codes dealing with agricultural commodities which have been deadlocked in the AAA for months. The NRA at once took over grocery wholesaling and retailing codes in an effort to advance them to presidential approval.

There have been many matters of difference between the Peek and the Tugwell circles in the Department of Agriculture, but as to codes Mr. Peek has taken the position that the government should encourage the greatest amount of self-government by industry and should accept any reasonable code offered by an industrial or trade group. The Tugwell circle has insisted that government should write the strictest possible codes for industry and should retain practically complete control.

The result is in effect a moral victory for both schools, for while the liberal element now reigns in the Department of Agriculture and the deadlock there is broken, most of the industry codes over which the AAA had supervision are being transferred to the jurisdiction of the NRA where the philosophy has been to promote self-regulation of business and to secure unanimous agreement on all codes before their approval, if such could possibly be brought about.

NRA Postpones Probe of Price-Boosting Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1933.

The investigation by the National Recovery Administration into charges of unwarranted price increases, which was scheduled to start this week, has been postponed until January 9 on the ground that no properly authenticated evidence has been filed.

Meanwhile the NRA Consumers Board will keep a close watch on prices in industries operating under codes, and a conference of consultants on consumer problems has been called to meet in Washington the end of this week to consider the consumer's stake in the NRA. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson issued a warning against unjustified price increases.

Change of the name of the Retail Trade Council to Retail Trade Code Authority has been approved by the NRA, and a similar change for the Retail Drug Trade Council is expected shortly.

Retail Trade Employees To Pay Code Expenses

WASHINGTON Dec. 11, 1933.

An annual assessment of 25 cents is to be levied on each local retail employee to provide for the expenses of the National Retail Trade Authority, according to the latest NRA plan for financing this code work. A similar plan is under consideration for the retail drug trade.

Local retail code authorities may levy additional funds for their local expenses, not exceeding a total of $1 a year, all told, for each employee. Proprietors and managers are included in the classification, "employees."

NRA Representatives on Code Authorities Named

The National Recovery Administration has named as representatives of the government on various industrial code authorities the following:—

Asbestos—George S. Brady.
Cleaning and dyeing—H. B. Ludlum, jr.
Glass container—George S. Brady.
Hardwood distillation — Charles H. Herty and F. F. Patchell.
Lime—W. V. Brumbaugh and Ralph Fogg.
Polishing compounds—Neal W. Foster.
Pyrotechnics—J. F. Battley.
Waterproofing materials—Russell M. Searle.

NRA representatives have been named on ninety code authorities. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson said that they have been instructed to function in a fully co-operative spirit, avoiding even appearance of dictation.

Chemical Price Trends Varied

Prices on heavy and fine chemicals were revised both ways during the past week. The movement was fairly well balanced, coaltar intermediates being the major items advanced, and noncoaltar fine chemicals on the other side. There was increased activity in the demand for industrial benzene. The movement of heavy chemicals was largely under this year's contracts.

Paint colors were advanced for 1934 contracts; oil pastes were higher. Rubber vulcanization accelerators were advanced sharply. Imported tartaric acid was reduced again. Menthol and quicksilver were lower. Among higher items were calcium lactate, nickel chloride, acetic ether, and anilin oil. The trend of fertilizer materials was mostly downward.

The REPORTER'S composite index number for prices of heavy and fine chemicals dropped a trifle, from 127.2 to 127.1 (compared with August 1, 1914, as 100). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 90.0, against 88.6 at this time last year.

This index number is based on first-hand prices of 107 representative articles in the markets for heavy chemicals, coaltar chemicals, paint and varnish materials, fertilizer materials, and pharmaceutical and other fine chemicals.

Tariff Commission Issues Rules for NRA Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1933.

The first investigation of tariff duties under the national industrial recovery act has been started by the United States Tariff Commission under a request from the NRA. It involves wood-cased lead pencils.

In announcing the investigation, the commission published the rules which it will follow in similar studies. These are as follows:—

Institution of Investigation

Investigations will be instituted only at the request of the President, and hearings will be held in such investigations by the United States Tariff Commission by direction of the President in accordance with section 3(e), title I, of the national industrial recovery act.

Public Notice

Unless otherwise directed by the President, notice of the hearing in every such investigation will be given by posting a copy of the notice or announcement thereof at the principal office of the commission in Washington and at its office in New York city. Copies of the notice will also be sent to press associations, and to trade and similar organizations of producers and importers known to the commission to have an interest in the subject matter of the investigation.

Hearings

Hearings will be conducted by one or more commissioners and/or such members of the staff as the commission shall designate. The National Recovery Administrator will be represented at each hearing, with the privilege of examining witnesses.

Parties interested may appear at the hearing either in person or by representative and produce evidence relevant and material to the matter or matters involved in the investigation.

Witnesses will be sworn. No documentary evidence will be accepted unless verified under oath by the person offering it as a true statement of the facts contained therein.

Evidence, oral or written, submitted in hearings, shall, upon the order of the commission, be subject to verification from the books, papers, and records of the parties interested and from other available sources.

All hearings shall be stenographically reported. Copies of the transcript of the minutes of such hearings may be purchased from the official reporter.

The commission may continue any hearing or order such rehearing as it may deem necessary for a full presentation of the facts involved in any investigation.

Confidential Information

If witnesses desire to submit in confidence information which the commission considers to be confidential, the commission will accept such submission and respect its confidential character.

Public Inspection

Such parts of complaints in investigations which have been instituted and of schedules of information in support of complaints as the commission decides are not of confidential character will be available for examination at the office of the commission in Washington by parties interested in the subject matter.

Suspension of Rules

In case of emergency or when the public interest, in the judgment of the commission, requires it, the commission may modify or suspend any of the foregoing rules of practice and procedure.

Emerson Trust Tax Adjusted

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1933.

Ruling that an exchange of stock in setting up similar trusts was not taxable, the Board of Tax Appeals at Washington has discharged deficiency income-tax assessments against eleven relatives of the late Isaac E. Emerson, president of the Emerson Drug Company, here, up to the time of his death. At the same time the board ordered that the income tax on the estate for 1927 and 1928 be adjusted on the basis of its legal ruling. The estate had been assessed $43,655 for 1927 and $13,060 for 1928. Mr. Emerson, betwen 1919 and 1921, set up fourteen trusts for the benefit of relatives. In 1927, dissatisfied with this arrangement, he asked the voluntary return of the trust estates, consisting largely of common stock in the Emerson Drug Company, and reorganized them, setting up new trusts made up in the main of preferred stock. The Bureau of Internal Revenue held the increase in the value of the preferred stock over the original common stock taxable as income, but this view was overruled by the board.

Trade News Briefs

Boots Pure Drug Company, London has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 6 percent December 13, according to a Central News cable.

L. Wertheimer & Son's sustained heavy damages in a fire December 13, that swept through its spice warehouse at 23 Leonard street, this city.

Hiram F. Mills, mining geologist for the American Zinc Company, at Mascot, Tenn., has gone to Metaline Falls, Wash., to supervise diamond drilling of the company's Bella May property.

Fire, burning two hours, December 8, caused a loss of but $5 worth of pitch in a storage shed of the Allied Chemical Company, Newark, N. J. "Official" estimates of the loss ranged from $500 to $5,000.

The Pompeian Olive Oil Corporation, Baltimore, which some months ago acquired the plant of the Van **Camp Packing Company** there, has moved to 4201 Philadelphia road. Samuel H. Hoffberger is president of the company, and Henry C. Peachey is manager.

The Read Drug and Chemical Company, chain drug store operator, Baltimore, has engaged in the manufacture of a general line of pharmaceutical and proprietary medicines through the Hopkins Laboratories, a subsidiary chartered some time ago. Another subsidiary, also of recent date and known as Rogers Laboratory Inc., is turning out and marketing tooth paste, mouth wash and shaving cream.

The National Distillers' Products Corporation's directors have voted to approve and sign the distillers code and the marketing agreement under the AAA. Price lists will accordingly be filed with the administration. The securities division of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission has suspended its order forbidding the sale of National Distillers Products shares for a period of seven days from December 7.

Peigneur Sulphur Lease Attacked

Citing a land title alleged to have been handed down by the Spanish crown before the ceding of Louisiana to the United States, three residents of Louisville, Ky., have filed a Federal court petition attempting to enjoin the Jefferson Lake Oil Company, New Orleans, from taking additional sulphur and minerals from Lake Peigneur, in Louisiana. The plaintiffs, J. Lyle Bayless, Lawrence Jones, and Owsley Brown, claim that, in erecting pipelines and machinery and extracting sulphur and other minerals, valued at $2,000,000, the oil company is trespassing on prior rights established by grantees of the land from the Spanish crown. They ask a restraining order and a permanent injunction.

Consolidated Chemical Co. Building Plant at Woburn

The Consolidated Chemical Company, with a plant in California and another in Argentina, will begin work at once on the erection of a large factory at Woburn, Mass. Mayor Peterson of Woburn said December 9 that he had received word from President Milton Haas of the company, that the details had been settled, and erection of the buildings is to be started on the site formerly occupied by the Woburn plant of the Merrimac Chemical Company before the consolidation of that plant with the larger one at Everett. A $500,000 brick and stone structure will be the first to go up, occupying the site of one of the Merrimac Company's units which was razed. Buildings still standing will be used for power and offices.

The new company has three-year contracts to take the waste from the tanneries in Woburn, it is stated. Boston will be the United States port for the East. The company operates its own fleet of nine freight steamships.

Alcohol from Molasses Makers Get Permits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1933.

Under the terms of the marketing agreement for the distilled spirits industry, application blanks for special permits authorizing distillers to manufacture spirits from materials other than cereal grains, to be used in making gin and rectifying whiskey, were mailed to distillers December 13 from the Department of Agriculture. The special permits are required under the terms of the license and marketing agreement, to allow manufacture and sale of alcohol made from molasses, for the purposes specified.

The marketing agreement authorizes the secretary to permit the use of materials other than cereal grains, up to 10 percent of the requirements of the industry for making gin and rectifying, at all times, and to increase this percentage under certain conditions such as now exist. Copies of the applications for the permits will be available at the office of the chief hearing clerk of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Obituaries

G. A. Kelly, Jr.

George Armstrong Kelly, jr., president of the George A. Kelly Company, wholesale druggist, Pittsburgh, died December 13 at his home in that city after a brief illness. He was born in the old Allegheny section of Pittsburgh, and was sixty-nine years old, being a son of George A. and Agnes G. R. Kelly. Mr. Kelly had been in the wholesale drug business approximately forty-six years, entering it soon after graduating from Princeton University in 1887. In addition to his activities in the drug business he was president of the Ellesmere Land Company and a member of the board of incorporators of the Allegheny Cemetery. He was a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club. A brother, Samuel R. Kelly; and two sisters survive.

Dr. L. C. Newell

Dr. Lyman Churchill Newell, professor in the department of chemistry of Boston University, died December 13 in his home in Brookline, Mass. He was sixty-six years old.

Dr. Newell was a native of Pawtucket, R. I., and a graduate of Brown University. For years he had made a special study of historical chemistry and had served the American Chemical Society in its historical work. His historical contributions gained him the Justus Von Liebig Medal at Giessen University. His survivors are his widow and three brothers.

Mrs. Emilie A. Ittner, wife of Martin H. Ittner, chief chemist for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, died December 11, in the home of a sister, Mrs. Grant Lipp, Paterson, N. J.

Jack R. Durham, manager of the Rocky Mountain division of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, at Denver, for the past six years, died in that city December 5. He was a World War veteran, and a Master Mason. Burial was at Norfolk, Va.

Robert A. Bautz, specialist in nonmetallic mineral pigments, Chicago, died December 13, following an operation in the Edgewater Hospital, December 7. He was one of the best known men in the industry and had been exceptionally active in the industry's affairs.

John Joly, professor of geology and mineralogy at Dublin University for thirty-six years, died December 8. Some five years ago he advanced the theory that the cosmic rays are humanity's sole protection against universal death by cancer. He was seventy-six years old.

Insecticide, Disinfectant Manufacturers Discuss Code and Tugwell Proposals

Annual Meeting of Association Develops Many Divergent Opinions on Regulation Of Industry Under NRA

The questions relating to a satisfactory code for the industry and the relation to the industry of the so-called Tugwell or Copeland bill for the revision or substitution of a new law for the present pure foods and drug laws of the United States occupied the major portion of the annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association which was held in the Hotel New Yorker this city, December 11, 12 and 13.

While the three-day program had arranged for the presentation of a number of scientific reports bearing on the subjects, in which the industry is primarily and intensively interested, and also called for the presentation of some highly informative papers by outsiders of the industry relating to or appertaining to its matters, the climax and the most important session of the industry came on the last day, for which it had been planned that the business thereof could be done in a half-day session. Instead, the session took more than the usual full-day session as measured by the time of the two preceding days, plus the fact that a guest speaker, in the person of Wroe Alderson, who was to speak on code matters, failed to materialize.

In addition there were a number of the highly interesting and enlighting incidents occurring during the first two days. One of these was a difference as to who should be the next year's president of the organization. Another was the fact that the secretary of the body who has been functioning for many years was going to quit the job and take "time out" for his own business, after nearly twenty years. He was Harry W. Cole, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., of Holbrook, Mass., and because of his desire the annual banquet was turned into an anniversary and he was made the guest of honor of the occasion, which never before has had a guest of honor. And as a result the guest of honor was the recipient of an award by the association in the matter of a special purse—amount not to be mentioned but substantial.

New Officers

With relation to the election of officers it should be stated that the nominating committee, headed by C. C. Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass., and who was appointed by the outgoing president, Peter Dougan, of Merck & Co., reported a slate headed by W. H. Gesell, of the Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, and which was promptly challenged by Dr. Robert C. White, of the Robert C. White Company, Philadelphia, a former president of the association and chairman of the association's code committee.

In a ringing and spontaneous and convincing statement, made extemporaneously, Dr. White pointed out the usual procedure of the association in electing a successful executive for two terms in the position and then told of the unspoken and unidentified work which Mr. Dougan had been performing during the last year, stressing the most unusual conditions which have arisen in the last year before all industries and showing wherein Mr. Dougan had come forth within the period as foremost in his indefatigable efforts for the benefit of the insecticide and disinfectant industry in the period of stress.

The consequence was that when the time for a vote came along some hours later in accordance with the association's constitution, which prohibits an immediate vote, it was announced by Dr. Emil Klarmann, of the Lehn & Fink group, in behalf of Mr. Gesell that the latter had withdrawn from the ticket. Immediately there was an unanimous vote for Peter Dougan for president—he being outside of the room and the meeting being presided over by S. H. Bell, second vice-president of the association and representing the Koppers Products Company of Pittsburgh.

Other officers elected with Mr. Dougan included the following:—

First vice-president, W. L. Andree, Sinclair Refining Company, New York; second vice-president, Dr. George Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis; treasurer (re-elected), John Powell, of John Powell & Co., New York, and secretary, H. J. Wright, of the Zonite Company, this city. For the board of governors, three new members were elected to succeed as many outgoing members, the new members being Harry W. Cole, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., formerly secretary; C. P. McCormick, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, formerly first vice-president, and S. H. Bell, of the Koppers Products Company, Pittsburgh, formerly second vice-president. They succeeded the following, whose terms had expired:—C. C. Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Inc.; F. A. Hoyt, of Frederick Disinfectant Company; H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Company, W. H. Gesell, of the Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, was elected to succeed J. L. Brenn, of the Huntington Laboratories, the latter withdrawing from a renomination to allow Mr. Gesell to go on the board.

First Session

December 11

The business of the convention opened with the usual registration of members and guests and R. C. Kelly,

(Continued on page 20)

Drug Trade Rejects Joint NRA Board

Co-ordinating Council Regarded Impracticable—Vertical Code Not Favored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1933.

Another proposal of a single control organization to represent all divisions of the drug trade was made today by Mark Merrill, assistant to A. D. Whiteside, Division Administrator in the National Recovery Administration. The proposal was discussed by Mr. Merrill and Mr. Whiteside with representatives of the trade in a meeting today.

The general idea of Mr. Merrill's proposal was that there be set up a drug trade council to represent the industry in its relations with the NRA. This idea was endorsed in principle by the trade representatives. Its practical application met various objections, however. It appeared to many that the proposal is a revival of the vertical code idea suggested for the drug trade last summer by Drug Institute of America, and with this was coupled the report that the institute has been told by New York counsel that its plan of controlling prices and trade practices is illegal unless sanctioned by the NRA.

Open-Price Ideas Differ

An open-price plan for manufacturers and wholesalers is a part of the Merrill proposal. It was not generally approved, and amendments to the suggestion muddled it.

The proposed council would co-ordinate the retail drug trade council and the retail drug code already in effect; a wholesale drug trade council and a wholesale drug code not yet in existence; a drug manufacturing code authority and a single code for drug manufacturers, package medicine manufacturers, and cosmetic and toilet articles manufacturers, each group of which has filed a separate code; and lastly a drug material co-ordinating council and codes for medicinal chemicals, botanical drugs, essential oils, water-soluble gums.

Joint Code Impracticable

One of the major suggestions in the proposal was that of a joint code and code authority for manufacturers and wholesalers. This idea was acceptable to the representatives of the wholesale trade and to some of the manufacturers of packaged medicines. The pharmaceutical group would not accept anything other than a separate code. Fine chemicals manufacturers will be included in the basic code for the chemical industry. The cosmetic manufacturers split on this proposal as they have split and are split on what their code will say about the use of hidden demonstrators. These manufacturers are going to put in two codes, one from each group.

Mr. Whiteside was of the opinion that it would be impracticable, if not impossible, to prepare and administer a code for both manufacturing and wholesaling in the drug field. He advised the several divisions to speed up the preparation of separate codes.

In the opinion of many who attended the conference (a closed meeting) the result showed little, if any, closer approach to acceptance of the vertical or joint code idea. Some of the differences of opinion even within a single division (the cosmetic manufacturers, for example) apparently are irreconcilable.

Eastern & Western Fertilizer Company has been chartered to deal in fertilizers, chemicals, and other materials, in Grasonville, Md. The capital consists of 50,000 shares $1 stock. William K. Harris, Grasonville, and John H. Mooney and B. Aubrey Harris, Baltimore, are named as the incorporators.

Tugwell Bill to Be Basis of Drug Law Revision by Copeland Committee

Direct Amendment of Act Not Before Group, Says Chairman—Measure Will Be Materially Changed—Officials Assailed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1933.

The Copeland food and drug bill will be rewritten by the Senate Committee on Commerce and reported to the senate calendar early in the session which opens January 3, according to plans of Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill.

Senator Copeland said he expects to redraft the bill himself and then lay his suggestions before the others on the subcommittee, Senators Hattie Caraway of Arkansas and Charles L. McNary of Oregon. After these three reach an agreement, the revision will be presented to the full committee.

There is an unconfirmed rumor in Washington that President Roosevelt intends to ask Congress to enact the food and drugs bill provided the senate committee is unanimous in recommending it in either original or revised form.

The senate subcommittee gave a public hearing on the Copeland bill December 7 and 8. A complete transcript of the testimony of W. G. Campbell for the drug provisions of the bill and that of Dr. J. H. Beal in opposition may be obtained in pamphlet form from the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, *12 Gold street, New York.*

Official Activity Assailed

A protest against the activity of officials of the Department of Agriculture in urging enactment of the Copeland bill has been voiced by Representative James M. Mead, Buffalo, N. Y. In a letter to Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which has charge of the legislation in the house, Congressman Mead said that he has no particular objection to the measure itself, but he is jealous of his prerogatives as a legislator and opposes methods used by sponsors of the bill in enlisting support for it. He says he understands that the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Rexford G. Tugwell, has spoken for the measure and has appeared in a motion picture detailing failure of the present law to protect the public.

Field employees of the department, says Representative Mead, are attempting to stir up local support for the measure, and he recently told a delegation of his constituents who asked him to vote for it that there could be no such thing as the "Tugwell bill" because there is no member of Congress by that name and only members of Congress have the right to introduce and sponsor legislation. Department officials, he says, should be content to present their views to the proper committees of Congress, and he referred to a statute preventing a government employee from attempting to influence legislation. This law is as follows:—

Title 18, chapter V., section 201, code of laws of the United States, 1926:—Use of appropriations to pay for personal service to influence members of Congress to favor or oppose legislation. No part of the money appropriated by an act shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers and employees of the United States from communicating to members of Congress on the request of any member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

Any officer or employee of the United States, who, after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, is found to have violated or attempted to violate this section, shall be removed by such superior officer from office or employment. Any officer or employee of the United States who violates or attempts to violate this section shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. (July 11, 1919, c. 6, Sec. 6, 41 Stat. 68).

Copeland to Revise Bill

Senator Copeland informed the representative of the REPORTER that the bill will be revised in many particulars and that he already has tentatively framed language to be substituted for various sections, but that he will not make definite decisions until he has gone over the record of hearings and the briefs filed.

The committee will proceed on the basis of the Copeland bill rather than attempt to reach the same objectives by amending the present food and drugs act. The senator said:—

Why should we work with the 1906 act? It is not before us, whereas we have held hearings on S.1944. There was scarcely a witness who did not agree with the principle of the bill, and most of those who suggested amending the present law really want as few changes as possible. The 1906 law has served for a long time, but it does not meet our needs now. We want to draft a new law which will stand for many years and so we will proceed slowly and will not attempt to rush it through Congress without opportunity for objections.

Senator Caraway expressed the view that the Copeland bill will almost certainly have to be amended, particularly to meet the objection that it gives so much power to the Secretary of

Dye Imports Turn Upward in November

Volume Goes 57 Percent Above October—Value Exceeds 1932 Mark

Imports of synthetic dyestuffs into the United States in November amounted to 399,227 pounds, valued at $509,442, according to the records compiled by the United States Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The volume of imports in the month was 57 percent larger than that in October. In comparison with November, 1932, the month's imports were 7 percent smaller in volume but 29 percent greater in total value.

Imports of dyes during the first eleven months of this year amounted to 4,003,136 pounds, valued at $4,397,078. They totaled 10 percent more in volume and 36 percent more in value than the imports in the corresponding period in 1932.

Imports of synthetic aromatics in November were a trifle less in volume than those in October; but they totaled 37 percent more in value. They were a trifle larger in volume and 43 percent greater in value than those in November, 1932. The eleven months' total was 29 percent below the volume for the corresponding 1932 period, and 44 percent less in value. Imports of color lakes showed a small increase in November. The total to date this year was about 21 percent below the 1932 level.

Imports of intermediates, medicinals, and other coaltar chemicals in November totaled 109,772 pounds, with a value of $96,345. They were smaller in both respects than those in October and those in November, 1932. This year's eleven-month total was 35 percent larger in volume than last year's, and 70 percent greater in value.

Comparative data on imports of fine coaltar products follow:—

Imports of Synthetic Dyes

	1933		1932	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Jan.	314,878	$311,640	297,266	$259,558
Feb.	365,144	369,829	429,298	367,154
Mar.	267,890	257,626	482,545	410,865
April	232,741	229,078	300,144	259,425
May	360,490	352,111	206,225	203,483
June	382,452	389,174	117,792	109,208
July	513,436	567,790	151,089	138,136
Aug.	597,394	682,896	369,827	329,810
Sept.	315,214	401,296	414,161	365,326
Oct.	254,270	326,199	426,057	391,803
Nov.	399,227	509,442	431,739	394,949
Totals	4,003,136	$4,397,978	3,625,643	$3,229,717

Countries of Origin of Dyes

	Percentages—November.	
	1933.	1932.
Germany	63.16	61.33
Switzerland	35.45	38.13
England	1.17	.30
All other	.22	.24

Leading Dyes in November Imports

(A total of 508 dyestuffs was imported, 375 of them being unidentified by C.I. number.)

	Pounds.
Vat golden yellow GK double paste (single strength)	46,500
Vat printing black B paste	12,900
Celliton yellow 5G powder	8,850
Ciba brown G paste	7,451
Vat direct black RB paste, RH powder (single strength)	6,950
Vat brown BR paste, BR powder (single strength)	6,650
Chlorantin fast brown BRL	6,615
Brilliant indigo 4G paste	5,600

(Continued on page 60)

Agriculture as to make him virtually the dictator of the food, drug and cosmetic industries.

Among the briefs filed after the close of the hearings were those filed on behalf of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

M.C.A. Files Brief

The brief filed by Warren N. Watson, secretary, for the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in connection with the hearing on the Copeland bill follows:—

Pursuant to public notice of hearing on senate bill 1944, we appear today as representatives of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, an organization established in 1872, and comprising the leading chemical manufacturers of this country.

The relationship of the members of this association to the public health, national industry, and national agriculture must be clearly borne in mind. The chemical products of these manufacturers are utilized in the alleviation of pain and suffering and in the control of disease; in the preparation of foods and beverages and other consumptive goods; and in the protection of agriculture against vegetable and insect parasites. In each of these fields our members have an extensive and continuous research program.

Appreciative of the importance of general health and the public welfare, and after close and impartial study of the conditions which now obtain in the fields covered by the food and drug act, we are led to the belief that the law now in force requires revision.

Member companies have made careful analyses of the proposed legislation and notwithstanding recognition of the purposes of senate bill 1944, we object to the dictatorial powers which it confers upon the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill contains thirty-seven provisions delegating power to the Secretary of Agriculture. The exercise of these powers, we believe, will seriously restrict the proper development of the chemical industry and its important research programs.

Authorization Objectionable

We object to the authority given to the Secretary of Agriculture to control the chemical industry through interference with the recognized standards of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. Specifications contained in these standards are compiled by outstanding scientists in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and chemistry, and, progressively revised, have served as the basis for the development of the chemical industry throughout more than a century. (Section 4 (b). Section 8 (e)).

We object to power granted the Secretary of Agriculture to decide questions of fact appertaining to the therapeutic effects of preparations falling within the scope of the bill and the physiological reactions thereto. We believe the secretary is not qualified to decide such questions nor is it proper for him to do so. This function should more properly repose in the Surgeon-General. (Section 4 (a). Section 8 (a) (1) (2)).

We object that the provisions regarding false advertisements will have the effect of reacting adversely to and effectually impending the progress of scientific re-research in chemistry and chemotherapy. (Section 2 (j). Section 9 (b) (1) (2)).

We object to the findings of the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to hearings authorized or required by the bill, being conclusive if in accordance with law. (Section 23 (c)).

We object to the provisions for permit factories and factory inspection in the absence of statement of the specific conditions under which such provisions will become effective. These provisions tend to deprive manufacturers of adequate safeguards for manufacturing processes, formulae, methods of operation. (Section 12 (a). Section 13 (a)).

We object to the opportunity afforded by the bill for boycott of the products of manufacturers whose processes do not admit of their applying for voluntary inspection service, and for the subsequent marking of products to indicate conformity as provided. (Section 22).

Liabilities Unwarranted

We object to the liability for personal injuries provision as opening the way to a multiplicity of damage suits of a type with which the industry is now familiar and which it is striving to control through due legal processes. (Section 24).

We object to provisions for the liability of corporate officers, which will tend to limit the availability of individuals for selection as capable executives in the industry (Section 18 (b)).

We object to the lack of clarity in provision regarding labels and labeling, which would affect adversely the users of products supplied by chemical manufacturers, in those industries dependent upon the chemical industry for raw materials. (Section 2 (L). Section 4 (a). Section 8 (a) (b) (f) (g)).

The Federal food and drug act is commonly taken as a model for a separate law for each of the States. A blanket delegation of authority to the State administrative official would result in a series of divergent and conflicting State regulations, thereby creating a condition of chaos.

The industry represented in this association has initiated and sponsored amendments to the present law in the course of its twenty-seven years of administration and is familiar with the conditions with respect to which the law is unresponsive. We are of the firm belief that the present law can be satisfactorily amended. We earnestly seek the opportunity to lend our assistance, through the best scientific and professional minds of the chemical industry, in meeting with the subcommittee in the endeavor to draft amendments to the present bill which will effectually carry out the purposes of the Congress to legislate for the benefit of the general health of the people and for the public welfare.

Testimony of Dr. Beal

Part of the testimony of Dr. J. H. Beal at the public hearing was printed in the REPORTER last week. The remainder of his testimony, the transcript of which had been delayed in transit, is printed below. Dr. Beal appeared as the spokesman for the drug trade by unanimous vote of the National Drug Trade Conference. He spoke for more than two hours, critically analyzing the objectionable features of the pending bill. The whole of Dr. Beal's testimony, with that of W. G. Campbell in support of the bill, is contained in a pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the REPORTER.

Indefinite About Narcotics

Another very important feature of section 8 is found in paragraph (b), which enumerates a list of drugs designated as "narcotic or hypnotic substances" and their derivatives "by actual or theoretical chemical reaction," the quantity or proportion of which must be declared on the label and accompanied by the statement, "Warning—may be habit forming."

Here we see illustrated the common mistake of the layman, namely, that the word "narcotic" is synonymous with the word "habit-forming," whereas as a matter of fact there are dozens, and perhaps hundreds of drugs, as for example, the oils of lemon and orange and other common essential oils which have well defined narcotic properties, but are not in the slightest degree habit-forming.

Another objectionable feature of this paragraph is the inclusion of "theoretical chemical derivatives." Anyone familiar with the hypotheses of chemical substitution is aware of the fact that almost any chemical compound can be conceived as theoretically a derivative of almost any other compound, even though they cannot be so derived in practice.

Another objection I have to this section is that it authorizes the secretary to add to the list of habit-forming drugs such other substances as "as he may find to possess narcotic or hypnotic properties." There is a confusion of the words "narcotic" and "hypnotic" with "habit-forming," and yet there is a very wide difference; we have dozens of drugs; we have hundreds of drugs, which are distinctly narcotic in their properties; but they are not in the slightest degree habit-forming.

You know what the oil of peppermint is, and that is a narcotic, as the oil of lemon is, or the oil of the orange, all of the common essential oils, but not one of them has the slightest habit-forming characteristics. Therefore this should have been preceded by the language "habit-forming," then "narcotic drugs."

As to these particular drugs included in this list, with one or two exceptions they are fairly well selected, and they should never be found in medicinal preparations without their presence in quantity and proportion being stated on the label.

Now, this got in by accident, but it is there:

"The secretary is hereby authorized, by regulations prescribed after notice and hearing, to designate as narcotics or hypnotics within the meaning of this paragraph such other substances as he may find to possess narcotic or hypnotic properties."

Of course, we know that Judge Campbell would exercise that authority rationally or properly, and we hope that his successors may do so, but there is no absolute certainty, and it is specifying acts which shall constitute crime, or turning over to an administrative officer of the government the specifying of such acts, which should not be done.

If Congress does not want us to sell a particular drug, let it say so. There are not so many which are habit-forming, and they can be stated in less language than is required to confer absolute authority on the Secretary of Agriculture in this respect.

Senator Copeland: Of course, Doctor, the purpose of a senatorial hearing is to apply the acid test to the language in the form of a bill.

I do not know who wrote it. I did not write it.

Dr. Beal: Some professor evidently did. (Laughter.)

Senator Copeland: Do not misunderstand me. I am for the bill, but I do think we should add what you have suggested before "narcotic" or "hypnotic"—"habit-forming." That sounds sensible to me, but we must not be too harsh on those who actually produced the original act.

Dr. Beal: If you knew how harsh they were on some of us—(laughter).

Senator Copeland: We are here to try to modify the language and make it more scientifically accurate, if we can.

Dr. Beal: They never put cushions in their gloves when we visited them.

Senator Copeland: There has not been a lack of that as far as you are concerned, Doctor.

Dr. Beal: I wish also to call attention to another serious defect in this last mentioned authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture.

We have, as the Honorable Chairman is well aware, a number of large manufacturing establishments in this country who are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in the attempt to develop new drugs which assuage or control pain, or produce hypnotism or sleep, but possessing none of dangerous qualities that many of our known drugs possess.

Now, under this particular authorization of the secretary, the work of many experts, research chemists, spending many hundreds of thousands of dollars, might be wiped out of existence.

We do believe, Mr. Chairman, and we believe it very thoroughly and sincerely, that the protection of the public health is paramount to every other interest, but we also want that interpreted in connection with this further statement, that where health can be equally well or better protected while at the same time taking care of the legitimate commercial or industrial matters, that that is preferable to one which is universally destructive and which does not at all take into consideration any of the by-products of such legislation as we may adopt.

For Expert Advising

Senator Copeland: You remember this morning that Mr. Campbell spoke about some scientific committees. I think that he has in mind—certainly I have—that there shall be written into this bill a provision for the creation of such committees, to have it specifically stated that this organization and that organization and the other organization shall be represented, because it stands to reason that the Secretary of Agriculture would be a qualified physician or a pharmacist only once in a thousand years.

He has to depend on somebody, and I know enough about the department and the food and drugs organization to realize that they welcome the inclusion in the bill of an arrangement for a committee such as I have indicated.

Dr. Beal: That is why we are here. We have been chasing them all over the city of Washington to find out what is in this bill.

Senator Copeland: You have it here now, and let us fix it up and get it right.

Dr. Beal: Unfortunately, I sat so far back in the room this morning that I could not hear Judge Campbell's very excellent and illuminating address.

Senator Copeland: I assure you, doctor, on that point, and Mr. Campbell will correct me if I am wrong, that he clearly intimated or directly stated, that it was his intention to have such a scientific committee.

Am I right or wrong on that?

Mr. Campbell: Yes. I said that in meeting the obligation on the secretary fulfilling the administrative provisions of this particular section 10 and other sections, where he was required to make findings of fact, that will have the force and effect of law, that it was the purpose to make an appraisal of the scientific knowledge available on this subject, on the question of food standards, by the designation of committees qualified because of their eminence, and, on the consideration of drug questions, where there is a similar obligation imposed, or similar authority extended, they will function the same way.

Dr. Beal: I think that would be a most excellent extension of the present activities of the bureau. I do believe that if the bureau would permit us, in pharmacy, to designate the men of standing, not only scientific standing, but of character, and who would have an occasional friendly conversation with us, that we could discuss these propositions in a give and take manner, but nevertheless, a friendly manner, and that we would not have these disputes.

I do not think that the best result is obtained in the enforcement of law by trying to slip around and catch somebody and to bring him before the courts or the public, That, of course, must be done if the man won't behave himself, but I think that an administrative officer best performs his function if he keeps in touch with the people to whom his law applies and helps them to understand it and to execute it.

When our dear old friend, Harvey W. Wiley, was living, we did not have any difficulty in getting next to him and having understandings with him as to what was proper and right in the drug business.

Senator Copeland: I am sure that you do not have.

Dr. Beal: I hope we do not, or shall not. (Laughter.)

The remaining language of the paragraph leaves something to be desired in the way of clarity.

What is 'Common Name?'

Paragraph (e) provides that a drug if not recognized in the U.S.P. or N.F. shall be deemed to be misbranded if "its label fails to bear the common name of the drug, if any there be, and (2) the name and quantity or proportion of each medicinally or physiologically active ingredient thereof."

What common name is referred to? Sometimes a drug has one common name in Portland, Oregon, and a different one in Portland, Maine. Take our good old friend, known in Pennsylvania as black snake root. That has a different name in Ohio, still another one in West Virginia, and still others in other States, so what name should be used in that case? I could go on and name any number of drugs which have different names in different localities, and certain names which apply to a dozen different drugs.

Take snake root. We have all kinds of snake root, all representing different species of drugs having different medicinal qualities. Then this refers to the name and quantity or proportion of each medicinally or physiologically active ingredient thereof, in plain English. This means complete formula disclosure, that is, that the complete disclosure of the ingredients and their proportions shall be stated on the label, and that they shall be stated in the simplest common language, in English.

You know that there is a great deal of difference between the use of English and Latin in medicine. The difference between a prescription in Latin and a prescription in English is always 50 cents. (Laughter.)

These arguments for and against formula disclosure are so old that they have become classics, and we know just what arguments will be offered in favor of it, and what arguments will be offered in opposition to the proposition to print the formula on the label.

One of the old arguments in favor is that the patient should know what he is taking. That may have some measure of value to him, but how much? He would not know anything more when he did have the names of those drugs.

A really worthwhile argument in favor of it is this, that a physician called upon to treat a patient should have the opportunity of knowing medicinal agents have been previously administered to that patient. That is a really worthwhile, valid argument, that a physician should have the opportunity of informing himself as to what his patient had been previously taking.

There are also some arguments against it, and one argument is this, that a great many people have the pernicious habit of constantly wanting to experiment, and you put the formula on the back of a preparation, and they would like to know what those different drugs are. Many druggists have had a patient come in and ask to see some yellow dock root or dandelion root or wild cherry bark or something else, and you ask them why they are interested, and they will tell you that they want to take it home and use it as a tea.

Another argument, from the standpoint of the proprietary manufacturer, is that the printing of the formula on the label will have the effect of piracy, permitting piracy. Some unscrupulous druggist will say, when the customer comes in and asks for a bottle of, say, Dr. Jones' hair preparation. "Why, Dr. Jones' preparation costs you a dollar, and here is my formula is exactly the same, and you can have my bottle for 49 cents." own; look at it and you will see that the

That is a valid objection from the proprietary man, a really valid objection, which we should take into consideration, although it should not be a controlling incident in this.

There are some considerations which have been very generally overlooked both by the friends and by the enemies of the formula disclosure, but that is the general effect that it would have upon the classification of proprietary remedies.

Formula Disclosure and the Pharmacist

Proprietary remedies are now divided into two classes, those of secret composition and those of open composition, and if we are going to have them all open compositions, we shall have only one class. In the estimation of the consuming public, they will all be put in the same class; in other words, when people read those formulas, they will discover to their surprise that they are all in the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, and that the written prescriptions which their physicians give them bear a very close resemblance to the formulas printed on the proprietary drugs.

I am a pharmacist, and I like to see a pharmacist get a fair deal. The physician can, in a measure, protect himself against it, but where does the pharmacist come in, who tries to make a living by compounding physicians' prescriptions?

If the public will be materially benefited, there is only one answer. If we are certain that the public will be materially benefited, the only answer is to put the formula on the package.

Senator Copeland: Well, did you hear me ask a question of Mr. Campbell this morning?

You may remember that during my administration of the health department, we tried the sanitary code, and we had this argument, and I see many familiar faces here, and we finally reached the conclusion that if the formula is filed with the commissioner of health, we could then determine whether or not there were any incompatibles in it, or poisons, or improper drugs, and then by giving the serial number, we would be prepared to administer the law.

Mr. Campbell this morning took a strong ground against that, said that that was not sufficient, that it was right for the public to have this information because the man is self-prescribing, that he is his own doctor and he is entitled to know what he is taking.

I would like to have you tell, out of your wide experience, how you think the public would be best protected. That is what we as a senate committee are here for. Regardless of any profession that I may have, my duty here is to do what we can do to protect the public, and I would like to have you present your views on it.

Dr. Beal: My personal feeling, expressed in various papers written and various talks, is that the public will be best protected and the general good will be best benefited by disclosing the formula to some administrative board, with proper provision that that board shall not publish it generally, and permit them to pass upon it and say whether it is a safe remedy for the purpose for which it is intended.

In other words, to disclose it to the administrative body instead of giving it wide publication.

Some people say, "Why, that is a valuable preparation; why don't the man get a patent on it?" The patent law says that he shall have a patent for a new and useful invention. That law is like the food and drugs act. It is not what we say the words mean, but it is the interpretation which the officer gives to it, and they have interpreted that to mean that a man can make something very useful and not get a patent on it.

To give an illustration, many of you have had the opportunity to taste fluid extract of buchu, and if you have tasted it once, you will never forget that flavor. It is the most difficult of all flavors to overcome or hide or disguise. If I knew how to disguise it, it would not be so revolting, and I could sell the secret tomorrow for $1,000.

But suppose that I went with that secret to the patent office and I said, "Here, I have something and I have invented it myself. It is an invention; it is a new thing. It is a useful thing."

They would say, "What is it?"

I would say, "It is making flavoring agents in fluid extract of buchu so as to conceal its nauseous flavor."

"No, you can not have a patent on that. If you could prove that you had added something to the fluid extract of buchu which had made an entirely different compound out of it, changed its nature, then we might give you a compound."

But if I did something to the fluid extract of buchu which changed the nature of it altogether, it would no longer produce the desirable effects of fluid extract of buchu on the human system.

So there is some excuse in certain cases for a certain degree of secrecy in medicine, but it in no case should be permitted to interfere with the general public interest.

Now, another statement in this paragraph contains the term "physiologically active ingredients."

Senator Copeland: Where is that?

Dr. Beal: On page 11.

Senator Copeland: Yes, in line 4.

Dr. Beal: Now, I assume that the professor who composed this bill, by the use of that language, meant to say some-

(Continued on page 30A)

Oil Companies Plan Market-Support Pool

Gasoline Control Suggested as Substitute for U. S. Price-Fixing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1933.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Oil Administrator, is studying this week the answer of the major oil companies to government price-fixing—a proposed agreement to pool surplus stocks of gasoline and an agreement to limit crude oil and gasoline production and to fix profit margins for oil distributors.

These agreements were submitted to the Administration late last week by a group of more than twenty prominent oil companies, and the way was left open to include all others which may wish to join. The plan was put forward as an alternative to a schedule of fixed prices which Secretary Ickes proposed to order for the oil industry. Hearings on the price schedule were to have started last Thursday had not the indstry been ready to submit another plan for coping with price-cutting.

Meanwhile the administrator announced the completion of a national organization to investigate violations of the oil code, and revealed that prosecutions are pending against violators in several states.

Purpose of Pool

The general purpose of the gasoline-buying pool is lined up with the definite objectives of the industry, as stated by the planning and co-ordination committee under the petroleum code:—

(a) Total crude oil stocks in the United States on July 1, 1934, shall show no increase over December 1, 1933, and the decrease, if any, shall not exceed 10,000,000 barrels.

(b) Total gasoline stocks in the United States on July 1, 1934, shall not exceed 46,000,000 barrels, exclusive of natural gasoline.

The purposes is stated in the proposed agreement as follows:—

The purpose of this association is to purchase, hold and, in an orderly way, dispose of surplus gasoline which threatens the stability of the oil price structure in an effort to bring the prices of gasoline into proper relationship with the present price of crude oil and to maintain and support such relationship. For the purposes of this agreement the proper relationship betwen Midcontinent crude of 36-36.9° A.P.I. gravity and U.S. motor gasoline of 60-64 octane rating, f.o.b. group 3 in tankcar lots, is that stated in section 6 of article III of the aforesaid code. The board of governors of the association may determine proper relationship in all cases not covered by the code. And the board of governors after July 1, 1934, may determine whether and to what extent purchases of gasoline will be made to establish, maintain and support proper relationships of gasoline prices to crude oil prices higher than those now prevailing:—Provided, however, that no such purchases as those last mentioned shall be made while the association has on hand, not disposed of, any substantial quantity of gasoline previously purchased for the purpose of bringing the prices of gasoline into proper relationship with the present prices of crude oil and maintaining and supporting such relationship:—Provided, further, that at any time after July 1, 1934, by a majority vote of the entire board of governors or the vote of nine governors representing members of the association having in the aggregate more than 50 percent in amount of participation in the association, purchases may be suspended entirely until they are again authorized by a majority vote of the entire board of governors and the vote of nine governors representing such majority interest in amount.

Plan Is Assailed

The pool plan has the approval of practically all of the large concerns and apparently harmonizes the differences previously existing with respect to price-fixing. It is not favored by the so-called "independent" marketers. A telegram of protest against the plan was sent to the Secretary of the Interior by Frank Hart, president of the Hartol Corporation, New York. Mr. Hart avers that the plan is not in the public interest.

Senator Borah has condemned the whole equalization plan proposed for the oil industry as a means toward monopoly. The American Automobile Association, in a protest to Secretary Ickes, declares that any fixing of minimum prices for petroleum products would place an unwarranted burden on consumers and in contrary to public interest.

Final settlement of the matter awaits the recovery of Secretary Ickes from the effects of a fall on the ice, December 11. He is in the hospital with a broken rib.

Other protests have been received from Senator Reynolds, of North Carolina, and the Independent Oil Companies Alliance of America. The organization asks the Oil Administrator to hold open hearings on the proposal.

To assist in gathering knowledge of possible future stores of oil and gas and to help create jobs for the unemployed, the Oil Administrator, today reaffirmed the existing policy against the imposition of restrictions or drilling on public lands. Mr. Ickes said that this would in no way interfere with his program for conserving petroleum resources through production control, and that he felt it would aid in saving oil and gas by provision for unitization and orderly development of fields discovered on land owned by the government or where the mineral rights were held by the government.

U.S. Tax Revision Will Be Discussed Dec. 18-21

In contemplation of a revision of the Federal tax laws, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives will hear persons interested in the matter, December 18 to 21. The committee began its public hearings December 15, at which time officials of the Treasury Department were heard.

The schedule of hearings for other persons has been tentatively arranged as follows (figures in parentheses designate the number of the item in part I of the subcommittee's report):—

Major Problems

December 18

Changes in inctome tax-rate structure (1).
Capital gains and losses (3).
Personal holding companies (4).

December 19

Consolidated returns (8).
Exchanges and reorganizations (5).
Foreign tax credit (7).

December 20

Depreciation and depletion (2).
Dividends out of pre-March 1, 1913, earnings (6).
Partnership losses (9).

Minor Problems

December 21

Minor problems as discussed in part II of the report of the subcommittee and miscellaneous.

Hearings will be conducted in the ways and means committee room in the New House Office building, Washington. Sessions will begin at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

Persons desiring to be heard should apply to the clerk of the committee at least one day prior to the date of the hearings on the subject concerned in order to be assigned time on the calendar for that day. In making such application, the following information should be given: Name; business address; temporary address in Washington; business or occupation; the person, firm, corporation, or association represented; subject concerning which testimony will be given; number of the section of the revenue act of 1932 or other act to which it relates, if any; and the amount of time desired.

In order to avoid duplication of arguments or suggestions, it is requested that persons having the same problems to present agree upon one representative to present their views. So far as practicable the committee will seek to recognize witnesses who are qualified to give first-hand information.

Briefs may be submitted in lieu of oral testimony; but if such papers are printed on both sides of the sheet, two copies must be filed with the clerk for printing in the record.

DuPont Offers Licenses For Lacquer Manufacture

Terms under which the Glidden Company, Cleveland, has accepted a license to manufacture nitrocellulose lacquer under the Flaherty patents, which are controlled by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, were made known last week by the du Pont company.

In consideration of release from past infringements, the Glidden company agreed to pay 4½ cents per gallon on all lacquer compositions sold from January 2, 1931, to December 31, 1933. The right to manufacture lacquers in the future, under the Flaherty patents was bought for a royalty payment of 6 cents per gallon and a flat annual license fee of $1,000.

The du Pont company is offering the same terms to other lacquer manufacturers and reports a wide acceptance under the following provisions:—

A payment to us of 4½ cents on each gallon of the compositions used and/or sold by you and your subsidiaries (if any) embodying the invention or inventions of the Flaherty patent from January 2, 1931, up to and including December 31, 1933. This payment will constitute a complete release from past infringement, of the Flaherty patent and other lacquer patents mentioned in our lacquer license agreement, by you, your subsidiaries (if any), and your customers of such licensed compositions with respect to which royalties are so paid.

An agreement by you to accept our standard form of lacquer license agreement (with the reference to Hitt patent 1,710,453 eliminated from sections 6 and 9 thereof), whereby you agree to pay a royalty of 6 cents per gallon on every gallon of the licensed compositions used and/or sold by you and your subsidiaries (if any) and embodying the invention or inventions of the Flaherty patent, with a minimum license fee of $1,000 a year, from January 1, 1934, up to the date of the termination of said license. The agreement will include a provision that you may cancel at your option at the end of any calendar year by giving us sixty days' notice in writing of your intention so to do.

This offer will expire December 18, 1933, and any acceptance must be in our hands on that date.

Drug-Chemical Dinner Scheduled for March 8

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its ninth annual get-together dinner March 8 in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city.

Plans for the occasion are being matured by the executive committee of the section and early in January a "pep" dinner will be given by the committee to the members of the reception committee, the make-up of which is to be announced shortly. Joseph Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co.; Francis McDonough, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, and Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the section, have charge of the general arrangements.

D. E. Huffman, former metallurgist and chief chemist for the Southwestern Engineering Corporation, has joined the Eldorado Boulder Mine Company, Searchlight, Nev.

Potash Co. of America To Start Operations

Work at New Mexico Mines to Begin Jan. 1—C. C. Smith Will Direect Sales

The Potash Company of America, which was organized some time ago to exploit potash deposits near Carlsbad, N. M., will commence operations January 1. Selling headquarters have been established in the Mercantile Trust building, Baltimore, and C. C. Smith, who has long been identified with potash importing and has been corepresentative of the N. V. Potash Export My. here since 1927, has become associated with the Potash Company of America as vice-president and general sales manager.

Mining machinery is being assembled on the company's properties which are

C. C. Smith

located about 22 miles northeast of Carlsbad. The mines are directly connected with outside markets by a spur of the Santa Fe railroad, and the company intends to start shipment of 25 and 30 percent manure salt around the latter part of January. A refinery will be constructed at the mines and it is expected by midsummer that the company will be in production of muriate of potash and high-grade salts.

The Potash Company of America is a Colorado corporation, organized by the Harris brothers, wealthy coal and utility operators, Denver. Its capitalization consists of 100,000 shares of no par common stock, of which approximately 70,000 shares have been issued. The officers are:—President, George W. Harris; vice-presidents, James B. Grant, Denver attorney, and C. C. Smith; secretary, Mason A. Lewis; and treasurer, Homer H. Harris. The assets of the company as of January 1, 1933, were reported as $799,049.

Cephas C. Smith, who will direct the marketing of the new potash company's products, is well known throughout the fertilizer industry. Born in Neenah, Wis., in 1880, Mr. Smith spent his boyhood on an Indian reservation where his father, Rev. Peter B. Smith, was a missionary. When a youth, his father's death forced him to support his family and he became a Texas Ranger, roaming for four years what were then the "bad lands."

Mr. Smith first became associated with the fertilizer industry in 1900 as secretary to Charles H. McDowell, of the Armour Fertilizer Works. He held numerous positions with the Armour company and resigned in 1909 to establish the first sales organization for German potash in this country. Mr. Smith continued as general manager for the German Kali Works until the United States entered the World War when he resigned for patriotic reasons. During the war Mr. Smith entered the petroleum business and organized the National Petroleum War Service Commission of which he was secretary-treasurer. That organization later became the American Petroleum Institute and Mr. Smith was the first secretary of the institute.

When peaceful relations were re-established with Germany, Mr. Smith returned as manager of the German potash office here. In 1927, the German potash factors combined their export interests with the French producers and Mr. Smith was appointed comanager with Walter B. Howe, who represented the French in a similar capacity, as representatives of the Franco-German syndicate.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Chemists' Club and has been active as an associate in the National Fertilizer Association. He also is a member of the

(Continued on page 32B)

Sulphuric Acid Made by Fertilizer Makers: Oct.

Production of sulphuric acid by manufacturers of superphosphate in October was 158,406 tons, against 134,370 tons in the preceding month, and 84,471 tons in the corresponding month a year ago, according to a report of the Bureau of Census based upon data received from seventy-one superphosphate manufacturers. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 101,028 tons, against 104,236 tons at the end of September, and 88,817 tons at the end of October last year. Details of production, consumption and stocks on hand at the end of October, a comparison with the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, as well as totals for the January-October period, follow:—

Production and Purchases

	Oct., 1933.	Sept., 1933.	Oct., 1932.	January-October 1933.	January-October 1932.	January-October 1931.
Produced by reporting establishments—						
Totals	158,406	134,370	84,471	1,057,662	717,547	1,219,487
Northern district	96,917	81,323	52,625	701,750	516,207	833,020
Southern district	61,489	53,047	31,846	355,912	201,340	386,467
Purchased from fertilizer manufacturers—						
Totals	27,126	17,765	16,224	162,306	89,358	*
Northern district	7,304	4,038	4,440	66,375	35,958	*
Southern district	19,822	13,727	11,784	95,931	53,400	*
Purchased from non-fertilizer manufacturers—						
Totals	31,693	23,604	9,158	164,422	110,679	233,529
Northern district	17,797	8,496	3,058	91,219	61,813	137,200
Southern district	13,896	15,111	6,100	73,203	48,866	96,329

Consumed in Fertilizer Manufacture and Shipments

Consumed by reporting establishments in manufacture of fertilizer—						
Totals	160,688	94,881	74,813	902,328	568,091	1,173,065
Northern district	73,848	37,047	35,716	457,143	324,723	673,088
Southern district	86,840	57,834	39,097	445,185	243,368	499,977
Shipments—						
To other than fertilizer manufacturers—						
Totals	36,270	38,327	23,579	315,125	222,704	538,965
Northern district	22,583	34,324	20,516	288,327	192,469	273,418
Southern district	5,687	4,003	3,063	26,798	30,235	65,547
To fertilizer manufacturers—						
Totals	23,276	31,215	10,920	168,891	132,830	*
Northern district	16,959	14,908	5,687	119,659	100,112	*
Southern district	6,317	16,307	5,233	49,232	32,718	*

Stocks on Hand

Totals	101,028	104,236	88,817	.....	.....	.....
Northern district	73,317	74,689	67,343	.....	.....	.....
Southern district	27,711	29,547	21,474	.....	.....	.....

* Data not available.

(Quantities expressed in short tons; Northern district, States north of Virginia-Carolina line; Southern district, States south of Virginia-North Carolina line.)

Is it a RUSH?

Just phone our nearest office

There's One Near You, For Prompt Service

IT is not enough that your source of supply for industrial chemicals be complete, i.e., carry complete stocks of the various chemicals you require in your business.

It is also necessary to the maintenance of your production schedules that these stocks be *near you*. Prompt delivery service is becoming an increasingly important factor in the buying habits of modern industry.

GRASSELLI qualifies preeminently in both of those requirements. Not only can we furnish you chemicals of highest quality (GRASSELLI GRADE) but just when you want them. Among our branches and warehouses listed below there are one or more *near you* for prompt service.

GRASSELLI

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND INCORPORATED OHIO

New York and Export Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue

BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES:

Albany, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Haven, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul

San Francisco—Chemicals, 584 Mission Street Los Angeles—Chemicals, 2260 E. 15th Street

Represented in Canada by CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, LTD., Acids and General Chemicals Division—Montreal and Toronto

GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High for 94 Years

Insecticide, Disinfectant Makers Discuss Code

(Continued from page 19)

in charge of the registration, later figured there were approximately 200 persons attending, which was slightly more than the total membership.

About a quarter of ten in the morning, Peter Dougan, the widely recognized, genial and capable executive of Merck & Co., opened the business of the meeting as president of the association. There followed the usual routine committee reports after he had appointed a committee on resolutions. Thereafter, Mr. Dougan presented his report for the year as president, outlining the work of the association under his guidance and indicating what lay before the body. His report follows in full:—

President's Address

Our meeting at this time marks a birthday. The National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Inc., is twenty years old. It would be orthodox to list all the things that have been done and to praise them. Yet, notwithstanding the importance of specifying the co-efficient on disinfectants, nomenclature for the industry, development of the Peet-Grady test for liquid pyrethrum insecticides, bulletins on legislative and technical matters, improvements in some trade practices, to mention just a few of our accomplishments, I desire to pay special tribute to the following members, who have done so much work in making our association what it is today. This is an anniversary and a birthday for us.

Those men are:—C. Campbell Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Inc.; D. N. Calkins, of Rochester Germicide Company; Harry W. Cole, of Baird & McGuire, Inc.; Karl A. Dolge, of C. B. Dolge Company; Dr. Wilhelm Dreyfus, of West Disinfecting Company; W. H. Gesell, of Lehn & Fink Products Company; H. W. Hamilton, of White Tar Company; A. S. Hickerson, of Edgar A. Murray Company; Fred A. Hoyt, of Frederick Disinfectant Company; Dr. Emil Klarman, of Lehn & Fink, Inc.; Edgar S. Murray, of Edgar A. Murray Company; Dr. H. D. Pease, of Pease Laboratories; Simon S. Selig, of Selig Company; and P. J. Walsh, of Phinotas Chemical Company.

We who have become members of the association at later dates hope that when the score for the next twenty years is posted, we will be able to show a record as good as theirs. Gentlemen, we salute you and very sincerely hope that you will continue with us another twenty years.

Since our June, 1933, meeting in Chicago, the board of governors, and officers of the association have had many problems to consider. The work has taken a good deal of the time of these members and the association has had to meet increased expenses.

The National Industrial Recovery Act which was under discussion by Congress when we held our June meeting was passed and signed by the President of the United States after our meeting in Chicago ended. Under the terms of the National Recovery Act and by means of codes of fair competition to be set up by trade associations, there was to be established a new kind of relationship between the government and industry.

Our Code

The first step taken by us was to send you a bulletin on June 19 and then appoint a committee from our members to formulate a code of fair competition. Inasmuch as trade practices would be a vital part of the code, I sought for the committee men who were on the selling end of the business.

My reasoning was that such men were familiar with and knew a good deal about the different plants, labor facts and competitive conditions as to terms, prices and selling practices.

The code committee appointed was:—Chairman, Dr. Robert C. White; W. J. Zick, J. L. Clarke, Walter Savell and Russel Young, with the president and secretary, ex-officio. When Russell Young resigned from the committee, I appointed W. G. Griesemer in his place.

I am not going to review the code now, for that will be covered in the report from the code committee. Further, the different paragraphs in the code as well as interpretations, etc., will be discussed at the forum which we are going to hold Wednesday. Twelve hundred invitations have been sent by mail to members of the industry to attend this Wednesday meeting. The making of the code has not been a simple matter. Dr. White, as chairman, has practically given up his own business since July and the other members of the committee have been called on to attend meeting after meeting.

First there was the two-day committee meeting to draft a code, followed by editing and getting it in shape, a preliminary hearing before the administrator, more revisions, a public hearing November 22 and after that some more revisions. It has been work and then more work. I am no hand at throwing bouquets, but when the credit for our code is awarded it should go in fullest measure to Dr. Robert C. White.

He has been resourceful in meeting new problems and when the committee has had to undo work that was done due to misinformation and do it over again, he and his committee men have done the work over again, perhaps not cheerfully, but willingly.

To those of you who took the trouble to write your views and help make the code, you will find that your ideas have been used. Maybe not all of them, some were put out by the administrator, others changed because of the labor board, the legal or consumer's bureau, not by the committee.

This, then, is your code.

During the strenuous months when the committee was faced with more difficult

(Continued on page 320

Heavy Chemicals

Further Slackening in General Demand -- Nickel Chloride Raised -- Soda Cyanide Continues Strong-- Diphenylguanidin and Diorthotoluolguanidin Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Near approach of the year-end inventory period was a factor in slackening demand for industrial chemicals during the week just closed. Consumers on all sides were purchasing material in a cautious manner. Consideration for the year-end inventories was a factor sufficient to take precedence over the contra-seasonal betterment in certain heavier industrial units. Prices generally were firm. And the interest of sellers was centered on the writing of 1934 contracts.

Among the heavier industrial units an improvement was noted in the steel industry, but the buying by the steel trade of sulphuric acid was offset to a large degree by the slackening of activities in certain lighter trades, with the result that sellers of sulphuric acid reported demand was about equal to that of previous weeks, but prices were firm. Recent labor troubles continued to have a retarding influence on the production of automobiles, but that trade was purchasing supplies with a thought to year-end inventories. Automobile production for 1933 was expected to be approximately 40 percent above that of 1932. Nickel chloride price schedule was advanced for 1934, with the higher replacement costs a factor in causing such a rise. Soda cyanide was also strong, with the trade awaiting the 1934 price schedule. Demand from the textile industry for various chemicals indicated that year-end inventory consideration took precedence over other factors, with the result that an irregular call came from that direction. However, soda silicate remained firm at the new levels established recently. And the firmer tone was apparent in soda phosphate. Argols was higher by reason of the increased replacement costs caused by the fluctuations in the monetary exchange rates recently. Alkalies were in good demand.

Tin oxide was reduced late in the previous week, but the movement of the basic metal price was confined within narrow limits last week. It was reported that American consumers of tin are virtually assured against wide price fluctuations of Straits tin, such as might result from speculative activity and a rising demand, according to a member of the International Tin Committee. It was said that the committee's chief objective was to create and maintain a balance between production and consumption, and to preserve a price that is fair alike to producer and consumer. It was stated that control of this balance has been brought to a point that production may be made immediately sensitive to increased consumer demand. Considerable interest was shown in acetic acid, with some producers quoting on a freight-allowed basis. Diphenylguanidin and diorthololuolguanidin were advanced.

Alums.—Paper manufacturers were placing a fairly good call for the sulphate product throughout the week, with the prices holding firm, and a strong tone continued to rule the transactions in the market for the potash chrome article. All prices were without change.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—Sellers reported that a good amount of contracts have been written for material shipped in cylinders, and the dealers were featured by the firmness of the price tone.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—Business of writing 1934 contracts continued to occupy the interest of sellers here, with demand last week reported as fair, and prices were without change. The change in this market for 1934 contracts consists of the removal of the 2c. per 100 pound emergency freight charge, making the less than car lot shipment price $5.71 per 100 pounds for the New York metropolitan area.

Ammoniac Sal.—A firmer tone was shown in this direction during the week, with the market sellers reporting the call for both the gray and white articles holding a comparatively good pace, but it was apparent, however, that consumers were purchasing with the year-end inventory period in mind. Prices were unchanged.

Antimony. — Business in the metal was slow throughout the greater part of the week, but sellers reported prices displayed a steady to firm tone, with the nominal quotation of 7c. per pound noted. Fluctuations in the monetary exchange rates a governing factor in this market as to prices.

Arsenic. — Improvement in the call failed to develop in this direction, but sellers reported the market for the white article remained in a firm position and movement of the red article showed little improvement, but the fluctuations in the monetary exchange rates tended to give the market a firm tone.

Argols. — The price for the 30 percent material was slightly higher at 8c. to 9c. per pound, with the 90 percent material prices at 15c. to 16c. per pound, and the improvement in the quotations could be traced to the higher replacement costs as a result of the fluctuations in the monetary exchange rates.

Barium Salts. — Nothing of outstanding importance took place in this market, with the shipments of the chloride product moving out at an irregular pace, but prices were being held firm and nitrate and hydrate material were in fair demand, with no change in quotation. Other barium compounds moved through a routine trading week, with prices unaltered.

Bleaching Powder. — There was little to report in this market, with demand holding up fairly good for this period of the year and prices remaining firm, and sellers reported a substantial amount of business on the books with the start of the next year.

Blue Vitriol. — Buying for industrial account followed a highly irregular pace throughout the period under review, with the buying from other usual channels of consumption seasonably slow, but prices remained firm, with a good portion of the firmness originating in the firmer price position of the basic metal.

Calcium Chloride. — Little activity was shown here, with some fair sized quantities moving out for refrigerant purposes, but prices were featured by the presence of a firm tone and sellers were quoting previously established levels.

Calcium Phosphate. — Pharmaceutical manufacturers were supplying the major portion of the call here, and sellers described the price tone as steady, with no change in the open quotations.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — A good buying movement one day was offset by a highly irregular call the following day, but sellers indicated that the market retained a firm price tone throughout the period under review.

Chlorine. — A firm price tone continued to rule here as producers were busily engaged in clearing up the writing of 1934 contracts, with indications that the good demand would be extended through the first part of 1934, judging by the volume of business on the books for delivery starting with the turn of the new year.

Copper.—Domestic copper market noted a slight improvement in demand last week, with the price holding firmly at 8c. per pound. It was announced that a "gentleman's agreement" has been reached as a result of negotiations in a copper code between independent copper wire and fabricators, the producing interests and the recovery administration representatives under which the fabricators agree to buy all the copper they can to aid in absorbing current production of mine and secondary metal. Stocks of copper held throughout the world in-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Argols, 1c. per lb.
Diphenylguanidin, 3c. per lb.
Diorthotoluolguanidin, 4c. per lb.
Nickel chloride, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Tin oxide, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
153.3	153.3	152.6	152.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

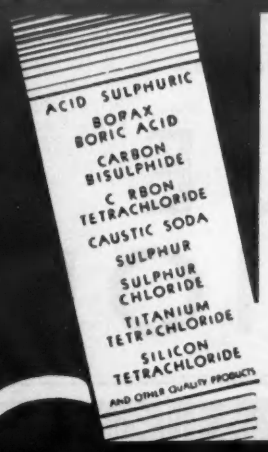
ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE 30 CHURCH ST.

MANUFACTURING A WIDE VARIETY OF QUALITY INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER FORTY-TWO YEARS, MEETING NEW DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE EVER-INCREASING SPECIFICATIONS OF A DISCRIMINATING TRADE, NECESSITATES AN INGENIOUS RESEARCH STAFF • • • THE HARSHAW RESEARCH CHEMISTS, LEADERS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELDS, ARE AT YOUR SERVICE • • • WRITE US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS • • • • • • THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY • • • CLEVELAND, OHIO • • • MANUFACTURERS • • • IMPORTERS • • • MERCHANTS • • • NEW YORK • • • PHILADELPHIA • • • CHICAGO • • • PITTSBURGH • • • DETROIT • • • FACTORIES AT CLEVELAND • • • PHILADELPHIA • • • ELYRIA • • • SEND FOR BOOKLET • • • • • • •
HARSHAW QUALITY CHEMICALS

SULPHURIC ACID Stauffer

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS



The uniform quality and commercial purity of Stauffer Sulphuric Acid make it extremely dependable for any of the manufacturing processes in which sulphuric acid is used. Volume production assures prompt deliveries in any of the commercial grades (60°, 66°, 98%, fuming, electrolyte). Let us quote on your needs.

Stauffer

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

624 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. | RIVES-STROUD BLDG. LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | FREEPORT TEXAS | 2601 GRAYBAR BLDG. NEW YORK, N. Y. | CARBIDE AND CARBON BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

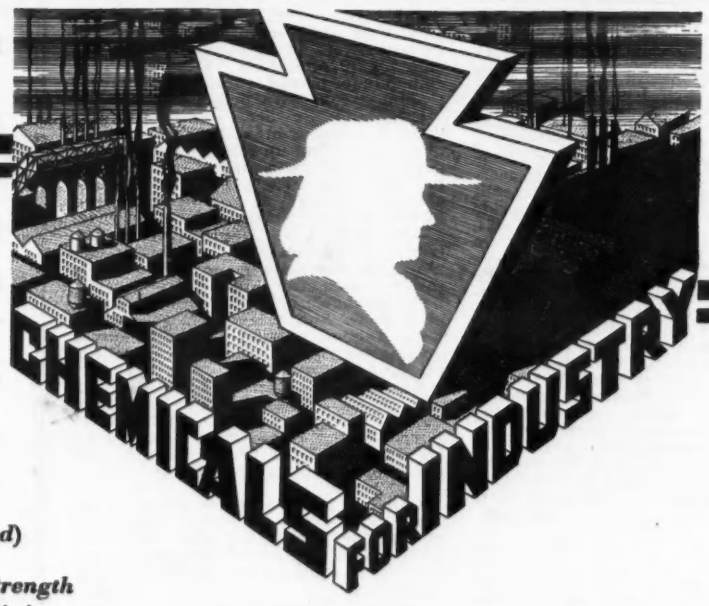
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

ACCELERATORS
Diphenylguanidine
Diortho Tolyl Guanidine
Triphenylguanidine
AMMONIA, SAL
Granular White 99-100%
Gray, Fine and Coarse
ARSENIC, RED
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
BICHROMATE
Soda and Potash
BORAX
BORACIC ACID
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CHROMIC ACID
COPPER CARBONATE
52-54%
CYANIDE POTASSIUM
FORMIC ACID
NICKEL SALTS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE
NICKEL CHLORIDE
NITRITE SODA
OXALIC ACID
OXALATE AMMONIA
OXALATE POTASH
BINOXALATE POTASH
CAUSTIC POTASH
Fused, Broken and Ground
CARBONATE, POTASH
Calcined, 80-85%, 96-98%
Hydrated, 83-85%
PERMANGANATE POTASH
RED PRUSSIATE POTASH
YELLOW PRUSSIATE POTASH
YELLOW PRUSSIATE SODA
SODA ACETATE
SODA ASH
SODA BICARBONATE
SODA CAUSTIC
SODA SILICO FLUORIDE
ACID SODA FLUORIDE
SODA FLUORIDE
SODA PYROPHOSPHATE
STEARATES
Aluminum, Calcium, Magnesium and Zinc
SULFUR CHLORIDE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

DU PONT

R&H Chemicals

THE R. & H. CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware
District Sales Offices: Baltimore, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland Kansas City, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco



Acids
Acid Phosphate
Alumina Hydrate
Aluminum Chloride
Alums
Ammonia Anhydrous
Ammonium Persulphate
Bleaching Powder
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Ferric Chloride
Kryolith (*Natural Greenland*)
Perchloron (*high strength calcium hypochlorite*)
Salt
Soda Ash
Sodium Aluminate
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sulphate of Alumina

Est. 1850 TRADE MARK

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

creased 8,000,000 pounds, 4,000 tons, in November, according to estimates in the trade. Stocks in North and South America increased 6,500,000 pounds. Domestic shipments into consumption were around 48,000,000 pounds while export shipments totaled 140,000,000 pounds. Production in this country totaled 35,000,000 in November, while scrap production aggregated 23,000,000 pounds or slightly under October. While the 8,000,000 gain during the month is fairly substantial, it was pointed out that both fabricators here and abroad were naturally trying to keep down inventories because of the year-end. Therefore they shipped out more finished goods than they took raw copper. It probably was then that stocks of metal in the hands of fabricators here and abroad decreased by about the same amount as the refined stocks increased.

Copperas.—Demand here failed to show a broadening, but sellers reported prices were being maintained. Steel mill operations last week advanced to 31.5 percent of capacity as compared with 28.3 percent in the previous week. Present rising trend of steel operations is contrary to the usual seasonal decline. Present improvement is due to greater movement of miscellaneous products necessary to complete shipments of specifications for the current quarter before the first of the year.

Diphenylguanidin. — Prices were advanced sharply last week, making the 1934 prices 36c. per pound on contract and 37c. per pound on spot.

Diorthotoluolguanidin. — Prices here were moved forward 4c. per pound making the 1934 prices 46c. per pound for contract purchases and 47c. per pound for business on an open market basis.

Glauber's Salt.—Demand here continued irregular, reflecting the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries, but sellers of both the domestic and imported articles were reported adhering to the higher level of prices placed in effect as a result of increased replacement costs.

Lead Acetate.—A firm price tone continued in prominence here during the week, with the firmness to a large extent attributed to the continuance of a similar tone in the basic commodities, and sellers reported demand was highly irregular.

Nickel Salt. — Sellers were soliciting 1934 contracts on the basis of 11½c. per pound for car lots and 12c per pound for less than car lot quantities. Nickel chloride was 1c. per pound higher at 18c. per pound, with 19c. per pound listed for west of the Rocky Mountains.

Potash Carbonate.—Textile interests were purchasing material on a hand-to-mouth basis, giving consideration to year-end inventories, but the firmness in the market was noted as a result of the movements of the foreign monetary exchange rates.

Potash Caustic.—Soap manufacturers as well as chemical processors were responsible for a fairly good demand here at intervals during the week, and sellers reported the market retained a firm price tone, with no change in the quotations.

Potash Chlorate.—Match manufacturing companies were taking good-sized shipments out of the market against contracts, with the sellers quoting the market 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Potash Titanium Oxalate.—Demand here was confined within narrow limits throughout the period under review, but sellers described the price tone as firm, with quotations unchanged.

Saltcake.—This market revealed little change from recent weeks, with the paper and glass trades placing a demand commensurate with actual production requirements, and prices were well held.

Soda Acetate.—A fairly good demand was experienced for this item last week, with the market for the flake material priced at 4½c. to 7c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soda Ash.—Producers reported that a good amount of business has been written against contracts for delivery at the start of the new year, with demand last week holding up well from the usual larger channels of consumption, and prices were well maintained.

Soda Caustic.—Demand here last week indicated consumers were being guided by the near approach of the year-end inventory period, but the movement reached levels sufficient to give the price tone a firm appearance, and producers were endeavoring to clear up the writing of 1934 contracts.

Soda Cyanide.—This market continued strong throughout the week, with demand continuing at a good pace. The trade was awaiting the 1934 prices.

Soda Nitrite.—Activities here continued routine throughout the week, with domestic sellers centering their interest on the writing of 1934 contracts, the prices of which are the same as 1933, with a fair amount of business already on the books for early 1934 delivery.

Soda Phosphate.—Irregularity in the call was noted in the market for the di-basic material last week, due to the more cautious buying by the textile trade as a result of the approach of the year-end inventory taking period. Prices remained unchanged. There was a good movement of the tri-soda article, with the buying coming from various directions, and prices remained unaltered.

Soda Silicate.—A substantial movement was registered here, with the prices holding firm. The 42½ percent material was listed at 70c. per 100 pounds in tank shipments, and the car lot drum shipments were priced at 85c. per 100 pounds, with the less than car lot quantities listed at $1.10 over nine drums and $1.25 per 100 pounds for one to nine drums.

Soda Sulphide.—A firmer tone was shown in this market, with sellers indicating that demand maintained a favorable pace throughout the week, and prices were in line with previous quotations, with sellers centering interest on the writing of 1934 contract business.

Tin Salts.—Late in the previous week tin oxide was reduced 1c. per pound, making the prices of 57c. to 59c. per pound, according to quantity. The market for the crystals noted an irregular demand and buying of the anhydrous tetrachloride reflected the near approach of the year-end inventory taking. A Central News Cable stated that it was learned a leading tin producer has delayed acceptance of the International Tin restriction plan owing to uncertainty regarding the sufficiency of his quota. The cartel finally adopted export quotas calling for 40 percent of standard tonnage, plus a special 4 percent quota, as recommended by the committee.

The prices for the metals, Straits and standard, as well as crystals and anhydrous tetrachloride were on the various days of the week as follows:—

	Cents per pound			
	Metals		Salts	
	Straits.	Standard.	Crystals.	Tetrachloride.
Monday	53.00	52.50	39	26½-27½
Tuesday ...	52.35	51.85	38½	26- 27
Wednesday..	52.35	51.85	38½	26- 27
Thursday ..	53.00	52.50	39	26½-27
Friday	53.125	52.50	39	26½-27

Acids

Interest in this market continued to be centered on adoption by some producers of the method of quoting acetic acid. This changing over consisted of quoting on a freight allowed basis as well as the elimination of the differential between the commercial and redistilled prices, plus discarding of a published quotations on the 60 percent commercial or redistilled commodity. Also the removal of the ten cents per 100-pound charge for open market transactions. As a result of quoting the prices on a freight allowed basis those sellers following this procedure have divided the country into three zones, with zone one consisting of territory east of the Mississippi River and zone two taking it west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and the third zone covering the Pacific Coast. Sulphuric acid failed to show a broadening in the volume moved for the week, due to the mixed trend of industrial production schedules. Oxalic acid remained firm at the recently established high prices.

Acetic.—The procedure of naming prices on a freight-allowed basis had not been adopted in all selling quarters up to a late hour last week. However, those sellers changing over to a freight-allowed basis were naming the following quotations for zone one, covering all territory east of the Mississippi River:—Commercial or redistilled, 28 percent, less car lots, barrels, $3.16 per 100 pounds; carboys, $3.65 per 100 pounds; 56 percent, barrels, $5.75 per 100 pounds; carboys, $6.25; 70 percent, barrels, $7.10 per 100 pounds; carboys, $7.60; 80 percent, barrels, $8.08 per 100 pounds; carboys, $8.57. It is noted that a differential between the commercial and redistilled has been removed. Car lot quantities were priced 25c. per 100 pounds under the less than car lot quotation. Also, elimination of the 10c. per 100 pounds open market charge has been made. The prices for the pure product in zone one follows:—30 percent, less car lot, barrels, $4.25 per 100 pounds; carboys, $4.75; 36 percent, barrels, $4.78 per 100 pounds; carboys, $5.25; 60 percent, barrels, $7.85 per 100 pounds; carboys, $8.35; 80 percent, barrels, $9.87 per 100 pounds; carboys, $10.37. The usual 25c. per 100 pound differential for car lot quantities was noted. Zone two takes in all territory west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Prices for zone two follow:—Commercial, or redistilled, less car lots, 28 percent, barrels, $4.66 per 100 pounds; carboys, $5.16; 56 percent, barrels, $7.25 per 100 pounds; carboys, $7.75 per 100 pounds; 70 percent, barrels, $8.60 per 100 pounds; carboys, $9.10 per 100 pounds; 80 per cent, barrels, $9.58 per 100 pounds; carboys, $10.08. Pure, less car lot, barrels, 30 percent, $5.75 per 100 pounds; carboys, $6.25; 36 percent, barrels, $6.28 per 100 pounds; carboys, $6.78; 60 percent, barrels, $9.35 per 100 pounds; carboys, $9.85; 80 per cent, barrels, $11.37 per 100 pounds; car-

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Wherever your plant is located . . . whatever your alkali requirements . . . you can always depend on DIAMOND to supply your every need . . . large or small.

DIAMOND Distributors, located in every important industrial center, carry ample warehouse stocks to take care of your less than carload needs; carload shipments are quickly made over four trunk lines direct from the DIAMOND Plant at Painesville, Ohio.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA., *and Everywhere*

boys, $11.87. Glacial, barrels, $11.77 per 100 pounds; carboys, $12.27 per 100 pounds. The car lot quantities for zone two carry the usual 25c. per 100 pounds differential under the less than car lot prices. Zone three takes in the Pacific Coast territory.

Battery.—Business here continued at a slow pace throughout the week, with the prices holding firm.

Boric.—Pharmaceutical manufacturers and other usual buyers were placing a fair demand, with a good amount of material on the books for delivery after the inventory period, and prices were without change.

ARSENIC
Japanese White 99% Pure and Gray Crude 95 and 97%. 112 and 224 lb. cases.
We quote for direct shipment from Japan to any American port. *Wire or write for prices*
MARSHALL DILL, 510 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

DRY SODIUM ARSENITE NICOTINE SULPHATE
DRY SODIUM ARSENATE SODIUM CHLORATE
COPPER CARBONATE
AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES
CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.

CHLORATE OF POTASH
POWDERED • CRYSTAL • GRANULAR
C. W. CAMPBELL CO., Inc., 163 Chambers Street, NEW YORK

Caustic Soda
SOLID
Joseph Turner & Co.
500 Fifth Avenue New York City

NICHOLS
TRIANGLE BRAND
Copper Sulphate
- 99% Pure -
Known Standard of Quality
A trade-mark universally accepted as a pledge of quality.
Prompt, efficient service.
We offer our
Triangle Brand
in large or Small Crystals and Pulverized.
Packed in new, clean, tight barrels and kegs or 450, 250 and 100 pounds net.
Nichols Copper Company
Refiners of Copper
Sales Offices:
40 Wall St., New York
230 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago
TRIANGLE BRAND
Works:
Laurel Hill, N. Y.
El Paso, Texas

Chromic.—A fairly good demand was in evidence here throughout the week, with the platers gauging shipments by orders from their principal consuming sources of their finished products, and the feature of the market was the strength in the price undertone.

Formic.—A firm tone continued as the prominent feature in this market during the week just closed, with shipments holding up fairly well, and no change was uncovered in the quotations.

Hydrofluosilic.—A heavy demand continued to be experienced for this article, with the buying coming from the brewing trade and other usual buyers, and prices were firmly held.

Lactic.—An irregular call was recorded, but sellers in all directions reported a firm tone continued in evidence and prices were in line with previous values.

Muriatic.—Although the call was spotty again last week, with the consumers on all sides giving consideration to year-end inventories, sellers reported the market appeared in an improved price position, with a degree of firmness noted in the undertone.

Nitric.—Usual sources of consumption were placing representative orders last week, with the market developing a firmer tone and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Oxalic.—Continuance of a substantial buying movement was a factor in supporting the firm price tone in this market, with the price having been advanced sharply in the previous week.

Phosphoric.—An encouraging volume of material was moved here, with the price tone showing signs of strengthening but prices were in line with previous values.

Sulphuric.—Although some betterment developed in the steel industry during the week, the mixed character of demand from other industries consuming this item caused sellers to report demand was about the same as the previous week, but a firmer price position was noted. Telegraphic reports from companies having 98.1 percent of the steel capacity of the industry indicate for the week beginning Monday operations were at 31.5 percent of capacity as compared with 28.3 percent last week. Present rising trend of steel operations is contrary to usual seasonal decline for December.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Nothing happened during the week to modify conditions to a positive degree in the market for sulphuric acid. In a way the situation presented a somewhat more favorable aspect, what with the operations of the steel producers greater and with large orders for steel rails being placed. The needs of the fertilizer manufacturers in the way of acid were modified very little, if at all, this being the quiet season, when activities halt and when the industry is confronted by an interval of some weeks or even a month during which relatively little work is done. Contracts are placed in quite a number of instances at this time, and the interest in the trade perhaps runs ahead of the actual shipments. With the code in force, the fluctuations in prices are of course certain to be smaller than they have been. The nominal figures mentioned are at $8 per ton for 60 degree pyrites and at $8.50 per ton for 60 degree brimstone acid, with 66 degree stocks at $10 and $10.50 per ton respectively. Oleum also is about holding its own, with a very moderate demand at $14 per ton for 104½ percent pyrites and at $14.50 per ton for 104½ percent brimstone supplies.

Insecticides

The market for the fungicides and insecticides showed little change from recent weeks, with demand continuing at a slow pace and interest centered on 1934 prospects. Some sellers reported that definite prices for the 1934 contracts were nearing announcement. Reports Monday from Lexington, Kentucky, stated that the influx of growers, buyers and sellers of tobacco was noted there for the opening sale Tuesday. Word from California was to the effect that the first heavy rain of the season in central California had been of much benefit to agriculture. Nicotine sulphate demand consists of occasional jobbing quantities and quiet ruled in the market for the arsenates.

Calcium Arsenate. — Demand here was slow again last week, with what little interest there was in the market concerned with 1934 contract prices.

Lead Arsenate.—Nothing new developed here during the week, with demand lagging throughout the greater part of the week, and sellers interest was centered on the prospects for 1934.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Occasional jobbing quantities constituted the activity in this direction, and prices were unchanged at the levels in vogue previously.

Paradichlorobenzene. — This market had little to offer in the way of improvement over recent weeks, with demand slow, but prices continued firm.

Lead Spray Residue Tolerance Is Reduced

Limit for 1934 Is 0.019 Grain Per Pound—No Change in Arsenic, Fluorine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1933.

The official tolerance for lead that may be present in spray residue or fruit to be harvested in 1934 has been set at 0.019 grain per pound in an announcement by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture. Action under the food and drugs act will be taken against all shipments of fruit that contain in excess of the tolerance.

A tolerance of 0.014 grain per pound was originally announced for 1933, but this was later revised to 0.02 grain.

The 1934 tolerances for arsenic and for fluorine will be the same as those for 1933, that is, 0.01 grain per pound of fruit.

The official notice of the 1934 tolerances for poisonous residues on fruit is as follows:—

In the department's announcement of June 20, 1933, a lead tolerance of 0.014 was forecast for the 1934 season. In the absence of a commercially feasible lead arsenate substitute it is evidence that, despite the most effective washing method, a material amount of fruit will not meet the tolerance of 0.014 grain of lead per pound. Accordingly, a tolerance of 0.019 grain of lead per pound of fruit is announced for the 1934 crop. It is hoped that by the end of the 1934 season the various lines of research now under way will enable the industry to meet a tolerance of 0.014 grain per pound the following year and, perhaps to eliminate lead entirely as is now being done in vegetables.

There are no indications of any additional knowledge on the toxicity of fluorine which call for a change in the tolerance of 0.01 grain per pound, announced June 20, 1933. Present indications are that fluorine is not as easily removed as was earlier thought to be the case.

The tolerance for arsenic will remain at 0.01 grain arsenious oxide per pound of fruit.

Weiss Heads N. Y. Chemists

Dr. J. M. Weiss, president of Weiss & Downs, Inc., consulting chemists, this city, has been elected chairman of the New York section of the American Chemical Society for 1934. He succeeds Prof. Victor K. LaMer of Columbia University. Prof. A. W. Hixson, of Columbia, was chosen vice-chairman; Dr. D. P. Morgan, of Scudder, Stevens & Clark, 111 Broadway, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Prof. LaMer, D. D. Jackson, D. H. Killeffer, and W. S. Landis were named to the executive committee. The following were elected to the section's council:—L. W. Bass, H. W. Vahlteich, R. M. Burns, C. V. Ekroth, M. H. Ittner, R. E. Kirk, C. S. Leonard, H. B. Lowe, H. J. Masson, D. P. Morgan, R. H. Muller, A. B. Newman, R. P. Soule, S. D. Swan, L. P. Hammett, L. Woodford

Screen Mills Described in Folder

The Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Company, Chicago, has issued an attractive and information four-page folder describing the various types of screen mills manufactured by the company for grinding chemical compounds, food products, special materials and lime and gypsum. The folder contains numerous illustrations together with diagrammatic illustrations of the operation of the screen mills as well as textual matter describing the mills, their uses and operation, and the advantages to be obtained by their adoption in manufacturing plants of various industries. Copies of this folder may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Company, 1302 North Branch Street, Chicago.

Chemical Salesmen to Elect

A nominating committee has been appointed by the Chemical Salesmen's Association to select a slate for officers to be elected by the association at its annual meeting, the date of which will be announced later. The nominating committee consists of John M. (Al) Alverez, of Grasselli Chemical Company; Fred Koch, of Dow Chemical Company; Victor E. Williams, of Monsanto Chemical Company; Thomas R. Farrell, of Drug & Cosmetic Industry and Charles E. Kelley, of Hagerty Brothers & Co.

E. J. Kennes & Co., chemicals, oils, resins, and related products. Antwerp, Belgium, has moved from Rue de la Roi to 80 Meir. The address for correspondence is postoffice box 41.

ESTABLISHED 1869 • PHILADELPHIA • CAMDEN, N.J. • BOSTON, MASS.
HEAVY CHEMICALS·AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES
MECHLING BROS·CHEMICAL COMPANY

American Chemical Society Papers

From the hundreds of papers presented before the several divisions of the American Chemical Society at its Fall meeting in Chicago, a number of varied industrial interests have been selected for presentation in an abstract to readers of the Reporter. Publication of these abstracts, begun in the October 2 issue, is continued below. The Reporter will be pleased to endeavor to get complete copies of papers or other further information on any of the subjects for readers who are interested in them.

Acetylene Purity

S. D. Winger, T. G. Dixon, and J. R. Withrow

Analyses of acetylene from standard commercial cylinders, some of which showed the incredibly low acetylene content of 90 percent, were investigated. Air was found to be the residue in the cylinders which showed a low percentage of acetylene. The air formed in the cylinder voids and was released during the first one-third of discharge of cylinder. Monolithic type cylinders showed a higher percentage of acetylene than did the asbestos-filled cylinders, in samples taken from each. The position in which the cylinder, either type, had been standing before releasing the gas had no effect on the percentage of acetylene in the sample tested. Test for acetylene in gas at the charging manifold in a generating plant showed only 98.6 percent. Calculations were made showing that a small leak, such as 0.75 percent of air, in the manufacturing plant equipment up to time of cylinder charging could give a gas sample from a fully charged cylinder having 10 percent air.

Creosote Weathering

H. E. Gillander, C. G. King, E. O. Rhodes, and J. N. Roche

A machine was described in which small sapwood blocks evenly impregnated with creosote are exposed to continuous weathering cycles to allow the effects of weathering to be studied either as the effects of individual factors or in the aggregate. The course of weathering is followed by removing a certain number of blocks at stated intervals and determining (a) their resistance to direct attack by fungi, (b) the percentage loss of oil, (c) the toxicity of the extracted oil, and (d) the distillation range of the extracted oil.

Data were given to show the degree of weathering brought about by the machine and the effect of various cycles. Toxicity-permanence interrelationships were developed and the probable mechanics of weathering of the oil in treated wood was discussed.

Glycerol Refractive Index

L. F. Hoyt

The author determined the refractive index of glycerol of exceptional purity with the aid of the multiple-prism dipping refractometer which is capable of considerably greater accuracy than those used by earlier observers. Determinations were made on thirty carefully prepared dilutions of this pure glycerol at 20° C. with the aid of a new type of temperature-control device which is both simple and effective and by means of which the water-bath temperature is controlled to 0.1° C. From the data so obtained a complete new table of the refractive index of glycerol was constructed, showing the refractive index to 0.00001 for each percent from 1 to 100. Under optimum conditions, with accurate control of the temperature at which observations are made, the concentration of glycerol in pure aqueous solution may be determined by means of this table with an accuracy of 0.05 percent.

Fur-Carroting Reagents

Kennedy Nahas

The early history and development of the hat and fur industry was reviewed by the author, who pointed out that the use of the term, "carrot," arose from the yellow coloration given to the fur when nitric acid came into use to replace urea nitrate as a felting agent. Mercury, chiefly in the form of the nitrate, was later introduced for this use and is still used. The reason for using an excess of nitric acid in the preparation of mercury nitrate was discussed, also the use of the mercury salts in the "carrot." Mention was made of the chemical hazards in connection with the felting process when using mercury compounds. The advantages of substituting hydrogen peroxide was discussed. Problems in connection with the use of such acids as perchloric were mentioned. The need of much study by the chemist and engineer in connection with the carroting process was emphasized.

Paint Pigment Developments

E. C. Holton

Many of the inorganic or mineral pigments which are extensively used today in paintmaking are essentially of the same general chemical composition as were those in use one hundred years ago. In this class of pigments, improvements have been made by the use of better machinery and greater care in selection and processing, so that to day it is possible to obtain pigments standardized to definite color, tinting strength, particle size, and oil absorption. A few of the inorganic pigments extensively used today have been known to chemists for more than one hundred years, yet we consider them as discoveries and inventions of the last hundred years. In this group we place such pigments as antimony oxide, cadmium sulphide, the chrome pigments, zinc oxide, zinc sulphide, and titanium dioxide. There are also some pigments which we consider as entirely new, such as lithopones, sublimed lead sulphate, super sublimed sulphate, sublimed lead oxide, leaded zinc oxide, titanated lithopones, titanium oxide composited with barium and calcium sulphates, artificial graphite, aluminum bronze, carbon black made from natural gas, zirconium pigments, cadmium sulphide and selenide composites, luminous sulphide pigments, and electrolytic cuprous oxide. We would like to claim ultramarine as a discovery of the last hundred years, although in reality the processes for making it were known one hundred and five years ago. During the last hundred years the product has been much improved and the cost greatly lessened.

In the field of organic colors, toners, pigment dyes, and lake pigments, many changes have taken place and the colors of animal and vegetable origin which were formerly used have been almost entirely replaced by the use of modern synthetic dyes. One interesting pigment of animal origin is the pearl essence derived from fish scale. While we may look upon this as commercially new, it is in reality nearly three centuries old. In this country the inventions and discoveries of the last hundred years in relation to pigments have been for the most part in connection with improving the qualities of the pigments, and lowering the costs by improvements in processes and mechanical equipment. In this field the United States is second to none.

Paint Driers Development

A. C. Elm

Although litharge and possibly umber had been used by the Romans and probably by the Egyptians for the purpose of speeding up the drying of linseed oil glazes and paints, the drier industry and science were not founded until about one hundred years ago. The success of the efforts of the French zinc oxide manufacturers to introduce zinc white as a substitute for white lead in paints (1835-1850) depended on the discovery of satisfactory methods for accelerating the drying of oils. The oxides, acetates, borates, and other similar salts of lead and manganese, when properly incorporated into linseed oil, were found to serve this purpose satisfactorily. Cobalt and other drying compounds were added to this list in the first decade of the present century.

To explain the action of litharge and manganese dioxide, it was assumed that metallic oxides yielded their oxygen to the oil. The fact that zinc oxide, although high in oxygen, did not accelerate the drying of oil to an appreciable extent and that finely powdered metallic lead was an efficient drier, led Stas (1855) to the conclusion that only those metals can act as driers whose linoleates, oleates, or margarates are soluble in oil. Thus, Stas laid the foundation for the modern soluble driers and the theory of their action. The development of the modern theory of the action of driers followed closely the advances made in the knowledge of the drying oils. The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Superintendents' Club, in a paper published last Fall, reviewed this subject and came to the conclusion that the main requirements for an efficient metallic drier are that it be soluble; that the metal be in an available form, and that it occur in two stages of oxidation. Modern drier research has recognized the importance of solubility and availability and has succeeded in developing greatly improved driers. A careful study and intelligent application of the laws of solubility of organic compounds should result in still greater advances in the science and manufacture of metallic driers.

Cellulose Lacquer Development

D. R. Wiggam and W. E. Gloor

The centenary of Braconnot's work on xyloidin, in which he foreshadowed the present-day lacquer and plastics industries, was remarked, and the various technical advances culminating with Stevens's use of amyl acetate as a solvent were sketched. Economic influences on the application of this technical knowledge were traced, and the modern importance of cellulose lacquers seemed to the author to have been the result of the large-scale production, with accompanying lower prices, of butyl acetate and nitrocellulose, together with the utilization of processes for reducing the viscosity

(Continued on page 32B)

VICTOR
Phosphoric
Acid 50% and 75% Strengths

A sparkling, crystal clear liquid whose purity has established a new high standard never attained heretofore in the commercial product.

OTHER VICTOR CHEMICALS

Formic Acid
85% and 90% Strengths

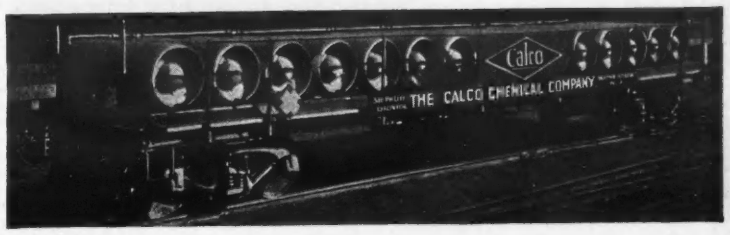
Oxalic Acid
Guaranteed 99.75% Pure

Tri-Sodium Phosphate

Ammonium Phosphate

Victor Chemical Works
141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
New York Nashville Kansas City

SO_2



CALCO SULPHUR DIOXIDE
is manufactured in two grades—a refrigeration grade which is used in electric refrigerators and a commercial grade for ordinary purposes. Prompt shipment may be had in 150-pound cylinders and multiple unit and single unit tank cars.

Calco

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
A Unit of American Cyanamid Company
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY
Boston Philadelphia New York Charlotte Chicago

Coaltar Chemicals

Good Demand for Benzene--Toluene Remains Firm--Sharp Advance in Anilin Oil -- Dinitrobenzene Somewhat Higher--Sulphanilic Acid Prices Raised

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business in the market for the coaltar crudes was featured by a good buying movement in benzene. Otherwise the dealings reflected the near approach of the year-end inventory taking in certain consuming trades. A sharp advance was noted in the price for sulphanilic acid for early 1934 shipment. Other changes in prices for 1934 included anilin oil, dimethylanilin, dinitrobenzene, dinitrochlorobenzene, and dinitrotoluene.

Withdrawal of benzene on heavy scale could in part be attributed to some consumers taking their maximum quotas against current contracts as well as the preparations the rubber tire manufacturers were making for the heavy demand expected for their finished products in next few weeks when automobile manufacturers get into representative production on 1934 models. Recent labor troubles continued to have a retarding influence on automobile production, but improvement in the operating ratio of the automobile industry was expected to take place shortly after the turn of the new year. On the other hand, production in the automobile industry last week continued ahead of the same period last year. Toluene demand was about on a par with the preceding month, but it was quite evident buyers were taking year-end inventories into consideration. However, sellers reported that the inquiries reaching the market equaled in total volume the actual production, with the result the market continued to display a firm price tone. Steel mill operations last week were placed at 31.5 percent of capacity as compared with 28.3 percent last week, the highest indicated rate for any week since the beginning of October 23, when operations reached were estimated at 31.6 percent of capacity.

Naphthalene was in fair demand last week, with the imported material influenced by the movement of the monetary exchange rates. Statistics just released by the Department of Commerce shows that October imports of naphthalene reached 3,677,840 pounds. Demand for phenol was heavy again last week, with a good volume of business reported on the books for delivery at the start of the new year. Cresylic acid was in fair demand. And little change was revealed in demand for U.S.P. cresol, but prices were firmly held at the higher levels established in the previous week. Buying of solvent naphtha was irregular, but the volume for the week reached the level of actual production, and prices were unchanged.

Aniline oil was sharply advanced for 1934 commitments, with the advance in price for that article as well as for sulphanilic acid, dinitrobenzene, dimethylanilin, dinitrochlorobenzene and dinitrotoluene due directly to increased production costs. Prices for metatoluylenediamine were repeated for the year as well as metaphenylenediamine.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anilin oil, 1¾c. per lb.
Dimethylanilin, 3c. per lb.
Dinitrobenzene, 1½c. per lb.
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 1½c. per lb.
Dinitrotoluene, ½c. per lb.
Sulphanilic acid, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
122.1	121.8	121.6	121.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol). — Contract shipments continued at an excellent pace during the period just closed, with sellers reporting that the major portion of the contract writing for 1934 deliveries has been completed. Rubber tire manufacturers furnished a good portion of demand, probably in anticipation of heavy demand for their finished product when the motor vehicle manufacturers swing into seasonal production on their 1934 models. Telegraphic reports from companies having 98.1 percent of the steel capacity of the industry indicate that for the week beginning Monday the mills were operating at 31.5 percent of capacity, compared with 28.3 percent last week. This is the highest indicated rate for any week since the one beginning October 23 when operations were at 31.6 percent. Improvement was due to greater movement of the miscellaneous products necessary to complete shipments on specification for the current quarter before the first of the year, and to some extent to provide for the automobile companies for preparations for production of new models. Sellers reported prices were firm. October imports amounted to 70,849 gallons, valued at $9,723, coming from Canada.

Cresol.—A firm tone was a prominent feature in the market for the U.S.P. article, with sellers quoting the higher prices established in the previous week, although demand tended to slacken at intervals. Other specifications were holding firmly, with a fair demand from the synthetic resin manufacturers.

Creosote Oil.—Demand here was somewhat improved last week, with prices holding firm. October imports amounted to 2,580,575 gallons, valued at $165,321, of which 1,000,000 gallons came from Belgium; 559,066 gallons from United Kingdom; 150,084 gallons from Canada and 871,425 gallons from Japan.

Cresylic Acid.—A good call was shown for this product again last week, with sellers reporting the market remained firm at the levels established recently. October imports consisted of 46,524 gallons, coming from the United Kingdom and valued at $12,495.

Napthalene.—There was an active demand noted here at times during the week, with the market holding firm and prices were without change. October imports amounted to 3,677,840 pounds, valued $46,363, with 1,302,664 pounds coming from Belgium; 1,654,478 pounds from Germany, 220,462 pounds from Netherlands, and 500,236 pounds from the United Kingdom.

Phenol.—Demand here continued at a good clip throughout the week, with the producers reporting a good volume of business on the books for delivery at the start of the next year, and prices were firm at the levels in force previously.

Solvent Naphtha.—The market for the industrial water white product continued firm as a result of the demand keeping abreast of the current production at the by-product coke ovens and prices were firm at the levels of the preceding week.

Toluene (Toluol).—A good demand was noted here again last week, with a good amount of business on the books for delivery after the turn of the year. Nearness of the year-end inventory taking prompted caution in buying, but in spite of the consideration for year-end stocks, sellers reported the demand was equal to actual production. Automobile output in 1933 was expected to be approximately 40 percent over the 1932 output, with the total reaching well over the 1,000,000 mark.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Coaltar bases are holding firm in this market, with ruling prices about the same as for some time past, on a moderate volume of business. Sufficient inquiry and actual orders are coming into the market to maintain it on a fairly even keel. Sellers say they have no great difficulty in doing sufficient business to prevent softness in the market. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Broenner's.—Although demand was irregular throughout the week, sellers reported the market in a firm price position, with the prices of $1.16 to $1.21 per pound being extended for 1934.

Cleve's.—This market showed little change last week, with sellers quoting the prices of 52c. to 54c. per pound, according to quantity, the same prices in effect during the current year.

Gamma.—Business here was strictly routine, but prices were firm, with sellers quoting 77c. to 79c. per pound for early 1934 shipments.

Laurent's.—There was little to report here, with demand limited to actual wants, and sellers continued to name the prices of 36c. to 37c. per pound, according to quantity.

Malic.—This item held firm last week, with sellers asking 45c. to 60c. per pound for early 1934 commitments.

Neville - Winthers. — Activity here was restricted to small-lots, with prices of 85c. to 87c. per pound continuing in effect for 1934.

Sulphanilic.—A sharp advance was made in technical item, with sellers quoting 18c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity, for 1934.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Demand here was fair last week, with sellers quoting the product at 60c. to 63c. per pound for early 1934 shipments.

Alphanaphthylamine. — An irregular call was shown for this item last week, but sellers reported the market firm, with the quotations of 33c. to 34c. per pound prevailing for early 1934 shipments.

Anilin Oil.—A sharp advance was made here, with the price for the tank shipments placed at 15c. per pound and the drum shipments at 16½c. to 17½c. per pound, according to quantity. The new prices represent the values being asked for early 1934 shipments.

Benzidin Base.—Prices for 1934 were identical to those in effect for 1933, being 67c. to 69c. per pound, according to quantity.

Betanaphthylamine. — Demand was fairly active here, with sellers reporting the market firm, but no change was made in the quotations for 1934, with the prices of 53c. to 55c. per pound asked.

Dimethylanilin.—An advance was effected here to the extent of 3c. per pound, with the product for 1934 prices at 29c. to 30c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dinitrobenzene.—Sellers raised the prices here for 1934 to the extent of 1½c. per pound, with the technical article listed at 17c. to 17½c. per pound and the purified product was priced at 19c. to 19½c. per pound.

Dinitrochlorobenzene.—This item was raised 1½c. per pound, with the 1934 schedule of 14½c. to 15½c. per pound placed in effect.

Dinitrotoluene.—A fractional advance was scored in this article, with sellers asking 15½c. to 16½c. per pound for 1934 deliveries.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand here was comparatively good last week, with sellers asking the quotations of 82c. to 84c. per pound, according to quantity.

Metatoluylenediamine.—This market was unchanged as to price for the early 1934 shipments, with the quotations of 67c. to 69c. per pound continuing in effect.

Nitrobenzene.—Prices for this product were unchanged for 1934, with the less car lot quantities prices at 11c. per pound and the carlot shipments at 9c. per pound, with the tank commitments at 8½c. per pound.

Paranitrotoluene.—This article was unchanged as to price for 1934, with sellers asking 36c. to 37c. per pound.

Paratoluidin.—Business here continued good, and sellers were extending the prices of 58c. to 60c. per pound for early 1934 deliveries.

R Salt.—Activity here was limited to the purchase of small lots, but the prices held firm, with sellers asking the prices of 44c. to 45c. per pound for 1934 deliveries.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Renewal of the prices for 1934 commitments was noted here, with sellers asking 48c. to 50c. per pound.

Thiocarbanilide.—Usual buyers supplied the call, with sellers naming 20c. per pound for 1934 shipments, an extension of the 1933 price.

Xylidin.—The market for the mixed material was priced at 36c. to 37c. per pound for 1934, which prices are identical to those quoted in 1933.

Coaltar Colors

The market for the coaltar colors recorded a fair demand during the week just closed. Demand reflected the near approach of the year-end inventory taking period, but prices appeared firmer. The shades of brown, blue and red continued to move out at a good pace. Black and white were also in voluminous demand. Textile industry was spotty, with some units tapering off schedules for year-end inventory purposes. Domestic cotton cloth stocks are not large, but order lists are running low and manufacturers are hesitant to make goods for stocks at current costs of production. The 1933 wool clip in 19 countries exclusive of Russia and China will be 8 percent below the 1932 clip, according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture. Silk mills were slow in ordering out again last week. Rayon mills in the New England district were operating at a good level.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

KOPPERS
With modern plants, unsurpassed laboratory facilities, a highly-trained technical staff and control of every step in manufacture from the coal mine to the finished product, the Koppers organization is in position to furnish uniform, reliable and standardized coal tar products of almost every description. Samples, prices and full information on request.
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT-NAPHTHA
(including high-flash)
COAL TAR PRODUCTS
PHENOL
U.S.P. CRESOL
3° META-PARA CRESOL
CRESOL
CRESYLIC ACID
LAMP BLACK OIL
SHINGLE STAIN OIL
CREOSOTE
REFINED TARS
NAPHTHALENE (Crude & Refined)
TAR ACID OILS
PITCH COKE
COAL TAR PITCHES (All Grades)
KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 Koppers Building, PITTSBURGH
PROVIDENCE CHICAGO NEW YORK BIRMINGHAM SAN FRANCISCO

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

White Lead and Sublimed Blue Lead Advanced Quarter Cent for First Quarter 1934--Colors-In-Oil Rise--Chrome Yellow and Iron Blues Also Boosted

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The news that dry white lead will be advanced a quarter-cent for January-March, 1934, deliveries was the outstanding event in the paint, varnish and lacquer materials' market last week. The advance was made known Thursday and virtually completes the list of pigment price announcements for the first quarter of next year. Following the lead of other pigment manufacturers, corroders established prices for 20-ton quantities taken in a single delivery and prices for 2-ton lots will be the same as those which prevailed for any quantity through 1933; prices for less than 20-ton quantities will be a quarter-cent higher than current flat prices. In addition, corroders lowered their cash discount from two percent to one percent for payment within ten days. Thursday's announcement embraced white lead basic carbonate, basic sulphate, and sublimed blue lead. With 1934 price announcements having been made previously on zinc oxides, titanium pigments, barytes and lithopone, antimony white remains as the only pigment which has not been offered out on 1934 contracts yet.

Contract prices for chemical dry colors had been expected by the trade early last week, but they were not made known until Friday morning. Only two changes of importance appear in the list. Chrome yellows will be a cent per pound higher for 1934 and the group of iron blues will be raised two cents per pound. Para, lithol and toluidin toners, lake for red C, scarlet ink red, zinc yellow, lithol rubine toner, and others remain unchanged. Contracts will be written for the entire year but comply with code requirements in that they are open to adjustment at the end of three months.

A leading producer of colors-in-oil in the local zone will advance list prices today. This movement, however, reflects more from the recent rise in mixed paint prices rather than from the advances made in the prices of dry colors. Imported earth colors were unchanged last week. The trade looked for higher prices to result from the meeting of earth color marketers held Tuesday, but definite developments were lacking at that meeting and another session was scheduled for Friday.

Domestic whiting manufacturers have already advanced prices for next year's deliveries and it is understood that chalk whiting and the English cliffstone product are undergoing price revision for the early part of next year, but details were not available as yet. Special grades of carbon black for the varnish, lacquer and litho ink trades were also undergoing price revision, following the recent advance in price on the standard grades of black. Black manufacturers reported satisfactory progress on the return of signed contracts from the rubber tire makers and other users of the regular grades.

The Navy Department order for dammar gum was the only requisition of consequence in the natural gum market. In view of approaching inventories, gum buyers and also users of other materials were moderating their takings down to needed amounts. Not much activity is looked for over the remainder of the month.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Black, lamp-in-oil, 19c. per gal.
Blue, bronze, Chinese, Prussian, Milori, soluble, 1934 contracts, 2c. per lb.
Blues-in-oil, 32c. to 67c. per gal.
Browns-in-oil, 19c. to 55c. per gal.
Greens-in-oil, 35c. to 67c. per gal.
Lead, blue, sublimed, 1934 contracts, ¼c. per lb.
White, dry, basic carbonate and sulphate, 1934 contracts, ¼c. per lb.
Reds-in-oil, 35c. to 67c. per gal.
Yellow, chrome, c.p., 1934 contracts, 1c. per lb.
Yellows-in-oil, 19c. to 35c. per gal.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
132.7	132.7	132.7	132.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead purchasing was generally held within moderate limits last week. Battery manufacturers were reported to have presented a fairly active inquiry, but actual purchases were light, which is usual in the face of year-end inventories. January bookings have been fairly satisfactory to the sellers. Prices were held even at the basis of 4.15c. per pound, New York, and 4c. per pound, basis East St. Louis. London was steady throughout the week.

Slab zinc was also bought moderately, The international position of this metal was statistically strengthened by the news that the international zinc cartel, which embodies all important producers except the United States, had agreed to continue their existing arrangements until the end of next July. Domestically, however, zinc was softer, although there were no changes in prices. However, rumors of weakness were current, although they could not be directly traceable. Prices were quoted at 4.50c. per pound, East St. Louis, and 4.85c. to 4.87c. per pound, basis New York.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 9 to December 15, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0405	$0.0390	.. .. ..
Monday	.0415	.0400	11 8 9
Tuesday	.0415	.0400	11 10 0
Wednesday	.0415	.0400	11 12 6
Thursday	.0415	.0400	11 12 6
Friday	.0415	.0400	11 10 0

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 9 to December 15, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0485-0.0487	$0.0450	.. .. ..
Monday	.0485- .0487	.0450	14 15 0
Tuesday	.0485- .0487	.0450	14 12 6
Wednesday	.0485- .0487	.0450	14 16 3
Thursday	.0485- .0487	.0450	14 15 0
Friday	.0485- .0487	.0450	14 17 6

Pigments

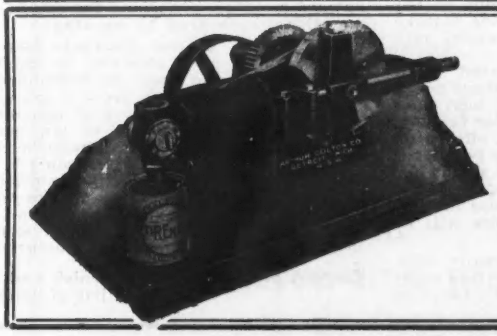
An advance of a quarter-cent in dry white lead and basic lead sulphate, made known Thursday to take effect January 1, completed the round of price announcements for pigment materials over the first quarter of 1934. In making the advance in white lead, however, corroders followed the lead of other pigment suppliers in establishing 20-ton prices, which will be the same as the basic prices which have been named for any quantity over this year. In accordance with code requirements, the new prices and new pricing basis will be named for the first calender quarter only. Antimony white remains now as the only commodity in the pigment group which is not offered into 1934, such products as zinc oxides, lithopone, titanium pigments and barytes having been established on a contract basis, over the past few weeks.

White Lead.—Effective January 1 and for delivery over the first quarter of the year corroders quote the following schedule for dry material:—dry, basic carbonate, 20-ton lots in a single shipment, 6½c. per pound, less than 20-tons, 6¾c. per pound: dry, basic sulphate, white or blue, 20-ton lots in a single shipment, 6c. per pound, less than 20-ton lots, 6½c. per pound. The 20-ton lot prices are the same as those that prevailed for any quantity during this year and the smaller-lot prices represent an ad-

Current princes on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

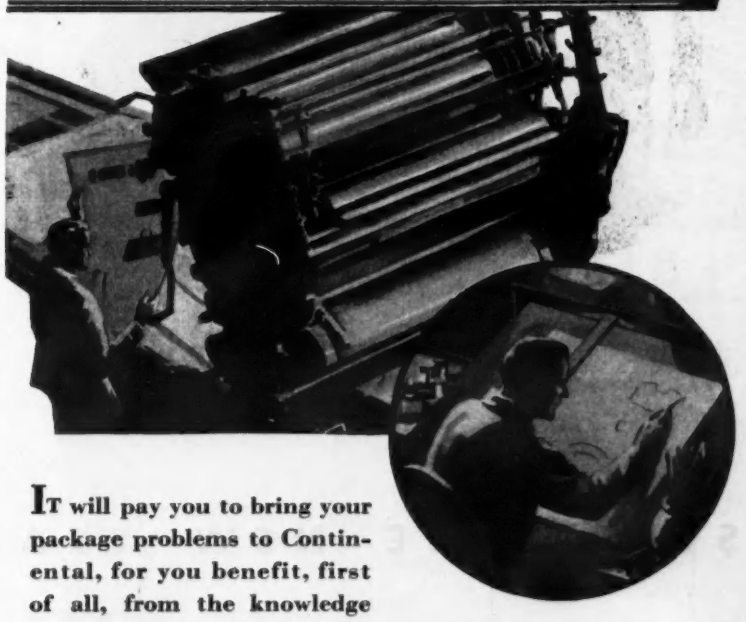
SUPERLITH XXX
THE SUPERIOR ZINC SULPHIDE
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
Established 1889

Lacquer and Varnish Gums
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 55 Vandam St., New York



No. 8 Can Filler
Fills Liquids or Semi-Fluids into Tubes, Cans or Jars at the rate of thirty containers per minute.
Used in leading plants for filling Varnish and Enamels.
We make Filling Machines for every purpose.
Arthur Colton Co.
2624 East Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT

SPECIALISTS IN
DESIGN AND
COLOR LITHOGRAPHY
FOR THE CREATION OF BETTER PACKAGES



IT will pay you to bring your package problems to Continental, for you benefit, first of all, from the knowledge and experience gained thru over a quarter-century of helping successfully solve the package problems of many diversified businesses. You have available cans that are widely adaptable, thoroughly protective and economical, in sizes, shapes and styles to meet your every need. And, most important, you have access to the countless new package ideas constantly being created in Continental's Research and Development Departments.

Continental's Specialists in packaging design give thorough study to your design problem from every angle and offer suggestions for either an entirely new design or for re-designing your old package to better meet the demands of your business. Finally, batteries of modern lithographic equipment, manned by craftsmen and aided by superior printing plates made in Continental's own Master Engraving Plants, assure the excellence of your packages.

A representative experienced in "Packaging To Sell" will be glad to help you with your problems.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK: 100 East 42nd St. CHICAGO: 111 West Washington St.
SAN FRANCISCO: 155 Montgomery St.

vance of ¼c. per pound boost over this year's schedule. Lead corroders also lowered the cash discount from 2 percent to 1 percent for payment within 10 days.

Red Lead.—The movement in white lead did not extend to the lead oxides and quotations for material in casks were unchanged at the basis of 7¾c. per pound for the dry product, the price established on October 26. Lead-in-oil was also unchanged at 9.9c. per pound in 500-pound lots and 9.306c. per pound in 100-pound lots.

Litharge.—The commercial grade has been unchanged since the latter part of October when it was established at the basis of 6¾c. per pound for casks. Recent fluctuations in the metal and influences from the change in white lead have not extended into this article.

Lithopone.—Sellers reported that signed contracts to cover buyers needs over the first six months of next year were being received in regular fashion. These agreements are being offered on the basis of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for car lots and 4¾c. to 5c. per pound for smaller quantities, according to packing. In the metropolitan areas of New York and Chicago, 5-ton lots will be billed at the car lot prices.

Orange Mineral.—In company with other lead oxides, prices for this commodity were unchanged. In fact the American product has not shifted since October 26 when quotations were established at 10¼c. per pound for the material made from red lead and 11½c. per pound for the product derived from white lead.

Titanium Pigments.—Here too, it was understood that signed contracts for next year's business were being received in regular style. As reported previously, the prices for barium and calcium base pigments are 6c. to 6¼c. per pound for 20-ton lots and 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound for less than 20-ton quantities, according to packing. Titanium dioxide is named at 17c. to 17¼c. per pound in 20-ton lots and upward to 18¾c. per pound for smaller quantities, according to packing.

Zinc Oxide.—Signed contracts were said to have been received in good fashion during the week. As mentioned here previously, French process oxides are being offered for the first quarter of the year at a reduction of ¼c. per pound from the prices that have been in force through 1933. American process oxides show little change in price although quotations are now named on a car lot and less car lot basis, eliminating the 2-ton price that has been in force for some time. Imported oxides showed no particular change during the week.

Barytes.—Producers of Missouri barytes were lining up contracts for early 1934 business. The prices quoted on this material are basically the same as those that have been in force for some time. Imported material continued unchanged.

Dry Colors

Price schedules for 1934 contracts of chemical dry colors had been expected to appear during the early part of last week, but their appearance was delayed until Friday. The only changes in the 1934 list occur in chrome yellow and iron blues. Both of these colors will be advanced. Color makers are signing up contracts for the entire year, but they stipulate that revisions are permitted at the end of three months. Prices for zinc yellow, para, lithol and toluidine toners, scarlet ink toner, lithol rubine toner, lake C red, and Persian orange and others will be unchanged. Carbon black, of course was offered on 1934 contracts a fortnight ago and signed contracts are being received in good style, according to sellers. Earth color importers met on Tuesday to stabilize marketing conditions in ochers, siennas, iron oxides, and other colors, but there were no definite developments and another meeting was scheduled for Friday. It is generally indicated that some higher prices may result.

Alkali Blue Toner.—It was previously stated that the open order price for alkali blue over the first quarter of next year would be 95c. per pound but sellers have indicated that both contract and open order business would be taken at 90c. per pound, a boost of 5c. per pound over this year's price.

Carbon Black.—With signed contracts reported as coming in promptly from rubber tire makers and other users of standard grades of black, manufacturers were now centering their efforts in preparing price schedules for varnish, litho ink and other special grades. It is understood that prices for these blacks will be higher in company with the advance in standard grades. Delivered prices on standard grade black were listed in full in this column a week ago. They are based as follows:—Zone A, 4.45c. per pound; Zone B, 4.75c. per pound; Zone C, 4.90c. per pound in car lots, minimum 50,000 pounds, and 5.05c. per pound in car lots, minimum 30,000 pounds; Zone D, 4.90c. per pound; Zone E, 5.05c. per pound; Zone F, 5.35c. per pound, and Zone G, 5.30c. per pound. These prices are for car lot amounts, delivered by rail, for standard grades and apply for the first quarter of the year only.

Chrome Yellow.—Prices on 1934 deliveries will be 1c. per pound higher than the price ruling for 1933. Contracts will be written at 15c. per pound and open orders will be priced at 16c. per pound. Contracts will be solicited for the entire year, but are subject to adjustment at the end of three months.

Iron Blues.—Prices for 1934 business will be advanced 2c. per pound over the existing schedule. Contracts are being solicited at 35½c. per pound for Bronze, Chinese, Prussian, Milori and soluble blues, with open order prices listed at 37c. per pound. Producers made their prices known on Friday and are taking business for the full twelve months of 1934, subject to price adjustment at the end of three months.

Iron Oxides.—Importers met on Tuesday to establish stabilized marketing facilities and as a result the trade expected some price rises to cover increased importing costs etc. However, there were no definite developments in Tuesday's meeting and another was scheduled for Friday.

Methyl Violet Toner.—As reported a week ago, sellers were soliciting contracts for the first quarter of 1934 at the basis of 40c. per pound for 500-pound barrels and 42c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Ocher.—French ocher prices were being firmly held. The trade looked for higher prices following the meeting held by the importers last week, but for the time being the prices were held free from alteration.

Scarlet Ink.—Manufacturers of this color offered out contracts for the first quarter of 1934 at no change in price from that prevailing. Barrels are priced at 45c. per pound.

Toluidin Toner.—This toner, in company with para and lithol reds, was without change. Sellers named 1934 contract prices at the same levels as this year.

Colors in Oil

As indicated in this column a week ago, prices for colors ground in oil will be advanced. The advance becomes effective today, December 18, and is tributary to the recent boost in mixed paint prices rather than a movement motivated by expected advances in the prices for dry colors. The advances approximate 19c. per gallon on ocher yellows and 35c. per gallon on chrome yellows; 35c. to 67c.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Cover for 1934 now, with these WITCO leaders

With the confidence we feel in conditions and prospects, we are making 1934 contracts. As manufacturers, and also as agents of other manufacturers who feel equally confident, we invite inquiries on the following products, for which WITCO is headquarters.

Carbon Blacks
Magnesium Carbonate
Blanc Fixe
Whiting
Stearic Acid
Stearates
Chromium Green Oxide
M. R. (hard hydrocarbon)
Lead Oleates
Sulphur (rubber makers' & com'l)
French Ochres
Spanish Red Oxides

See us for spot orders, too

WITCO-operated and controlled plants are numerous—conveniently located—adequately serviced.

WITCO

WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

CHICAGO, 365 E. ILLINOIS ST. • NEW YORK, 251 FRONT ST. • CLEVELAND, 616 ST. CLAIR AVE., N.E.
BOSTON, 141 MILK ST.
WITCO OWNED AND OPERATED: CENTURY CARBON CO. and THE PIONEER ASPHALT CO.

BUY DIRECT AND PROFIT DIRECTLY

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Offices and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents
in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

per gallon on chrome greens and 3c. per gallon on bronze greens; 67c. per gallon on Prussian blue; 19c. and $1.47 per gallon in ink reds and 35c. to 67c. per gallon on other reds; 18c. per gallon on lamp black; and 19c. to 55c. per gallon on browns. The schedule quoted by a leading manufacturer in the local zone for gallon lots, in cans, is as follows:—Yellows, chrome, c.p., $10.53 per gallon; ordinary chrome, $8.77, and French ocher, $4.13 per gallon. Greens, chrome, c.p., $12.93 per gallon; ordinary chrome, $7.49; bronze, $4.77 per gallon; chrome oxide, $4.08 (quart). Blues, Prussian, c.p, $8.93; ordinary Prussian, $6.85; ultramarine, $2.20 (quart) and cobalt, $2.52 (quart). Reds, bulletin, $18.53; vermilion, $8.61, rose lake, $2.56 (quart), rose pink, $8.61, tuscan, $11.17; venetian, $4.45; Indian, $2.16 (quart). Blacks, lamp, $5.09, and drop, $1.32 (quart). Browns, sienna, $5.73; umber and vandyke, $4.45 per gallon. There was one reduction in the list, that of c.p. Prussian blue, which was lowered to $8.93 per gallon against $9.06 per gallon previously.

Varnish Gums

The gum market was dull and featureless last week. Importers reported a small movement of small-lot purchases, which was just about sufficient to keep the market in a state of flux. Because of approaching inventories at the end of the month, varnish makers were disposed to hold off on their needs and such trading that occurs between now and the end of the month will likely be fill-in business, according to the sellers. The Navy Department order for dammar was the only large-sized business in the market last week. Quotations were wholly without change and primary market conditions were reported as having been steady.

Copals.—Demand continued light. The week's activity was constituted by small-sized orders for immediate shipments to cover buyers fill-in requirements over the balance of the month. There was no business of size in the market. Prices continued entirely without change.

Dammars.—The Navy Department order was the only requisition of consequence in the market in last week's market. Other orders were for small fill-in lots. In view of approaching inventories, the trade held down its purchases to very moderate limits.

Elemi.—There has been no shift in the market and demand continued light, scattered and hardly encouraging. The prices were largely nominal on the absence of trading.

Kauri.—Sellers of brown and white gums continued to name the prices that have been in force for some months. The demand side of the market was without new features.

Sandarac.—The price situation continued undisturbed and spot holders named 48c. per pound for the limited supply available. There was virtually no demand.

Other Paint Materials

As the annual inventory period approaches, the buying trades have moderated their activity and last week's trade was small with just enough material moving to hold the market from the stationary position. The selling interests expect little for the remainder of the month. Most of the commodities included in this division of the market will open 1934 at the same price basis that prevails now. Limestone whiting will be higher as previously mentioned and whiting made from imported chalk is also undergoing revision for 1934. Details on the latter, however, are not available as yet.

Casein.—The Argentine product had its first set-back in several weeks when quotations declined ½c. per pound. The prices quoted for 20-30 mesh and 80-100 mesh were 15½c. per pound and 16c. per pound respectively. Compared with 12½c. to 13c. asked for 20-30 domestic and 13½c. to 14c. per pound for 80-100 mesh, however, the Argentine was considerable out of line here.

Talc.—There has been no general advance in the market as yet although some importers have been quoting higher than others over the past few weeks. Some suppliers now doubt the likelihood of a general boost, what with exchange hovering around the basis at which current talc prices were established.

Whiting.—Chalk whiting and English cliffstone are undergoing price revision for 1934 business but details are not available as yet. Because of exchange the prices are likely to be higher. Limestone whiting manufacturers were signing up contracts for next year at an advance of 50c. per ton over this year's price basis.

Driers

Stearate makers continued to offer contracts for ninety days ahead. The prices were being firmly held in all directions and a similar condition was reflected in the palmitates. Quotations for resinates and other metallic soaps. Business was light and in accordance with the expectations of sellers who have not expected much for the remainder of the month.

Glues

Bone glue suppliers had varying opinions on low-grade stock values. Some sellers named 10c. per pound as the low of the market, but in other directions quotations of 8c. per pound were available for car lot quantities. The division of price ideas occurred on the latest change in the market a week or so ago, when some factors advanced prices 1c. and others reduced their quotations. High-grade bone glues and the entire list of hide glues were more or less uniformly priced at no change from a week ago. The market was generally quiet.

Metal Leaf

Metallic gold leaf buyers continued to operate very conservatively. Buyers were taking just what they needed and were not anticipating nor investing at the current prices which they have to pay. Sellers of leaf continued to quote the established schedule plus the premium for bar gold, which was figured on the difference between the statutory price of $20.67 per ounce for gold and the RFC price of $34.01 per ounce. The RFC price has been unchanged this month. Silver, aluminum and composition leaf continued unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Interest in the market for the lacquer materials was concerned with endeavoring to get a line of first quarter 1934 prices. The market dealings was featured by a strong tone in butyl alcohol and ethyl acetate. Strength in these articles could be traced to the presence of a similar tone in the basic products. Automobile industry last week was reported to have shown a slight rise in operations, but the recent strikes were a retarding influence on the production schedules. However, further broadening was expected to be noted in output schedules at the turn of the new year, and output for 1933 was expected to show a gain of approximately 40 percent over the 1932 output, reaching over 1,000,000 units. Rayon mills were operating at close to capacity levels in some sections of the country.

Acetone.—Business here continued at a favorable pace throughout the week, with the market featured by the presence of a firm price tone.

Butyl Acetate.—Shipments against contracts held up well during the week just closed, with the consumers building up fair sized inventories, and prices were described as firm.

Butyl Alcohol.—A firm tone was a prominent feature in this direction last week, with the trade awaiting the 1934 prices, and sellers reported that shipments continued at a good clip.

Ethyl Acetate.—Demand continued at an excellent pace during the week just closed, with the market displaying a decidedly firm tone and consumers were awaiting the announcement of first quarter prices.

Ethyleneglycol. — A representative buying movement was shown here, with the market noting a firm tone at the prices in effect previously.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—A fairly active call was in evidence here throughout the week, with the market holding firm and prices were in line with previous values.

Window Glass

Window glass manufacturers resumed working on their code arrangements last week. The market itself was very dull and will likely remain so over the remainder of the month. The trade seems aptly suplied to take care of its needs over a few weeks, many distributors having bought rather roundly when there were rumors of an adjustment in the discounts. These reports seemed to have dissipated over the past few weeks.

United Carbon Issues Booklet

An exceptionally fine example of descriptive literature devoted to picturization and informative data as to a company's actual operations and properties has just been published by the United Carbon Company, manufacturer of carbon black and gasoline and producer of natural gas, West Virginia, in the form of a 36-page booklet of large size and having a handsome three-color cover. Giving complete details as to the official personnel of the company, the booklet also contains a history of the company's growth in the eight years of its existence. Excellent full-page photographs of the company's properties together with illustrations of laboratory and manufacturing tests being made of carbon black are presented along with considerable other informative matter. The booklet is worthy of preservation as a record of a progressive and constantly expanding concern. Copies may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the United Carbon Company, Union building, Charleston, W. Va.

IMPERIAL COLOR WORKS
INCORPORATED
GLENS FALLS - NEW YORK

IMPERIAL COLORS LEAD THEIR FIELD!

They should — they are evolved and processed to do just that!

The largest manufacturers of Chemical Pigment Colors in America

Branch Offices and Warehouse Stocks:

Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dallas, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto

WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY DEODORIZED..

Paints
Varnishes
Inks
Textiles
Rubber
Waxes
Polishes

And there are many other fields where deodorization can be an important part of the right sales job.

What is your "ODOR PROBLEM"?

Talk it over with us. Let us tell you how neutral or pleasant scents have effected many a product's sales curve. Let us tell you how we would correct any unpleasant odor *your* products may have.

INK-O-DOR -- our famous ink odor counteracter can be used to excellent advantage in printing inks and coatings for paper used in food wrappers.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

GIVAUDAN - DELAWANNA INC.
Industrial Aromatics Division
80 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK, N. Y.

Atwood Visits Baltimore P. & V. Production Club

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1933.

The Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club had as special guests at its meeting December 8, Frank Atwood, president of the national federation, and C. J. O'Niell, of the Johns-Manville Corporation, the latter being the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Atwood complimented the club on its activity, especially with regard to the presentation of convention papers, their content and discussion. He stressed the fact that the production clubs are tending more and more to the consideration of practical matters in the paint industry, and suggested that for the more technical endeavor it would be well to link up with the American Chemical Society. It was his idea that a joint convention of the two organizations could be held and would prove of profit to both. Mr. Atwood further discoursed on the paint industry code and the work done under it, explaining the mechanism whereby new ideas may be embodied therein. He mentioned also the advisability of the federation's conducting an employment agency.

Mr. O'Niell followed with an illuminating dissertation on diatomaceous earths and their value in the paint industry, and in this connection traced the formation of these earths millions of years ago by the lowly diatom. A moving picture lent graphic assistance to the talk. Discussion followed as usual.

Robert T. Clare, chairman of the technical committee, announced that the club paper for the present year would continue the subject of buhr stone dressing, taking up the subject where last year's paper ended, and dealing experimentally with the practical application of the theories set forth in the first paper. Contemplated work on the subject will be limited to four successive types of dressing on one standard 20 inch mill. This will insure constancy of the type of stone, speed, temperature of grinding and elimination of other possible variables which might be introduced if four different mills were studied. A standard paste, of course, will be run through for statistical tabulation.

T. Burch Athey and Leon Hanline led the discussion on pool car buying, and it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to investigate this system of purchasing, with Mr. Athey as chairman. The committee is to consist of members of the Baltimore Paint, Oil and Varnish Club and of the production club, to be selected by the chairman.

Minehart-Traylor Painters, in the National Bowling League, Denver, December 6, rolled 2,487 against College Inn, 2,787.

STANDARD·ULTRAMARINE
ULTRAMARINE·BLUES··STA
BLUES··STANDARD·ULTRA
STANDARD·ULTRAMARINE
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE BLUES
The right blue for every purpose
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE COMPANY HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
STANDARD·ULTRAMARINE
ULTRAMARINE·BLUES··STA

THE BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE
MACHINES TO CUT ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS
CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
101 Beekman Street New York

A. C. DRURY & CO., Inc., INTERNATIONAL MERCHANTS
Chemicals - Essential Oils - Synthetics - Bouquets
Talc - Clay - Waxes
219 East North Water Street Phone Superior 5940 Chicago, Ill.

WOOD FLOUR
Inquiries Invited
BECKER-MOORE & CO., Inc. North Tonawanda, N. Y.

PURE SILICA FOR ALL PURPOSES
Water Ground---Water Floated
Hard Crystalline
No. 68—140 Mesh
" 10—200 "
" 110—300 "
Soft Amorphous
Velvateen—300 Mesh
Silver Bond—325 Mesh
OO Smoke—800 Mesh
Mills: Tamms, Ill. Write TAMMS SILICA CO. Builders Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY DOGGETT, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1878
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS
DRY COLORS OF MERIT—QUALITY PIGMENTS
75 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK

For Two Generations No. 500 has been the most widely used
SPANISH OXIDE
in America
TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

Ferric Oxide	84.60%
Silica	8.30
Alumina	2.00
Calcium Oxide	3.11
Magnesia	1.40
Loss on Ignition	Balance
Specific Gravity	4.46
Oil Absorption	16.00
One pound bulks gallons	.02692

No. 50 has many uses when a light shade, strong, low-priced Red Oxide is required.
The product of our own mines and mill in Spain. Write for a test sample.
C. K. WILLIAMS & CO., - Easton, Pa.

Trade News Briefs

National Lead Company's lead oxide plant in Brooklyn was damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire, December 14. The cause of the fire was not determined and the damage was confined to the coal conveying system.

The jury award of $25,000 has been cut by the judge to $14,000 in the first action for damages in connection with the explosion of pyroxylin scrap, last June, in the plant of the Atlantic Pyroxylin Waste Company, North Arlington, N. J.

Oxford Tripoli Sales Company has moved its New York office from Brooklyn to 60 East Forty-second street, this city. The company has an office and plant in Haverstraw, N. Y., and two plants in Nova Scotia for the production of diatomaceous silica.

Utley Paint Company, New Orleans, has appointed M. E. Melvin as general manager to succeed J. T. Dwyer. Mr. Melvin was formerly associated with the Chicago office of the Investors' Syndicate. He said no further changes in personnel are likely to be made.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is rapidly completing additions to its "Duplate" safety glass plant at Creigton, Pa. An increase of more than 60 percent in output is contemplated. Plant changes now in course will also assure greater uniformity of product, the company says.

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed G. K. Heller, Baltimore, as its sales representative for the Baltimore district. He has an office at 217 North Calvert street, that city, and will service the newer synthetic resins, waxes, and emulsifying agents manufactured by Glyco Products Company.

The American Zirconium Company, a subsidiary of the Glidden Company, has filed plans with the building department, Baltimore, for a new factory building in that part of the city known as St. Helena. The plant will adjoin the Baltimore branch of the parent company and it will cost approximately $500,000 to completely build and equip it.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada has resumed payment of cash dividends with the declaration of a dividend of $1.50 a share payable January 15 to stock of record December 30. It was estimated that profits for the current year will provide a surplus of approximately $1,000,000 after depreciation and depletion, compared with a deficit of $265,371 before depreciation and depletion last year.

The Glidden Company will show a net profit, for the fiscal year ended October 31, equal to $1.58 a share on the 650,000 shares of common stock, after preferred dividends, according to preliminary figures, it was stated by Adrian Joyce, president of the company. Net profit for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1932, was $531,435, which was equal to 6 cents a share on the common stock after preferred dividends.

Cleveland Paint Club Probes CWA Policies

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12, 1933.

The Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club heard that instructions had been issued from Washington to the headquarters of the Civil Works Administration, which specified that in the future all purchases of materials, including paint and other products for use by local school boards, were to be made at Columbus, Ohio, the headquarters of the Ohio CWA. Feeling that this plan, if followed, might result in business being placed with companies outside of the district in which the materials would be used, the club undertook to have the situation clarified by the local representatives of the CWA.

The result of these efforts is the present understanding that the intent of these instructions is to avoid placing business in small communities where there is little or no competition. As far as Cleveland is concerned, the officials will continue to send out their proposals from the particular district involved. The bids will be sent to the local CWA, where they will be approved and passed on to Columbus for final approval, and the actual orders will be placed with local manufacturers.

The officials have pointed out, however, that, should the Columbus office feel that the bids entered are too high, it may ask manufacturing companies in other communities to enter bids.

The Cleveland club requests that members of the Cleveland paint industry, who have any questions regarding the policies of the CWA in reference to matters pertaining to their businesses, get in touch with the secretary, N. W. Putnam.

Chicago Paint Club Will Vote on New Plan Dec. 20

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

The Chicago Paint, Oil and Varnish Club will meet December 20 to take final action on the organization changes necessary to bring accord with the plan of the new National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. The meeting was postponed from December 14, the date originally selected.

Members of the club, at a meeting December 7, voted approval in principle of the new set-up. The executive committee has reached a generally favorable decision on the plan, except for a few minor changes.

Formal ratification of this action will mean the passing out of the club by that name and the immediate formation of the Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. The sentiment of the Chicago club has been closely watched and generally awaited, inasmuch as it is the first local group to take action on the plan recommended for local clubs.

E. T. Trigg, president of the national organization, was active in the club's December 7 meeting, as was the national vice-president, H. A. Melum. Mr. Trigg explained plans for the national organization and local organization work under the new set-up and also went into the question of the industry's general condition. The meeting had an attendance of 120, which was unusually large for a strictly business meeting. All in attendance gave close attention and interest to the lengthy and detailed discussion.

President Trigg told the REPORTER representative that he was most optimistic over the general business and industrial prospects for the country as a whole. He said he felt that the program of rehabilitation and reconstruction was just beginning to make felt the actions already taken, with millions of men put back to work and money going into circulation. He said he looked for gradual acceleration of conditions through the Winter, and that by Spring he expected a return of a fairly satisfactory rate of business generally.

With reference to the program of the association in this industry, President Trigg said a fine spirit of helpfulness and co-operation in the best interests of the industry was evident everywhere, and he felt much encouraged that the entire plan would receive general approval by the local groups.

New England Paint Club Has a Christmas Party

The Paint and Oil Club of New England had a Christmas party on the occasion of its three hundred and forty-first meeting—the golden anniversary—December 14. The business session was appropriately curtailed.

The party began with informal ceremonies suitable to the season at 5:30 P. M. Dinner was scheduled for 6:00, around the Christmas tree. Santa Claus made a generous distribution of presents. Subsequently the party assisted the vocalists and enthusiastically approved the dancers who had been engaged to entertain in a "floor show extraordinary."

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Hear Two Speakers

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet December 21 in the Western Universities Club, 500 Fifth avenue, this city. Dinner at 6:30 p. m. will precede the meeting. Guest speakers will include Henry A. Gardner, director of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research, Washington, and Wilhelm Krumbhaar, vice-president in charge of development work for Beck, Koller & Co., synthetic resin manufacturer, Detroit. Mr. Krumbhaar will talk on the treatment of oils for non-penetrating paints; Mr. Gardner's subject will be announced later.

Germany Raises Pigment Duties

A German government decree, effective December 18, increases the import duties on certain pigments, among other products, according to a cablegram from the commercial attache at Berlin, to the Department of Commerce. The changes made with respect to pigments are as follows:—

	RM per 100 kg New	Old
Coloring earths, other than chalk	4.00	1.50
Lithopone	4.50	3.00
Zinc oxide	6.00	5.00

Denver Glass & Glazier Company, in the Merchants Bowling League, Denver, December 6, rolled 2,498 against Armour Fixed Flavor, 2,493.

Naval Stores

Moderate Price Changes in Southern and Local Markets--Rosin Shipments Smaller--Sharp Decrease in Receipts Expected Next Month--Trade Remains Quiet

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

In the absence of anything particularly new or striking in the way of developments in the primary situation, the market here for naval stores was a rather quiet and featureless affair last week although the prevailing tone was steady. A fair inquiry for turpentine and rosin was noted at times but as a rule purchasing was limited to comparatively small lots. Moreover the period for inventory taking is at hand and as usual while preparations for this work are under way, consumers were not inclined to add to their holdings.

Variations in turpentine quotations in primary centers were within narrow limits, the undertone at both Savannah and Jacksonville being regarded as firm. Sales to domestic buyers were generally rather light and there was apparently no improvement in foreign trade as the tendency of the American dollar in European markets was upward at times. There was no pressure of offerings in Southern markets, however, holders apparently being inclined to adhere to a waiting attitude pending further developments at Washington with respect to the proposed naval stores marketing agreement.

Statistical news from the South concerning turpentine continued to be scanned with increasing interest as the season is approaching when the movement of the crop from the woods usually diminishes sharply, and there is a rather general belief that the current season is not likely to prove an exception to the general rule. Of late receipts in primary centers have shown some decrease and it is predicted that after the turn of the year a sharp drop in the movement will be witnessed as it is contended that fully 90 percent of this season's production has already been accounted for.

Rosin remained in a steady or firm position in Southern markets much of the time last week, and prevailing sentiment there as to general conditions as well as the outlook apparently underwent little change as compared with the situation existing in the previous week. Offerings of the various grades from day to day were light or moderate although receipts were still rather free. As in the case of turpentine, however, a marked decrease in primary arrivals is expected early in 1934 as operations in the woods are usually on a greatly curtailed scale with the turn of the year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Rosin, low, medium grades, 5c. to 10c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
93.6	94.8	98.1	89.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

The local market for turpentine was quiet last week but the prevailing tone was steady. Changes in quotations in Southern markets were narrow and offerings were reported as light or moderate although the movement from the woods to the seaboard was still on a comparatively liberal scale. A sharp decrease in receipts is predicted after the turn of the year, however, as production during the final quarter of the naval stores season usually shows a marked falling off.

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Turpentine business has continued on a rather limited scale for the last few days, and ruling prices are holding about unchanged, all around. The volume is none too large, and most of the current buying continues in limited lots. Considerable uncertainty is the factor which is holding back at least some business at present. Inquiry is current from retailers with wholesalers in small quantities. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 54c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 59c.; single drums, 57c.; single barrels, 62c.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Dec. 15, 1933.

Turpentine was rather quiet, but the market retained a firm undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	42½	25	324	878	17,337
Monday	42	110	211	120	17,428
Tuesday	42¼	117	449	3,114	14,763
Wednesday	41¾	119	280	20	15,023
Thursday	41½	140	295	60	15,258
Friday	41½	135	279	16	15,521

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 14, 1933.

Changes in turpentine quotations were within moderate limits. Sales were fair. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	42½	74	295	232	32,436
Saturday	42¼	140	436	2	32,870
Monday	42	140	382	570	32,682
Tuesday	42	38	172	27	32,827
Wednesday	41¾	140	259	15	33,071
Thursday	41¼	10	159	11	33,219

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Dec. 9, 1933.

The turpentine market had a steady tone. Receipts were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	100	...	28,884
Tuesday	202	...	29,086
Wednesday	92	...	29,178
Thursday	81	...	29,259
Friday	67	...	29,326
Saturday	23	162	29,187

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	43	0
Monday	43	0
Tuesday	43	0
Wednesday	43	0
Thursday	43	0
Friday	42	6

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Dec. 8.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	15,724	17,297	21,777

Rosin

There was no change in the character of business in rosin last week so far as the local market was concerned, purchasing being limited to small lots as usual at this period of the year, when preparations are under way for the work of inventory taking. The tone of the market here, however, remained steady or firm, as variations in primary quotations were confined within narrow limits. Sales in Southern markets to domestic buyers were compartively light and foreign trade was also rather quiet. Offerings of all grades in the South were moderate.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9, 1933.

The rosin market was fairly active, with narrow changes in quotations. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50	$3.40	$3.40
D	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45
E	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.50	3.50
F	3.65	3.65	3.62½	3.60	3.55	3.55
G	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.62½
H	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.67½
I	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.75	3.72½
K	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.85
M	4.10	4.10	4.05	4.15	4.10	4.10
N	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.15
W. G.	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.25	4.20	4.20
W. W.	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.60
X	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
	Barrels					
Sales	1,826	...	1,252	1,314	1,210	449
Receipts	2,174	1,144	2,144	1,130	1,533	1,408
Shipments	3,085	5	3,015	15	180	2,200
Stocks	103,157	104,296	103,425	104,540	105,893	105,101

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, Dec. 9, 1933.

The rosin market was fairly active, with the prevailing tone steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	346	941	346	278	207	240
Shipments	580	1,100	...	150	300	525
Stocks	23,488	23,329	23,675	23,803	23,710	23,425

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 14, 1933.

Trade in rosin was quieter, but the undertone of the market remained firm in the absence of any pressure of offerings. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$3.50	$3.50	$3.40	$3.50	$3.30	$3.30
D	3.60	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45
E	3.70	3.60	3.55	3.60	3.50	3.50
F	3.75	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.55
G	3.80	3.70	3.67½	3.67½	3.60	3.60
H	3.85	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.62½	3.65
I	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.72½
K	4.00	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.75	3.80
M	4.10	4.10	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.05
N	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.15	4.10	4.10
WG	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15	4.20
WW	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
X	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.60
	Barrels					
Sales	801	670	446	460	765	...
Receipts	947	1,891	1,642	1,288	1,318	1,171
Shipments	1,205	20	1,418	208	160	100
Stocks	83,786	85,157	85,381	86,461	87,619	88,690

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

The trade is not anxious to come into the market for heavy quantities of rosin at this time, inasmuch as a major portion of the industry appears to be up in the air regarding the outlook for codes and contracts. The buying which is being registered at present is limited and no extensive transactions are reported. Tone of the market appears firm, however, and prices are at least as good as, perhaps a little better than, a week ago. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6.17½; M. grade, $6.60; W. W. grade, $7.15.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	16	0	17	6
Monday	16	0	17	6
Tuesday	16	0	17	6
Wednesday	16	0	17	6
Thursday	16	0	17	6
Friday	16	0	17	6

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The market was a rather quiet affair, consumers being disposed to curtail purchases as usual at this period of the year when preparations for inventory taking are under way. The market retained a steady tone.

Pitch.—Quieter conditions prevailed, buying interest being limited as a rule to small quantities to fill immediate or nearby requirements. Quotations were generally held at previous levels.

Rosin Oil.—A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters but as usual at this period of the year, consumers were interested merely in small quantities for prompt shipment.

Tar.—The market was quiet and there was a lack of developments of interest. The tone was steady, however, with quotations held at former levels.

Montreal Production Club Told About Naphthenates

At the meeting of the Montreal Paint and Varnish Production Club, December 8, L. Roon, technical director of Nuodex Products, Inc., spoke on "Cooked Driers and Their Comparative Efficiency." During the talk a brief history of the use of salts of naphthenic acid as driers was given, leading up to "Nuodex" driers, which are solutions of these salts. The naphthenates were compared with the older types of cooked driers.

The meeting was well attended and a strong discussion followed Mr. Roon's talk.

Patterson-Sargent Income

The Patterson-Sargent Company, Cleveland, showed a net profit of $221,416 for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1933. The net profit for 1932 amounted to $140,762. The president, Benjamin Patterson, Jr., stated that while 1933 sales were slightly less than in 1932, further operating economies which had been put in force enabled the company to show this considerable increase in net profits. He further stated that the company is in a position to take prompt advantage of any upturn in the general economic situation.

The company's balance sheet as of October 31 showed current assets of $2,889,849 and current liabilities of $273,906, a ratio of better than 10 to 1. The assets included $1,488,134 of cash and United States government securities. The company showed no bank loans or other liabilities except current accounts payable and accrued taxes, plus appropriations for dividends. The statement also revealed $463,311 of cash alone, while receivables totaled $556,236 and an inventory of $845,478. Profit and loss surplus totaled $2,780,111. The earnings on the common stock for 1933, after payment of the preferred dividends, were equal to 93 cents per share on 200,000 shares outstanding.

Standard-Vacuum Oil Proposal Gets Approval

Sale of the Far Eastern and adjacent marketing outlets of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation to the recently organized Standard-Vacuum Oil Company was approved by stockholders at a meeting December 14. The new company is jointly owned by Socony-Vacuum and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Its other assets will include the producing and refining facilities of the New Jersey company in the Dutch East Indies and some recently acquired marketing outlets in New Zealand and Australia.

W. B. Walker, vice-president of Socony-Vacuum, will be president of the new company, and G. S. Walden of the New Jersey company will be senior vice-president. E. F. Johnson of the New Jersey company and P. W. Parwer and H. Dundas of Socony-Vacuum will be made vice-presidents. The other officers and directors will be selected from foreign departments of both concerns.

The new company will have capitalization of $10,000,000 and assets of between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. With producing and refining facilities commensurate with its marketing outlets it is expected to be in a position to meet competition in Asia.

Of the 30,868,843 shares of capital stock of Socony-Vacuum entitled to vote, 23,827,554, or more than 76 percent, favored the merger.

It was said at the meeting that the book value of the property of Socony-Vacuum to be conveyed to the new company was about $80,000,000. Excepting the oil in the ground, the book value of the property to be contributed by the New Jersey company was about $40,000,000.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests rolled as follows:—

South Denver Booster League, December 4, Powerine Oil, 2,653; against Denver Tramway, 2,671.

Petroleum Industry League, December 5, Navy Gasoline Office, 1,984; against Merchants Oil, 2,128; Navy Gasoline Warehouse, 1,834; against Sinclair Oil, 2,029; Barnett Fuel & Oil, 2,144; against Eaton Metal Products, 2,140; Continental Oil, 1,854; against Wolf's Head Oil, 1,706.

Rocky Mountain League, December 6, Merchants Oil, 2,709; against Fort Logan, 2,542.

Continental Oil League, December 7, City Sales, 2,456; against Accounting Department, 2,440; Travel Bureau, 1,994; against Auto Laundry, 2,183; Refining, 2,396; against Credit Department, 2,408; Service Stations, 1,932; against Warehouse Garage, 2,114.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Acid oils, light in color:—Purchase, Glasgow (6748).

Chemicals for soap-manufacturing:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (6767).

Chemists' and druggists' scientific apparatus, and small apparatus and devices:—Purchase, Kassel, Germany (6777).

Cyanate of potash; pure iron powder, several tons; creatine or creatinine; pure magnesium oxide, medicinal; and guanidine:—Purchase, Berlin (6745).

Drugs and dentrifices:—Agency, Colombo, Ceylon (6769).

Drugs and toilet preparations:—Agency, Santiago, Dominican Republic (6766).

Dry colors, and synthetic ochers:—Agency, Harbin, Manchuria (6751).

Fuel oil burners for light and heavy oils:—Agency, Paris (6773).

Galvanizing salts, flux, and other items:—Purchase and agency, Rio de Janeiro (6770).

Gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oils:—Purchase and agency, Medan, Sumatra (6768).

Glue for furniture makers:—Agency, Paris (6771).

Linseed oil, crude and boiled:—Purchase, Panama City (6747).

Medicines, prepared; and pharmaceutical chemicals:—Agency, Hamburg (6715).

Oils for permanent hair waving:—Purchase and agency, Medan, Sumatra (6772).

Paints, prepared; and rosin in bundles:—Agency, Colombo, Ceylon (6769).

Perfumes, hair and face lotions, face powders, and surgical dressings:—Purchase and agency, Medan, Sumatra (6768).

Pyroxylin, colored plastic; in sheets, rods and tubes:—Purchase, Berlin (6714).

Pyroxylin plastic materials for pipe stem manufacture:—Agency, Harbin, Manchuria (6751).

Pyroxylin plastic waste, and film waste:—Purchase, Hamburg (6746).

Toilet soaps:—Purchase and agency, Medan, Sumatra (6768).

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
450 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y. Offices: 5001 W. 47th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Factory: Savannah, Ga.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake and Meal

Argentine Flaxseed Crop Officially Estimated at 53,400,000 Bushels--Moderate Changes in Domestic and Foreign Prices -- Cash Demand Remains Good

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Quiet conditions continued to prevail much of the time last week in domestic markets for flaxseed futures Occasional transactions were noted for account of crushers and cash interests but commission houses had few orders, operators being inclined to await further developments in other commodities as well as in general business and financial affairs.

An official estimate of the Argentina crop was issued, the figures being 53,400,000 bushels, but this was not far from what had been expected by many and the report had little influence in domestic markets. The trend of Buenos Aires was mainly downward but variations in quotations in domestic centers were narrow.

Receipts in the Northwest continued on a small scale. There was a good demand for cash seed and the light offerings were readily absorbed.

Linseed meal was steady with trade quiet. Cake and meal were maintained at previous prices.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
December 11	.....	174,472
Totals	.....	174,472
Since January 1—		
This year	.....	10,248,935
Last year	.....	4,447,961

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Dec. 15, 1933.

Speculative interest in the Duluth flaxseed market was at a low ebb during the last week. Transactions involved only a few thousands of bushels each day on the average, and neither buyers nor sellers displayed much interest. Quiet markets are looked for, pending the long-awaited signs of a definite pick-up in general business. Business was almost at a standstill in the cash market, chiefly because of a dearth of receipts. Premiums ran around 2½c a bushel, depending upon dockage content. Some people here incline to the belief sagging prices will be witnessed until after the turn of the year, but still express confidence in higher prices next spring.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.72¼	$1.70¼	$1.77¼
Monday	1.74	1.72	1.79
Tuesday	1.73	1.71	1.78
Wednesday	1.70	1.70	1.75
Thursday	1.69½	1.69½	1.74½
Friday	1.70¼	1.70¼	1.75¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	1,121	13,078	....	....
Monday	1,255	13,330	....	....
Tuesday	....	1,040	....	....
Wednesday	33	14,538	....	....
Thursday	3,312	2,739	....	....
Friday	1,416	18,961	....	....
Totals	7,137	63,656	....	....
Prev. week	3,758	46,650	46,650	....
From Aug. 1	833,615	3,647,308	1,186,934	3,604,278
In public warehouses	183,723	332,218	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15, 1933.

Demand for cash flax in the local market continues good and prices are holding firm compared with futures. Currently the cash trades are based on May futures as there is virtually no trade in December contracts at all. All of the open December contracts were cleaned up several days ago. Local buyers are taking care of the bulk of the daily offerings, which come from a wide territory. Today there was a car in from Montana, one from northern Minnesota, one from western Minnesota, two from North Dakota.

Deliveries on December contracts to date show a total of 101,000 bushels. An elevator company transferred hedges on 15,000 bushels back into December contracts and delivered as much. So far only a small part of the total delivered has been ordered out of storage. About 2,000 bushels were shipped out of town. In the finale the original deliverer got most of the seed back. It is unlikely that any further deliveries will be made unless the near month spurts upward compared with deferred. Local elevator stocks decreased very moderately for last week and show a small decrease so far this week. Shipments to out of town consumers exceeded receipts for a time but contracts for shipment have been just about cleaned up and currently the receipts are being absorbed by local interests.

Farm selling is very limited and there is very little hedging pressure coming from interior points. Crushers are doing most of the futures trading and in the main are inclined to hedge their cash purchases owing to the very limited demand for linseed oil. Shipping advices on flax are very light. According to a private estimate there is less than half of the marketable crop left in the country for shipment and when seed requirements are deducted the total is small.

There is no speculative interest in futures at the moment owing to news from Argentina. With no domestic oil demand worth noticing and the Argentine crop about ready to harvest investors are slow to show interest in offerings.

Crushers here are operating very little capacity and are not aggressive buyers of seed. Diversion point demand is slack and featureless. Use of private bin seed is moderate owing to the light operations.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted at 1c. to 4c. under May. Offerings to arrive are very light and in quiet demand. Most of the buyers prefer to see the samples before making purchases.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.76	$1.71	$1.77
Monday	1.77½	1.72½	1.78½
Tuesday*	1.76	1.71	1.77
Wednesday	1.73½	1.68½	1.74½
Thursday	1.73	1.68	1.74
Friday	1.74¼	1.69¼	1.75¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended December 15, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Saturday	....	2,400	9,900	6,400
Monday	3,210	4,960	....	4,200
Tuesday	1,070	4,960	....	14,000
Wednesday	4,280	....	2,940	5,600
Thursday	4,280	3,720	1,470	5,600
Friday	1,560	6,200	....	7,000
Totals	14,400	22,240	14,310	42,800
Prev. tot.	1,382,590	2,198,500	397,050	804,230
From Sept. 1	1,396,990	2,220,740	411,360	847,030
Pub. stocks	810,000	746,386	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	5,000	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....
Totals	5,000	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	1,267,000	26,000
Last year	705,000	.....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Dec. 15, 1933.

The market for flaxseed futures was irregular, changes in quotations being within moderate limits. Trading continued quiet and cash demand was light. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.42½	$1.42½	$1.46½
Monday	1.43½	1.43½	1.46
Tuesday	1.43	1.43	1.45½
Wednesday	1.41¼	1.41¼	1.44
Thursday	1.41¾	1.41¾	1.44¼
Friday	1.42½	1.42½	1.44¾

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

The following table shows the movement of flaxseed in bushels at Fort William and Port Arthur for the season from August 1 to December 8:—

Receipts	129,648
Shipments	552,483
Stocks in store	338,007

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

Changes in flaxseed quotations were moderate. Opening prices per bushel on February contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.01½	$0.58½
Monday	1.02¼	.59½
Tuesday	1.01½	.59½
Wednesday	.99¾	.59⅛
Thursday	.99	.60
Friday	.99¾	.60⅛

Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	67,000	106,000	20,000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	35,000
Continent	138,000	181,000	224,000
Orders	197,000	185,000	543,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Totals	402,000	472,000	822,000

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Since January 1

	Bushels	
To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,035,000	7,480,000
United Kingdom	821,000	2,795,000
Continent	18,265,000	23,010,000
Orders	23,470,000	46,264,000
Others	1,531,000	830,000
Totals	53,122,000	80,379,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	1,575,000
Previous week	1,575,000
Last year	4,724,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

	Bushels		
To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	204,000	244,000	.....
Continent	80,000	76,000	32,000
Others	*184,000	308,000	40,000
Totals	468,000	628,000	72,000

	Bushels	
Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	7,828,000	396,000
Continent	2,924,000	1,552,000
Others	1,268,000	280,000
Totals	12,020,000	2,228,000

* Includes 168,000 to United States.

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton	
	La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£9½	£11
Monday	9½	11
Tuesday	9½	11⅛
Wednesday	9⅜	11
Thursday	9⅜	11¼
Friday	9⅜	11⅛

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market retained a steady tone in the absence of wide fluctuations in flaxseed prices. There was little change in the character of business. A fair demand was noted for cake for export account, but actual transactions were apparently limited to unimportant quantities. A somewhat better inquiry was noted for small or moderate lots of meal. Quotations were unchanged.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15, 1933.

Owing to a sharp downward move in temperatures there has been some improvement in the demand for linseed meal, and car lots are moving more freely to the distributors. Mills and mixed car shippers are still taking care of part of the immediate output, but buyers for distribution through the dairying districts are much more active than they have been. Offerings continue very light and sales of the past few days accounted for part of the available surplus.

Interest in deferred shipment is much better than it has been, and some sales have been made for delivery after the turn of the year. Shipping instructions on old and maturing contracts are inclined to be a little slow, but they are better than they have been.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, 37 percent protein, $33.50 to $34; 30 percent protein, $24.50 to $25; mixed quality, $35.50 to $36.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended December 15, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	383,975	302,250
Monday	241,800	540,353
Tuesday	470,503	362,700
Wednesday	564,144	276,235
Thursday	451,300	473,525
Friday	81,600	332,475
Totals	2,193,322	2,287,538
Previous totals	25,277,758	37,179,246
Totals to date	27,471,080	39,466,784

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Linseed meal shows no particular change. Sellers are trying to take advantage of weather conditions, but buyers are not anxious to purchase very extensive quantities of material at this time. Resellers appear to be taking a fair amount of business at the present. Round-lot buying remains extremely limited, with most interest in small quantities. Still the price structure is fairly firm. Ruling prices of leading crushers are:—Round lots, $32 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $32 to $32.50; less than car lots, $33.50 to $34.

Linseed Oil

There was no broadening of business in the local market for linseed oil last week and general conditions here as well as in outside markets were apparently about as outlined in the previous week. Northwestern advices reported a somewhat larger movement on contracts, but new business there was apparently of a hand-to-mouth character and purchasing here was also along the same narrow lines noted in recent preceding weeks.

The market had a fairly steady tone as changes in seed quotations were generally unimportant, though the trend of the Buenos Aires market was downward at times. Quotations on oil were maintained by crushers at 8.9c. per pound in tankcars and 9.5c. per pound in cooperage, car lot basis. Owing to the quietness of trade, however, competition among sellers was still in evidence and supplies were said to be readily obtainable at 2 or 3 points below list prices.

The volume of new business closed for the week, as already intimated, was unimportant although inquiries were not lacking. According to some, consumption is larger than at this time last year, but with the inventory-taking period at hand, many consumers and dealers were disinclined to purchase in advance of immediate requirements. There was a disposition in some circles, however, to take a rather more cheerful view of the outlook for trade after the turn of the year, as reports in regard to the condition of general business have latterly been more encouraging.

Meantime stocks of oil in the hands of consumers are believed to be small in many cases, and the expectations of a shortage in world's supplies of flaxseed were strengthened last week by the publication of an official estimate of the yield in Argentina which put it at 53,400,000 bushels. This compared with a production of 52,323,000 bushels in the previous season, 89,055,000 bushels in 1931-32, and 78,346,000 bushels in 1930-31. The home requirements of Argentina are put at about 7,000,000 bushels, which would leave a balance of 46,480,000 bushels. The carryover from the season just ending is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, which would leave only 47,480,000 bushels for export.

Demand for cash flaxseed in domestic markets continued good last week and the light arrivals were well absorbed. The domestic statistical position is regarded as very bullish and likely to become more so in the not distant future in view of the small production this season. Unsold supplies on the farms are unusually light, and it is predicted that many bins will be empty long before new crop supplies of domestic seed become available.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15, 1933.

Linseed oil demand is still very quiet and featureless but there is a gradually increasing interest shown in offerings for deferred shipment because of the better feeling over the monetary situation. However, the important buyers are slow to sign their names to contracts. Some of the smaller buyers are interested in supplies to be shipped right after the turn of the year. Insofar as actual business is concerned the current situation is very quiet to dull and without feature. Buying of supplies for shipment next Spring is very light and part of the hesitation is due to the railroad freight cost situation and part to the fact that business in finished products is slow.

Shipping instructions are slightly better than they have been. Few of the buyers have important supplies on hand and because of that fact the taking of inventories is apt to be unimportant this year. The current out movement of oil is very light and taking the month into consideration so far shipments have been about the smallest on record. Crushing operations might equal 10 percent of capacity. At any rate, there is a lot of room for improvement, both in the matter of fresh business and in shipping instructions on old and maturing contracts.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 9.7c. per pound; tanks, 9.1c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 10.1c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended December 15, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	61,750	175,506
Monday	.....	62,560
Tuesday	47,500	.....
Wednesday	62,660	107,430
Thursday	.....	155,595
Friday	47,500	52,560
Totals	219,410	553,651
Previous totals	10,178,390	16,919,278
Totals to date	10,397,800	17,472,929

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Linseed oil has been holding about unchanged here on a fair volume of activity. Movement of material to buyers is probably fairly good in the aggregate, although new buying is quite slow, and ruling prices are little changed. Sellers are trying to obtain more money for their material, but do not appear to be particularly successful. Ruling quotations of leading sellers for prompt shipment are:—Tankcar, 8.9c. to 9.1c. per pound; barrels, car lot, 9.5c. to 9.7c.; warehouse deliveries, 9.9c. to 10.1c.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt.	
	s.	d.
Saturday	17	10½
Monday	18	0
Tuesday	18	3
Wednesday	18	9
Thursday	18	10½
Friday	18	10½

Humble Oil to Split Shares

Stockholders of the Humble Oil & Refining Company will meet December 19 to vote on a proposal to change the par value of the company's stock from $25 to no par; to increase the number of shares from 3,000,000 to 9,000,000, and to issue the new stock on a three-for-one basis. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns about 70 percent of the Humble stock. The Humble company has been extending its holdings in the Conroe, Texas, field, but still has, according to reports, a surplus of $100,000,000.

Tugwell Bill to Be Basis of Drug Law Revision by Copeland Committee

(Continued from page 18)

thing which had considerable physiological activity, that he meant that there should be placed on the package the names of those substances on which the proprietor relied to substantiate his claim for therapeutic value. That was the intention, but it does not state it.

Physiological activity will comprehend any degree of activity from the most minute degree to the most potent activity, so that that language should be modified or changed.

(After an informal discussion as to how much longer the doctor cared to speak:)

Senator Copeland: The doctor has said that he can submit the rest of his address in writing, and let me say to the witness that, after all, this is a hearing and we are simply making a record, and this record will be used by every member of the senate who desires to participate in the debate. There is no particular reason why all of the arguments should be made for the benefit of Senator Caraway and myself, and if the doctor is willing to put the rest of his paper into the record, it would help us a lot, because there are many others here who take the same position in opposition to the bill, and even more violent opposition, because I think that the attitude of our present witness is to be helpful and constructive, but there are some, I think, that would like to tear the bill apart.

So I think that, without the slightest desire to cut you off, we will accept your proposal and put the remainder of your remarks in the record, but in the meantime you may take five or six minutes to close your argument.

Senator Caraway: Are his ideas, what he wants to say, included in his paper there?

Dr. Beal: We have included our ideas in the form of amendments to the present act.

Senator Caraway: And they are included in your paper?

Dr. Beal: They are submitted with the statement.

Senator Copeland: Furthermore, doctor, if upon further consideration there is any further material that you want to put into the record, you may do so.

Go ahead and finish, then.

Advertising Control Favored

Dr. Beal: The only thing I will say in addition is this, that we are very heartily in favor, 100 percent in favor of the proposition to control, and to effectively control, false or fraudulent advertising.

We are not entirely certain whether that function can be best discharged by the Federal Trade Commission or by the authority provided for here. That is a board which has done some very remarkable work under some very disturbing circumstances, but, in spite of a good deal of adverse criticism, I think that if that board were given sufficient authority and adequate support, it would accomplish almost an entire revolution on the subject of medical advertising, or, as they state, advertising medicinals. For my part, I would like to see this false advertising exterminated altogether. I lose my temper every evening when I try to get some music over the radio and my ears are assaulted with some outrageous mass of nonsense concerning some medicinal preparation.

There is one other thing I wish to call attention to, in respect to the list of diseases which might not be mentioned on the label ,or concerning with you may not or shall not advertise a preparation in treatment of. That is not so bad, because most of the diseases named there are such as should not be self-treated by the patient.

I want to call your attention to the fact that there are not as many of those preparations as you have been led to believe, perhaps. Suppose that you go to your drug store and say, "I want you to give me a patent medicine for tuberculosis or consumption."

You would be told, "I haven't anything of that kind. I do not know any patent medicine of that kind." If you were to ask, "Give me one for Bright's Disease," you would be told, "I do not know anything of that kind." And so as you go down the list it is not there. There are not half-way as many as the public has been led to suppose that there are. Propaganda has been carried on to make the general public believe that the shelves of the average drug store are loaded down with alleged cures for these diseases, for which there is no exact cure.

Then the provision goes on and gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power, whenever he deems it necessary, to add to the list of diseases or ailments for which nobody may advertise a medicine. Think of that.

Now, psychologically speaking, this is one of the most adroit sections of the bill. If this section started out with the last provision put first, that the Secretary of Agriculture should have the right to prescribe by regulation what medicines might not be advertised, you would hoot at the proposition, so it is cleverly covered up by introducing this list of twenty-five afflictions, beginning with albuminuria and ending with whooping-cough, nearly all of which are such that they can not be treated with self-medication; and this provides that he shall have the authority to put others on this list, and there is no limit. He can say that it is patently contrary to the public interest that a man should treat himself when he can be treated so much better by a physician. I agree. If I had my way about it, every case of illness would be diagnosed and prescribed for by a competent physician, who would write a prescription and take that prescription to a competent pharmacist and have it filled by a pharmacist, but that is impossible.

Suppose that you are living way out in the country, forty-two miles from the nearest registered pharmacist and eighteen miles from the nearest physician? If I had time I would tell you an interesting experience I had, but I want to pass on to the next.

Objections to Licensing Provision

This licensing of factories and laboratories may possess the same element of value, but also it presents a very great menace. Consider the thousands and thousands of factories, of manufacturies and laboratories which can be inspected with no control over the appointment of the inspector except the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture! To police all of this would mean a party of political appointees approximating the United States Army in number, with real authority, with the authority of life and death over every establishment that they inspected, and sometimes they might exercise that authority unwisely.

Just a few words with reference to penalties. I won't take up your time by reading them all, but I want to call your attention particularly, Mr. Chairman, to paragraph 5 in section 17 relating to penalties. That reads:

"The introduction into interstate commerce of any food, drug, or cosmetic if the manufacturer, processor, or packer does not hold a valid permit when so required by regulations under section 12."

In other words, you are required to hold a permit by a regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and if you don't have a permit, then you have committed a crime, and if you commit this crime, it is evidently one that you must have committed voluntarily, and in that case you will be subject to the full penalty of the law, namely, $10,000 fine and a maximum of three years in the Federal penitentiary—and not for violating the law. Your product can rate 100 percent in purity or in the manner of branding or in the manner of advertising, but if you have dared to send that in interstate commerce without having a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, you are just in bad. You have not violated a law, but you have violated a regulation.

I say that that is fundamentally the creation of a crime by action of the Secretary of Agriculture, because unless he passes such a regulation the crime does not exist. He creates it whenever he passes the regulation, and you violate the regulation and then you are due for a fine and a penitentiary sentence.

Just one other point and then I will spare you, and that is with relation to the general administrative provisions in section 23. Now, with any statute of an administrative character, it is almost always provided that the administrative officer shall have authority to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of the law into effect. It is the court which determines what regulations are necessary, but here we see an evident intent to go to the extreme limit of whatever authority can be vested in the making of regulations in the Secretary of Agriculture.

Take the matter of provisions for hearings. A hearing is in the nature of a judicial proceeding. A hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture bears the same relation to the proceedings of a Federal district court. That is roughly analogous to the proceedings in a magistrate's court, in its relation to the court of common pleas, or a grand jury.

Now, consider how these preliminary proceedings are to be carried out. We do not expect, of course, that in the hearings in magistrate's courts the procedure shall be with the same formality that is required in courts of record, but we do expect, and the law demands, that the procedure shall be such that the substantial rights of the accused are properly protected, that you can appear in person, or can have a legal representative.

Hearings Plan Inequitable

But here we find a set of regulations which, if they are sustained by the courts, create an entirely different situation. For instance, by considering paragraph 5, section 17, we discover it is an offense to violate a regulation, and, secondly, we discover that certain provisions are set forth in such general terms that the specific acts necessary to constitute an offense must of necessity be prescribed and defined by regulation, in other words, that the real obligations for which penalties may be imposed shall be created by the administrative officer.

Then we find that in questions not susceptible of exact proof, by experimental evidence, as, for example, what shall be accepted as contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion, the opinion of the agent who conducts the hearing will control, since he will designate the particular authority which will be accepted.

We find in paragraph (a), section 23, that "The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient enforcement of the functions vested in him"—not such as are necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law, but such as he may deem necessary to discharge effectively the functions vested in him as he interprets these functions.

We find, finally, that the secretary's regulations are to be imbued with the force and effect of law as to the notice and conduct of hearings. Under this, the notice of hearing may be thirty days or twenty-four hours. The secretary has power to decide whether the accused may be represented by legal counsel, or must present his own defense, and can decide the method of procedure, the kind of evidence to be admitted or rejected.

The secretary is not required by the law to specify the authority upon which he relies to support his conclusions that an article is adulterated, misbranded or contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion, further than the report of an analyst who may have made the assay, and he may reject the opinions of standard medical authorities on therapeutics with the mere statement that that is only hearsay evidence.

Finally, we find that paragraph (c) provides that:—"Hearings authorized or required by this act shall be conducted by the secretary or such officer or employee as he may designate for the purpose."

He may designate the janitor, if he wishes. It is there in the law; nothing to limit it. Of course, Judge Campbell would never appoint anyone but a competent officer, but that provision is written authorizing the selection of any employee. Under this, the subordinate who writes the opinion, decides the procedure and the kind of evidence that is to be introduced, writes his own conclusions into the record, and turns the record over to the Secretary of Agriculture, and he accepts this as conclusive of the facts.

Senator Copeland: Do you bear in mind that Mr. Campbell suggested an amendment at this point?

Dr. Beal: Yes, and I think it was an excellent suggestion in the line of real justice and fairness, but, taking the terms of the bills as written, the accused is first required to plead his cause in a court, the presiding officer of which first makes the law, and in such case the law is his own regulation, and that presiding officer prescribes the method of procedure, and that presiding officer also prescribes the rules of evidence, and, in addition to these functions, he also operates as a prosecuting witness, judge and jury, and then, if in this case he finds the accused guilty, the presiding judge next appears as a prosecuting witness in the court above, which is the Federal district court.

Senator Copeland: Thank you very much, doctor. The remainder of your address may, as I stated previously, appear in the record.

Because of the crowded situation in the hearings, which had been in session until after seven o'clock the previous evening, Dr. Beal, to allow time for the hearing of other witnesses (the second day of the hearing also extended 7 p. m.), presented the remainder of his argument in the form of a brief, as follows:

Dr. Beal: In addition to formula disclosure the secretary is also authorized to require the appearance on the label of such further information as "he may deem necessary." This in effect confers upon the Secretary of Agriculture practically unlimited power over the labeling of medicinal products of every kind other than those recognized in the U.S.P. and N.F.

Paragraph (f) of this section requires that U.S.P. and N.F. drugs be packaged and labeled as directed in these volumes, as for example, the shape and color of mercury bichloride tablets, the size and color of bottles containing spirit of nitrous ether, etc.

Paragraph (g) authorizes the secretary to decide as to what drugs are liable to deterioration, and to prescribe the style of packaging and labeling of such drugs. Under the language employed this will apply to those of the U.S.P. and N.F. and to all others which he may declare liable to deterioration.

The language of the first clause of paragraph (h) that a drug will be misbranded—"(1) If its container is so made, formed or filled as to mislead the purchaser" leaves much to be desired, since it does not specify the kind of acts from which an attempt to mislead the purchaser can be inferred. Such omissions must, of course, be supplied by regulations.

Antiseptics and Disinfectants

Paragraph (i) of this section would by legal enactment destroy the distinction between "antiseptics" and "disinfectants" as hitherto recognized by authors and teacher.

Since the time of Pasteur and Lister antiseptics have been understood to be such agents as are unfavorable to or which retard the growth of micro-organisms, without necessarily destroying them, while the terms "disinfectants," "bactericides," and "germicides" have been understood to refer to agents which will absolutely destroy the lives of such organisms. Disinfectants may be reduced to antiseptics by mere dilution, but all antiseptics do not necessarily become disinfectants through concentration.

Under the operation of this paragraph nothing could be legally called an antiseptic unless it was capable also of acting as a disinfectant, germicide, or bactericide, and labeled with the kinds of organisms it is capable of destroying, and the length of time it must remain in contact to cause their death.

As the distinction between antiseptics and germicides is an invention of Mother Nature herself, we venture the prediction that it will continue to exist even though the mighty voice of Congress shall decree that it may not be mentioned on the label.

Section 9. False Advertisement.

Inference of Falsity

By paragraph (a) of section 9 "an advertisement of any food, drug or cosmetic shall be deemed to be false if in any particular it is untrue, or by ambiguity or inference creates a misleading impression regarding such food, drug or cosmetic."

Here again is exhibited the mistaken impression that the therapeutic action of a drug can be asserted with the same precision as the reactions upon each other as well known chemical agents. Unfortunately this is not true, and under the language employed the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture would supply the standard which must be met, and this in many cases could not be ascertained until after the goods had been distributed in interstate commerce.

Paragraph (b) recites that "An advertisement of a drug shall also be deemed to be false if it includes (1) the name of any disease for which the drug is not a specific cure but is a palliative, and fails to state with equal prominence and in immediate connection with such name that the drug is not a cure for such disease; or any representation, directly or by ambiguity or inference, concerning the effect of such drug which is contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion."

This language is really identical with that in section 8 dealing with the misbranding of drugs, and while to a layman it may seem to be definite, its real meaning when critically examined is seen to be very uncertain. It employs the same ambiguous and undefined terms, "disease," "specific cure," and "palliative" and also refers to that very uncertain thing 'general agreement of medical opinion." According to the meaning attached to these terms the same advertisement may be construed to be either true or false, as will best suit the opinion of the administrative officer. In other words, the standard of truth and falsity will be the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

These provisions are unsound for the reason that the uncertainty of construction which they permit would preclude the manufacturer from knowing what his legal obligations were. He might advertise his product according to the opinions of the best medical authority available and still find himself criminally liable through a one-sided construction of the statute. He might consult all the authors in a medical library and in the end find his advertisement condemned by a single individual in the Food and Drugs Administration who preferred to follow a different authority.

Paragraph (c) of section 9 enumerates an alphabetical list of thirty-seven different kinds of ailments, beginning with 'albuminuria" and ending with "whooping cough" for which the advertisement of any drug in treatment shall be deemed to be false.

In another sub-division of this paragraph the secretary is given blanket authority to add to this list such additional ailments as he considers should not be the subject of self-medication, and for which no remedy may be advertised either directly or indirectly.

From the standpoint of applied psychology this is probably the most clever paragraph in the entire bill. If the paragraph simply authorized the secretary to designate a list of affections for which remedies might not be advertised, there would be a general outcry against the proposition, but by cleverly prefacing it with a list of diseases not ordinarily amenable to self-treatment the attempted vast extension of the secretary's authority is not so plainly evident.

The naming of this large number of diseases also suggests a desire to create a popular belief that package remedies the labels of which indicate that they are intended for the treatment of such ailments are fairly numerous, whereas, as a matter of fact, they are not to be found in the average drug store, and exist only in holes and corners, or are being put out by that class of legally registered physicians who carry on a sort of mail order business.

A very remarkable provision in this paragraph is that "no advertisement shall be deemed to be false—if disseminated to members of the medical and pharmacological professions only, or appears in scientific periodicals."

Medium Marks the Advertisement

This leads to the queer situation that the same advertisement will be either true or false, according to the medium in which it appears. If published in a medical journal it will be legally true even if it be clearly and demonstrably false. If published in a daily or weekly newspaper it will be criminally false even if it be literally and absolutely true. The man who prints a knowingly false advertisement in a medical journal is to go free; but the man who prints an entirely truthful advertisement in the daily press will be fined and sent to jail.

Taken as a whole, the scope of the language employed in this section is such that the Secretary of Agriculture can by regulation prohibit the advertisement in daily and weekly newspapers of practically every remedy now offered in interstate commerce.

Section 10. Tolerance for Poisonous Ingredients in Foods and Cosmetics, and Certification of Coaltar Colors:—Section 10 authorizes the secretary to determine what added substances in food or cosmetics "is or may be injurious to health," and either to prohibit the use of such substances or to limit the amount which may be present. It also authorizes him to certify to the harmlessness of certain coaltar colors.

Section 11. Definitions and Standards for Food:—This section in very broad terms authorizes the secretary to "establish, promulgate and enforce definitions of identity and standards of quality and fill of containers of any food." In other words, instead of dealing with such matters by express provisions of law they are to be left wholly to the discretion of the secretary, who may change his standards whenever he deems it to be necessary.

Section 12. Licensing of Factories and Laboratories:—Section 12 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture in broad and general terms, "to make such regulations governing the conditions of manufacturing, processing or packing" of any class of food, drugs or cosmetics, "as he may deem necessary," and to require all such manufacturers, processors, or packers "to hold a permit conditioned on compliance with such regulations."

The secretary is authorized to issue permits for such periods of time as he may prescribe, and to suspend immediately the permit of any establishment where the regulations are violated.

Authorized agents of the secretary shall have free access to establishments operating under permit, to see that the regulations are being complied with, and denial of such free access will be sufficient ground for the revocation of the permit.

Factory Inspection

Section 13 expands the powers granted in section 12, authorizing any designated

agent of the secretary, after first obtaining permission of the owner, "(1) to enter any factory, warehouse or establishment in which food, drugs or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, packed or held for shipment in interstate commerce, or are held after such shipment, or to enter any vehicle being used to transport such food, drugs or cosmetics, in interstate commerce; and (2) to inspect such factory, warehouse, establishment or vehicle and all equipment, methods, processes, finished and unfinished materials, containers and labels there used or stored."

The provision that the inspector must have permission from the owner or manager before entering upon his inspection means nothing, since those who do not permit free access of inspectors to their establishments may not ship their products in interstate commerce.

Thus by the terms of sections 12 and 13 the entire process of food, drug and cosmetic manufacture, and of their labeling and shipment is placed within the unrestrained control of the Secretary of Agriculture. The denial of free access of inspectors, or the keeping secret of a single article of equipment, of a single item of any method or process of manufacture, or of any other item of information demanded, will be sufficient ground for excluding the entire production of a factory or laboratory from interstate commerce.

No method for an appeal from or the review of the secretary's decisions is provided, and no limitation is placed upon his power to issue, withhold or revoke permits, except that his will must be expressed in the form of regulations, which under other sections of the bill he has almost unlimited authority to issue. Proceedings against violators of regulations are to be through injunction and contempt of court proceedings in which the accused cannot demand a trial by jury.

To provide for the inspection of the thousands of factories and laboratories devoted to the production of foods, drugs and cosmetics we can envisage a body of inspectors approximating the United States Army in numbers—a body of political appointees having the power of life and death over the establishments inspected that would make the Secretary of Agriculture the most potent political factor in the Federal government.

Section 14. Records of Interstate Shipment:—By section 14, carriers and receivers of food in interstate commerce are required to submit records to authorized agents of the secretary. Refusal to submit such records is made a criminal offense.

Section 15. Investigation and Institution of Proceedings: — Section 15 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations either through his own appointees or through officers of any state, territory or political sub-division thereof.

The secretary, before reporting violations to the United States attorney for prosecution, is required to afford opportunity for hearing to interested parties "in accordance with such regulations as the secretary shall prescribe." There is, however, no provision for such preliminary hearing when the violation is reported by an officer of a State, Territory or political subdivision thereof, so that when a United States attorney institutes a suit on information filed by a state or territorial official the only notice the defendant may have is when he is called upon to answer criminal proceedings in a Federal district court.

Seizures

Paragraph (a) of section 16 authorizes seizure and condemnation of articles adulterated or misbranded under the act, or which are the products of establishments the operators of which do not hold permits as required by the regulations.

Parties to a condemnation proceedings may, by obtaining an order from the court, secure a "representative sample of the article seized" for the purpose of a duplicate analysis, but under the bill as written the defendant apparently cannot demand such sample as a matter of right.

Methods of procedure are provided for the destruction, sale or other disposition of articles condemned. Under certain conditions articles condemned for adulteration or misbranding may be returned to the owner under bond, but when condemned because the owner did not possess a permit as required by regulations the articles must be destroyed, and the cost of all proceedings will be assessed against the owner.

Agents of the Secretary of Agriculture are relieved of personal responsibility for wrongful seizures when they have acted by his discretion or by direction of duly designated officer of the Food and Drug Administration. In other words, the secretary can authorize his agents to perform unlawful acts without danger to themselves.

Penalties

The following acts are specifically prohibited:—

1. The introduction into interstate commerce of any adulterated or misbranded food, drug or cosmetic.
2. The receipt in interstate commerce of any such adulterated or misbranded article, or the delivery or proferred delivery of the same.
3. The dissemination of any false advertisement by radio-broadcast, United States Mails, or "interstate commerce."
4. The "dissemination of a false advertisement by any means."
5. "The introduction into interstate commerce of any food, drug or cosmetic if the manufacturer, processor or packer does not hold a valid permit when so required by regulations under section 12."

Note that the crime in this case is not the shipment of an adulterated, misbranded or falsely advertised article, but its shipment without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. If the article rates 100 percent in quality and in the truthfulness of its labeling and advertising, its shipment without the prescribed permit will nevertheless be a criminal act for which the full penalty of the law may be invoked.

6. "The refusal to permit access to the copying of any record as required by section 14."

Violation of any of the foregoing prohibitions is declared to be a misdemeanor. A first offense is to be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment. For subsequent offenses imprisonment may be two years and the fine $3,000, or both fine and imprisonment.

If the first offense is willful, the penalty is imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than three years, and a fine of not less than $1,000, nor more than $10,000, or both fine and imprisonment.

Publishers are relieved of responsibility for false advertisements when they furnish the name and address of the person who authorized such advertisement. A dealer is relieved of responsibility when he can establish a guaranty signed by a person residing in the United States, to the effect that the guarantor accepts full responsibility for any violation of the act.

The forging, counterfeiting or simulation of any tag or label authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture may be punished by imprisonment for one year or a fine of $5,000, or both fine and imprisonment.

Personal Liability

Section 18. Liability of Corporate Officers:—This section presents an expansion and amplification of the obligations of corporate officers as set forth in section 12 of the present food and drugs act.

An employer is made responsible for the "act, omission, or failure of any officer, employee or agent" when the latter is acting "within the scope of his employment or office."

The violation of any provision of the act "by a corporation or association shall be deemed to be a violation of the individual directors, officers or agents"—"who authorized, ordered, or did any of the acts constituting in whole or in part, such violation."

Section 19. Injunction Proceedings:—By section 19 the repetitious introduction into interstate commerce of any adulterated or misbranded food, drug, or cosmetic, or the repetitious dissemination of any false advertisement is declared to be a public nuisance, and United States District Courts are authorized to restrain the same by injunction. Violations of such injunctions are to be summarily tried and punished as contempt of court.

In such injunction proceedings it shall not be necessary to show an intent to continue the offense.

Section 20. Imports:—Section 20 relates to the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the importation of adulterated, misbranded or falsely advertised food, drugs, and cosmetics, the delivery of samples to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the disposition of goods when condemned. In general these provisions correspond to requirements of the present food and drugs act.

Section 21. Publicity:—This section requires the secretary to periodically issue reports "summarizing all judgments, decrees, and orders which have been rendered, and all proceedings instituted and seizures made, including the nature of the charge and the disposition thereof."

Under this language a manufacturer's reputation may be permanently clouded by the charges made against him, even though the court may find him guiltless of the offenses charged.

This section also requires the secretary to "cause to be disseminated such information regarding any food, drug or cosmetic as he deems necessary in the interest of public health and for the protection of the consumer against fraud."

Inspection and Competition

Section 22. Voluntary Inspection Service:—Section 22 authorizes the secretary to appoint what are termed "supervisory inspectors" to supervise and inspect all premises, equipment, methods, materials, containers, labels, etc., of manufacturers who file a request for such inspection.

If and as long as the reports of such supervisory inspectors are favorable such manufacturers of food, drugs, or cosmetics are to be permitted to mark their products in such manner as may be provided by regulation to show that they have been officially inspected, and consequently that they have government approval.

It would no doubt be very advantageous to a new firm struggling to get a foothold in the market to be able to have its products officially approved, signifying that they are as good as can be made, but this would not afford much satisfaction to firms which have been striving for half a century or longer to build up a reputation under their own brand and label.

The salaries of such supervising inspectors, and other expenses incidental to the establishment and continuance of such service are, of course, to be paid by the firms receiving the service.

While called "Volutary Inspection Service," it is evident that if one establishment should adopt it, all others would be compelled to do likewise, or have their products rest under suspicion that they will not bear official inspection.

Section 23. General Administrative Provisions:—In statutes of an administrative character it is usually provided that the administrative body shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of the law into effect. Such provisions have been frequently reviewed by the courts, and decisions are unanimous to the effect that they do not authorize administrative officers to extend the scope of the law by the imposition of obligations not expressed in the law itself, nor to read into the law meanings other than those plainly intended by the law-making body.

In the bill before us there is an evident intention to go to the extreme limit in conferring authority upon the administrative officer to influence the course of justice by reading into the law his own opinions expressed in the form of regulations and, in many cases, to make his personal discretion the measure of the obligations imposed. Consider, for example, the provisions relating to the subject of hearings.

Preliminary hearings before an administrative officer are in the nature of minor judicial proceedings. As provided for in the existing food and drugs act they bear a relation to United States District Courts roughly analogous to the relation of ordinary magistrates' courts to courts of common pleas. While such tribunals need not proceed with the stiff formality of courts of record, it is nevertheless presumed that they will have due regard to the substantial rights of the accused, that they will afford him opportunity for a fair presentation of his defense, according to established rules of evidence before an impartial court, and that the questions presented will be decided upon their merits by a judge whose personal or official interests shall not be involved in the disposition of the case.

By comparing various provisions of S. 1944 relating to regulations and hearings the following conditions appear:—

(1) That paragraph (5), section 17 makes it an offense, subject to the full penalty of the law, to violate a regulation prescribed by the secretary, which regulation he may impose, amend or withdraw at his own discretion.

(2) That certain provisions of the bill are set forth in such general terms that the specific acts constituting an offense must of necessity be prescribed and defined by regulation. In other words, that obligations upon manufacturers and shippers of medicinals will be such as the secretary of his own motion may impose, and which may be one thing today and another and quite different thing tomorrow.

(3) That in questions of opinion not susceptible of exact proof or disproof by experimental evidence, as for example, what shall be accepted as "contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion," the opinion of the agent who conducts the hearing will control, since he will designate the particular authority to be accepted as representing the general agreement of medical opinion.

(4) That by paragraph (a) of section 23, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe "such regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient enforcement of the functions vested in him"—not such as are necessary to enforce the provisions of the law, but such as he may deem necessary for the discharge of his functions as he may interpret them.

(5) That the secretary's regulations are to be imbued "with the force and effect of law as to notice and conduct of hearings."

Under this the notice of a hearing may be thirty days or twenty-four hours; the secretary can decide whether the accused may be represented by legal counsel or must present his own defense; can decide the method of procedure, the kind of evidence to be admitted and the kind to be rejected. The secretary is not required to specify the authority upon which he relies to support his conclusions that an article is adulterated, misbranded or contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion, and may reject the opinions of authors with whom he does not agree on the ground that printed books are only heresay evidence.

(6) That the purpose is to confer upon the secretary power to control the result of such hearings further appears in paragraph (c), which provides that —"Hearings authorized or required by this act shall be conducted by the secretary or such officer or employee as he may designate for the purpose. The findings of fact by the secretary shall be conclusive if in accordance with law."

Under this the subordinate who actually presides at the hearing will accept or reject evidence as it meets with his approval, write his own conclusions into the record, and these will constitute "the findings of fact" which the secretary will accept as conclusive against the accused.

Thus, from the terms of the bill as written the accused must plead his cause before a court the presiding officer of which makes the law — in such cases called "regulations"—who prescribes the method of procedure and rules of evidence, and in addition to these functions also officiates as prosecuting witness, judge and jury.

And finally, having decided adversely to the accused, the judge in this preliminary trial next appears as prosecutor in the case before the Federal district court.

Liability for Personal Injuries

Section 24 introduces something not common in statutory law, by providing that, "A right of action for damages shall accrue to any person for injury or death approximately caused by a violation of this act."

By a unanimous line of English and American decisions persons injured by a fraudulent or improperly labeled medicine can recover full damages in any court of competent authority, and in numerous instances such damages have been awarded. Why, therefore, encumber a United States statute with such a provision when an injured party already possesses an adequate remedy which can be pursued in the state courts?

The new provision if enacted would only be an invitation to blackmailing claims and suits.

At common law the defendant in a damage suit would have the right to plead contributory negligence and to show that the injury complained of was due primarily to the negligence of the plaintiff. That he would have such right of defense under this bill, if enacted, is not entirely certain.

Section 25. Separability Clause:—This section provides that if any part of the act shall be declared unconstitutional, the remainder of the act shall not be rendered invalid thereby.

Section 26. Effective Date and Repeal:—Section 26 declares that the new act shall become effective six months after the date of its approval, at which time the present food and drugs act shall cease to be effective, and also enumerated a list of other existing acts the provisions of which shall not be affected by the enactment of S. 1944.

A.C.S. Papers

(Continued from page 25)

of nitrocellulose. In 1929, the annual domestic consumption of nitrocellulose for lacquers amounted to 20,000,000 pounds. Recent fundamental discoveries pertaining to cellulose were surveyed, and their application to lacquers indicated. The desirability of testing lacquers for such properties as hardness, abrasion, and discoloration was stressed. New materials for use in lacquers were reviewed and their properties discussed with reference to probable future uses.

Physical Tests of Finishes

A. E. Schuh and H. C. Theuerer

When tests to determine abrasion and impact resistance and distensibility are performed periodically on properly prepared test panels which have been exposed to controlled environments, a method of evaluation of finishes is provided which is less time-consuming and more informative than the customary methods of exposure and simulated service testing. For purpose of illustration, laboratory work over the past two years on the evaluation of automotive vehicle finishes was reported. The effect of both a mild and a severe environment on the aging of a large variety of finishes was quantitatively followed. Large differences, not only in the initial condition of these finishes, but in their rates of decline in quality were revealed. The results obtained were correlated to those given by exposure tests in Florida and New York and with results obtained in actual service on automotive trucks. It was shown that the procedure of testing as outlined in the paper, not only leads to a selection in the same order as indicated by exposure tests and confirmed by field trials, but in addition it reveals weaknesses of the various finishes during their serviceable life. It was shown that long before visible failure makes its appearance a finish has degraded seriously in quality. A means was provided whereby the effect of varying the intensity of environmental factors that lead to failure can be compared on a quantitative basis.

Adhesion-Tension Evaluation

F. E. Bartell and C. W. Walton, Jr.

Different samples of powdered stibnite were heated for different lengths of time in an atmosphere containing a limited amount of oxygen. Adhesion-tension values were determined for each of these samples against a series of organic liquids. It was found that the different samples ranged in properties from those characteristic of strongly hydrophobic solids, (that is, such as possessed by the original stibnite) to those of strongly hydrophilic solids. The free surface energy changes, obtained upon wetting these different solids by the series of liquids, were correlated and showed a surprisingly simple and definite relationship. Qualitative tests of the degree of packing of the different powders on settling in the various liquids likewise gave a simple and definite relationship which was in perfect agreement with results which might have been expected from a consideration of the relationship of the adhesion tension values.

Hydrogenated Solvent Naphthas

W. J. Sweeney and J. A. Tilton

The widespread use of various synthetic resins in the lacquer and varnish industries has created demands for petroleum naphthas of high solvency. The catalytic hydrogenation of suitable petroleum fractions has proved to be a method for the manufacture of high solvency naphthas. In this process it is possible by controlled reforming of petroleum fractions to produce solvents with a wide range of solvency and evaporation rates. The properties of four solvent fractions:—No. 1—200-275° F.; No. 2—275-365° F.; No. 3—365-419° F.; No. 4—419-460° F., all taken from a single hydrogenated oil, indicate that they surpass the usual petroleum solvents in solvency power, and compare favorably in this respect with the coaltar solvents. The odor of hydrogenated solvents is comparatively mild and non-offensive. Solvency tests, including kauri-butanol value, dimethyl sulphate value, and anilin point, indicate that the solvency power of these hydro solvents increases with the boiling point. Hydro solvents show an unusually high rate of evaporation for a given mid-boiling point fraction. For example, one hydrogenated solvent with a mid-boiling point of 228° F. evaporates in four and a quarter minutes, compared with toluene with a mid-boiling point of 229° F. and an evaporation rate of twenty-four and a half minutes. This phenomenon appears to be a result of the low surface tension and high spreading power of the hydro solvents. These, and various other tests, indicate that the hydrogenated solvents are superior to the general run of petroleum solvents.

Potash Co. of America To Start Operations

(Continued from page 19)

Echo Lake Country and Westfield Tennis clubs and is an ardent speedboat racer. He is married, has two sons and resides in Westfield, N. J.

Mr. Smith will take up his new duties January 1. He was guest of honor at a farewell banquet tendered December 16 in the German Club, this city, by his associates in the N. V. Potash Export My. In establishing the company's sales office in the Mercantile Trust building in Baltimore, Mr. Smith returns to the site where he first opened the agency for German potash twenty-four years ago.

Insecticide, Disinfectant Manufacturers Discuss Code and Tugwell Proposal

(Continued from page 20)

questions than the Association has ever faced before, the one and only question that I considered important was what did we need to do to make a code that was right.

Because of this I have assumed responsibilities in naming men to committee, engaging Ernst & Ernst, accountants, to arrange our statistical data and help in the preparation of the code, and finally acted as the nominator of men to serve on the code authority committee by an election by mail according to the method suggested by the National Recovery Administration. For all of these things I take the responsibility for each and every one of those decisions.

Now that the committee has practically succeeded in getting a code for the insecticide and disinfectant manufacturing industry, I wonder what you are going to do with it.

We have all been guilty, in varying degrees, of sharing in the national blindness that kept us from adjusting our economic order. The best thing that could happen is to confess our common errors and get together. If we will do that the code of fair competition ought to be a benefit to each one of us.

New Food and Drugs Act or Tugwell Bill

Because of the reference of germicides and antiseptics I appointed a committee consisting of:—Chairman, William H. Gesell; and Dr. William Dreyfus, Dr. John Glassford, J. H. Wright and C. Campbell Baird, to study the new act and recommend the action we should take. It is the opinion of the committee, to which I agree, that the present proposed act will be amended, but that there will be a new food and drug act, to be followed by a new insecticide act, and that constructive criticism will be considered. So the thing to do is to criticize constructively with new wording so that the act, when passed, will be practical and beneficial to legitimate manufacturers.

Secretary's Office

I am not a prophet who is able to see into the future, but you can surely see that the new set-up in our association work will materially increase the work to be done in the secretary's office.

For many years, through the good will of Baird & McGuire, we have had the services of Harry W. Cole as secretary. The start of this happy arrangement for us came at a time when our membership was small, and our pocketbook very thin.

In the beginning, Mr. Cole was able to do all the work in connection with his regular duties, but year by year the work of secretary has increased so that now it would be an imposition on Baird & McGuire to have it continue. It would, likewise, be unjust to Harry W. Cole.

After serious thought Harry has decided that he ought to retire as secretary at the end of this year.

We all of us regret this retirement for the association and its ambitions has always come first in his thoughts. Many of our present-day practices have been established from an idea that was born in Harry's mind. We are meeting Harry's view with regret, but with the understanding that he will attend our meetings, serve on committees and remain a constructive working member just like he has always been.

Acting on a study made by a committee composed of Walter Andree, H. W. Hamilton, C. P. McCormick, the board of governors have approved a plan of electing a secretary as usual from the members and engaging an experienced college-bred woman as assistant secretary to do the work. We will also establish a permanent office in New York.

In making this decision there is the hope that besides taking care of the increased correspondence that will come because of the code and committee activities, we can build up many things that were started by Harry W. Cole, such as gathering statistical information and other data for our members, to have on file the trade names of all insecticides, disinfectants, etc., and the name of the firms which market them.

A record card giving the name and address of every member of the industry whether he is a member of our association or not.

To broaden our bulletin service so as to notify members not only on legislative matters and trade opportunities, but other information that can be gathered which has a business interest to us.

Finances

As an association we seem to be most unusual. We are not money mad. Practically all the money we receive for dues is spent each year in doing the work of the association. With dues at $75 a year we get in just enough to do our work. We have kept to the ideas of the founders of this association, which was to have low dues.

At times with but a limited treasury, the means at our command has kept us from attempting work that we would like to have done.

When there was extra duties, the members who have been doing the work of the association have showed their faith by meeting as their own expenses which should have been borne by the association.

During this year when expenses have been heavy, I have more than once thought that perhaps we ought to look at this matter of dues in a different light.

Suppose the dues were $150 and we spent that sum on our work, where we now can only spend $75, wouldn't we so increase the services of our association as to make it very much more useful and valuable? It seems to me that if we can supply a service that is worth the money, you can get the dues.

With this idea in mind I have asked the treasurer to make a study and report at this meeting on the dues paid in other associations.

These I commend to your study and solicit your comments.

If it meets with your approval maybe you will be willing for a committee to review the question and make recommendations at our next meeting.

In the year that has passed since my election as president, I realize that I have committed errors and probably there are omissions, too.

The mistakes have been honest mistakes, the omissions not intentional. What has been done was for the benefit of the association as I saw it, and my thanks are due to the men on the committees who have done so much to help me in the work of the association.

After the reports of the treasurer, John Powell, of John Powell & Co., had been received, the report of the secretary, Harry W. Cole, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., was asked for and Mr. Cole submitted the following:—

Report of the Secretary

As has already been announced, this occasion marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of our association, and we are hopeful that it will prove

Peter Dougan
Re-elected President

a very happy event. It is gratifying to have with us at this time so many of the men who were instrumental in bringing this organization into being. Their presence here indicates more strongly than anything we could say that they continue to have the welfare of the association at heart. A most cordial welcome is extended to all. When the final meeting of the series is concluded, may you return to your homes with the feeling that it was a most enjoyable and profitable three days and that the affairs of the association are being conducted in a manner to meet your fullest approval.

On an occasion such as this it would seem fitting that there should be included in this report a summary of the history of the association, its early problems, struggles and accomplishments. I will confess that within recent weeks I spent quite a little time in compiling a review of our activities over the past twenty years, with the thought in mind that it would likely revive pleasant memories in the minds of the older members and at the same time acquaint our newer and younger members with what has been done in the past. However, as the days went by I had a growing consciousness that such a recital might prove wearisome, and sensed that you were far more interested in conditions of today and what you might be called on to face in the year just ahead. Consequently the twenty-year history was consigned to the waste basket, much I am sure to your relief.

I need not tell you that this year has been a hectic one; not only for business but for trade associations. The orderly routine of the first half of the year was split asunder following the enactment of the National Recovery Act. Since the early part of June our thoughts have been largely concentrated on this industrial experiment with which every one engaged in business has been keeping in touch. It is not my purpose to attempt to analyze the act, because you are to have an opportunity at the sessions on Wednesday of this week to learn more about it and to discuss it to your heart's content. I do want to express the opinion, however, that the intent of the act is sound, and that if it accomplishes nothing more than the abolishment of child labor and enables organized industry to regulate itself under proper Government authority and protection so that it will be possible to compete for trade on an ethical basis, it will be well worth while. Let us not condemn the measure for what happens from day to day, but judge it from a standpoint of what it is intended to do and what it may accomplish if we all do our part. This has been such a radical departure from what we have been pleased to regard as orderly procedure that it is but natural that there should be a wealth of misunderstanding. There are so many ramifications to the act in its application to our respective businesses that a convention to study this one law would well be justified.

Tugwell Bill

Another important piece of legislation which must engage our serious attention is the so-called Tugwell bill, which the United States Department of Agriculture refers to as the Copeland bill, inasmuch as Senatotr Copeland of New York introduced it in the United States Senate. Irrespective of the name given the bill, it will be recognized as the proposed revision of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. President Dougan has considered this bill of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of a special committee to study its provisions and to report to you how your interests may be affected. The chairman of this committee is W. H. Gesell, vice-president of Lehn & Fink, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Gesell is well qualified by training and experience to head this important committee, and you may expect from him a most enlightening report.

I do not know that I am justified in saying that a discussion of the code of fair competition for the insecticide and disinfectant industry, and a review of the Tugwell bill constitute the most important features of our program, but I sense that you are vitally interested in both and will give your close attention to all that is said when these topics are presented for your consideration.

Those of you who have been members for a year or more are fairly well acquainted with the usual routine of the association. You know the type of service it has been our custom to render. For the past six months there has been so much happening in connection with the carrying forward of the National Recovery program that we have largely ceased to think about such matters as taxes, prison-made goods, and the dozens of other things that used to command our attention. On the other hand, we have focused our thoughts on the new deal and have tried to anticipate just how it was to be applied so that it would be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. We are still thinking about it. However, as the weeks pass, the plan is assuming a more concrete form and perhaps in another month we will know with fair certainty just where we stand.

Bulletins Issued

The fifty-six bulletins which have been issued this year cover a variety of subjects. It is hoped that they have furnished you with information of interest, perhaps of value. Some of the topics which these bulletins dealt with are to be discussed at this series of meetings.

It was made known to you recently that there are thought to be fundamental weaknesses in certain portions of our constitution and by-laws and that revision of these sections is necessary at this time. Such amendments as are considered advisable will be suggested at a later hour, so I shall not incorporate them in this report. I do feel, however, that it would be well to direct your special attention to one section of our by-laws with which you may not be familiar or which may have escaped your notice. This is section 4 of article 2 and reads "Candidates rejected by the board of governors shall not again be proposed for membership within the year. Two negative votes to be rejection." This refers to applicants for membership in this body. When our original by-laws were drawn up twenty years ago, the board of governors consisted of the officers and three members elected by the association, a total of eight. In later years the board was gradually enlarged until today it is composed of five officers and ten members elected by the association, fifteen in all.

Despite this increase in the number on the governing board, there has been no change in the provision that two negative votes constitute rejection. Now in submitting our code of fair competition to the National Recovery Administration for its approval we have stated that the association did not impose any inequitable restrictions on membership. We are agreed, I feel sure, that it should be the right of your board to pass judgment on who is qualified to become a member and who is not, but it does seem that it would be more equitable if the decision was reached by a vote of the majority, rather than have the best judgment of thirteen of the governors nullified by two dissenting votes. I will not say that this inequality in voting power has ever been abused, but as long as the section remains as it is there is the ever-present possibility of an injustice being done. This matter was called to the attention of the governors at the board meeting on the 24th of last month, and it was the concensus of opinion that the acceptance or rejection of applicants should be by majority vote and that a full thirty days should be allowed for an investigation of the fitness of the applicant before a vote is taken.

Active Memberships

It would be very helpful to your board of governors if you would clearly indicate at this meeting who, in your opinion, are entitled to active membership and who should be restricted to associate membership. Section 2 of article 10 of the constitution reads "All reputable persons, firms or corporations engaged in or allied with the business of manufacturing or distributing insecticides, disinfectants and articles coming within the purview of the Federal Insecticide Act of 1910, shall be eligible for active membership in the manner prescribed by the by-laws. It seems clear from this wording that jobbers and distributors as well as manufacturers may be considered qualified. It would further seem that those who prepare and sell insecticide concentrates would be eligible, for they are allied with the industry, yet several times this year the board has felt impelled to reject for active membership applicants who made and sold pyrethrum concentrates. To prevent an injustice being done to anyone and to clarify this somewhat uncertain situation, it seems it would be well to have you indicate to the board your wishes in the matter.

You will recall that until recent years our fiscal year ended December 31. This was subsequently changed so that the year would end on November 30 and the new one begin on December 1. This is the plan under which we now operate. It is covered by article 7 section 1 of the by-laws. Article 11, section 1 of the constitution provides that the annual meeting shall be held during the second week of December of each year. It will thus be seen that the annual meeting, instead of winding up the activities of the old year, is in reality the first meeting of the new year. This is an inconsistency which you may wish to rectify. Inasmuch as it involves a change in the Constitution, no action can be taken until the mid-year meeting of 1934.

Our present membersnip embraces producers of raw materials such as tar acid oils, cresol and cresylic acid, while others manufacture such products as paradichlorobenzene. These members are not, strictly speaking, engaged in either the insecticide or disinfectant business, although they are allied with it. The code of fair competition for the industry, as submitted to the National Recovery Administration, has direct application only to those who actually manufacture insecticides or disinfectants. In view of these conditions, what is to be the voting status of such active members as are not producers of such products? This too is a point in need of clarification.

Choice of Officers

With the realization that the program for this series of meetings is a lengthy one, I shall not trespass upon your time by rendering the usual detailed report. At this session you are to elect a nominating committee for officers for the coming year, which committee is to submit its recommendations tomorrow morning. May I suggest that the choice of officers and members of the board who are to serve you for the next twelve months is one of the most important duties you can possibly perform? Our association has outgrown its swaddling clothes. Today it exerts a powerful influence in the trade. In the days to come, seven of its active members, elected as a code authority, will virtually regulate the entire industry of which you are a part. The code of fair competition, when accepted by the administration and signed by the President, will set forth fair trade practices which your own fellow-members in the association have written into the document. What you do now may count for much in the future. We have arrived at a stage when we must determine whether we are ready and competent to assume this new responsibility. Much therefore depends upon your selection of men to guide your destinies. Entering as we are upon a new era of activity with perhaps greater problems confronting us than we have been called upon to face in the past, the progress we hope to make will depend almost entirely on forceful, high-minded leadership in the year just ahead.

As you are aware, the selection of our next mid-year meeting place is to be made at this convention. We invariably meet during the early summer at some city in the mid-west which is most convenient to the majority of the members. For the past seven years Chicago has been chosen. Previous to that time we have held meetings at various other points in or adjacent to the Mississippi valley, and twice we have met in Canada. Our records show that when meeting in Chicago we have had the largest and most representative attendance. It is assumed that when the industry's code is in effect, our membership will be materially enlarged and this anticipated growth may come from all sections of the country. Therefore, it would be well to give thought to the selection of a summer meeting place where the great majority of our people may assemble without great inconvenience to themselves or at a prohibitive cost for transportation.

If I may, I would like to make a personal reference to myself in this report. As you know, I am not a candidate for election to any office in the association. You have accorded me the great and rare privilege to serve you for a period of twenty years, first as chairman of the committee on disinfectants, then as president and later as secretary. In June of this year I tendered my resignation, but continued in office until this time at your request. Now I feel I have earned the right to retire and become a private in the rear ranks.

Full Time Secretary Needed

This desire fits in well with a seemingly growing sentiment that the association should employ a full-time secretary; one who has no commercial connection but whose time and talents can be devoted entirely to the association and its interests. It is thought well too, to have such a secretary located at some central point like New York city where he will be available for conferences. Before a great while our industry will be operating under a code, and every member will be called on from time to time to submit such data as production, costs, hours of labor, number of employees, wages, etc., information which is ordinarily considered confidential. You naturally would not care to reveal these statistics to anyone who was associated with a company or firm in competition with you. Therefore the board of governors has arranged to recommend for your acceptance a plan whereby the actual work of the office of the Secretary will be performed by one who has no commercial affiliation. The plan further provides for the election of one who is to hold the title of secretary but who will act only in the capacity of tutor or supervisor of the one who does the work. That, in the opinion of the majority of the board members who discussed the matter at the meeting in this city on November 24, is the most feasible plan.

I must not let pass this opportunity to thank you wholeheartedly for the confidence you have reposed in me during the years it has been my privilege to serve you. You have given me unstinted support and co-operation, and what has been accomplished thus far through the office of the secretary has been largely due to the interest you have shown and your readiness to help wherever desired. It has afforded me very real pleasure to be associated with you and to merit your respect. No one is more conscious than I that in the conduct of the office, much has been left undone and that the effort I have expended is far from perfect. I

can say, however, that with the part-time given the work and with such tools as you have provided me, I have done the best I knew how. My hope is that I have been able to do those things you expected of me in a manner to warrant your approval. This then is my final report. I ask, and sincerely hope, that in the days to come you will accord to my successor in office the same good will and generous treatment you have given me. If that is done, and I feel sure it will be, than you as members will be assured of satisfactory service and the association a future in keeping with the present high-standing and influence.

Following the reception of the committee reports and the appointment of committees by Mr. Dougan, there was a special committee report on standardization of disinfectants by Dr. William Dreyfus, of the West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., in which Dr. Dreyfus pointed out many problems which continue to face the industry in the matter of standardization, not only of products but also of practice and methods of application.

Afternoon Session—December 11.

Considerable time of the afternoon session on Monday was taken up with consideration of amendments to the constitution and by-laws. Among the several things which were considered and acted upon was that of the organization emblem and seal with a view to making it new and to conform with the name of the association, all of these being adopted.

There followed some reports on the idea of amending the national insecticide act and thereafter came a long time discussion of the proposed revision of the national pure foods and drug laws via the so-called Tugwell bill, properly known as the Copeland measure, now pending before the Congress and which will come before that body at its next session, which begins on January 3.

Following this business of the meeting there was scheduled a report of the committee of the association on the Tugwell bill by W. H. Gesell, of the Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, but instead the chairman substituted a scheduled address by Raymond Schlotterer, secretary of the Drug and Chemical Sections of the New York Board of Trade, who gave his views on the Tugwell bill as an individual, basing his views on a result obtained from a survey which had been conducted by the trade board section of one hundred boards of trade in the United States and asking if there had been indicated to be any public expression favoring the enactment of any such bill as the proposed Tugwell bill. His concrete argument was decidedly against it and indicated that those hundred boards of trade (majority viewpoint) had not found anything like a sentiment for it, in fact most of the public it was shown by this survey did not know much about it.

Following Mr. Schlotterer, Mr. Gesell gave his report for the committee and in sum and substance lucidly showed that the bill as designed now has dangerous applications to the insecticide and disinfectant industry as a whole, applying with especial reference to the provisions therein relating to misbranding, labeling and so-termed false advertising. Also Mr. Gesell pointed out some proposed provisions which relate to inspections and inspection fees that may be deleterious. He summed up by asking for suggestions of the association to the committee before December 20 for ideas and proposals to be submitted to the Senate committee, headed by Senator Copeland, which will meet in Washington for a hearing on that date.

Following Mr. Gesell's report there was a discussion and it was finally, after much argument, decided that the committee be instructed to report that the association had gone on record as feeling hat the present law should be kept and revised in such manner as to preserve and keep the many judicial rulings which have been rendered under the old foods and drug law as well as those of the forty-eight states which have been made under the provisions of the old national law. It was the feeling of the meeting that the enactment of a new law, such as the Tugwell or Copeland bill, would jeopardize and possibly nullify the results obtained by the old foods and drug laws which have been built up as safeguards for the industry in particular and related industries as a whole during the course of its existence.

The concluding paper on the afternoon's program was that of Dr. W. B. Landon, chief chemist of the Erie Railroad, whose subject was "Sanitation on the Modern Railroad Car." He spoke at length, interpolating his remarks with many references to things which were mostly godly but had nothing to do with the subject at hand.

Harry W. Cole
Retiring Secretary

Second Day's Session

December 12

There was an unscheduled feature to the program for Tuesday, December 12 program in the person of Bruce Barton, nationally known advertising expert annd writer, who spoke extemporaneosly at the afternoon session and made several hits with references to the NRA and the Tugwell bill. However, when he had concluded his talk, which was delivered following his attendance at a luncheon of the Dutch Treat Club from which meeting he brought several good stories, there was a talk by a scheduled speaker, Colonel W. T. Chevalier, publishing director of the *Engineer News Record*, this city, who had the members walking down the aisle to shake his hand when he finished, and who gave a talk on the relationship of NRA activities to the subject of selling one's goods. His subject was "The effect of the NRA on Selling" and during the course of his exhilirating exposition he referred to the Tugwell bill as an example of zeal gone too far because of fear of exaggerated advertising, and a bill giving too much authority to a bureaucratic chief.

He mentioned the fact that while waiting for his turn to speak he had listened to a talk about man being in danger of being annihilated by insects if the constant warfare were kept up against the inroads of insects and he paralleled that idea with the thought that if the insects only had a Huey Long to organize them they might overcome man almost immediately.

There were some reports of committees submitted after Colonel Chevalier finished his interesting talk and these included an especial one by Dr. Charles H. Peet of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, who had as his subject, "Some Factors Affecting the Performance of Insecticides." He was followed by Dr. Alfred Weed, of John Powell & Co., this city, whose subject was "The Control of House Ants." This was a highly technical talk relating to the studies made by the bureaus of entomology of the forty-eight states of the country, forty-three of which answered a questionnaire sent out by Dr. Peet, their answers describing their control methods for ants.

Probably the most important report received by the convention was that of the committee on standardization of insecticides which was submitted by N. J. Gothard, of the Sinclair Refining Company. The committee, in substance determined that no standard could now be recommended. Its report was in part as follows:—

Since the last report of this committee a question has been raised as to a means for testing and evaluating ground pyrethrum and the standardization section has been asked to recommend a method. After considerable consideration of this subject, the committee has decided that it does not care at this time to recommend any single specific test but recommends tentatively for consideration and use chemical methods other than biological methods.

In considering methods for the testing and grinding of pyrethrum the Peet-Grady biological test could of course be used by making an extraction and testing the extract by the present procedure. As a matter of fact this method has been used with considerable success in the chairman's laboratory, but for a general method, it is of course open to criticism of the Peet-Grady method that it has not been standardized sufficiently so that results from different laboratories will be relative to and comparable with each other.

For this reason, the committe recommends for consideration and use either of two chemical methods, the Gnadinger copper reduction method and the Tattersfield acid method for pyrethrum I and II.

It is the opinion of a majority of this committee that of the two methods the Gnadinger copper reduction method is preferable.

However, I believe that some laboratories are using the Tattersfield method and we do not wish to exclude any method which is being used and is reliable and satisfactory. This committee would appreciate a discussion and expression of opinion from the members of the association as to their experience with chemical methods. After we have had such an expression of opinion it is hoped that with the accumulation of data and experience a definite method for the testing of ground pyrethrum can be recommended for adoption by the association.

Banquet

The annual banquet of the association was held on the night of December 12 in the north ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker, in which all of the business sessions had been held and it was turned into a gala occasion for the reception of Harry W. Cole, retiring secretary of the association, who was made the especial guest of the occasion. Mr. Cole was one of the original members of the association and its first secretary, later serving in other capacities and then as president, and thereafter reverting to the capacity of secretary because of his unusual knowledge and ability in relation to the problems of the industry. In token of the esteem in which he is and has always been held by the association, the occasion was taken advantage of to make it a time for the presentation of a token by the association and Mr. Cole was presented with a purse of money—sum not to be divulged.

The dinner was as usual a jolly get-together affair and to keep all present in a happy mood there were eleven acts of vaudeville and kindred entertainment provided with the usual concomitants.

Third Day's Session

Wednesday, December 13

The last day's session of the convention had been planned for a half-day meeting at which it was expected that Wroe Alderson, assistant chief, domestic commerce division, Washington, would deliver a talk and answer questions pertaining to code matters. Mr. Alderson, who also was head of the St. Louis Drug Store Survey, was unable to be present and wired his regrets to President Dougan.

The discussion of the code for the industry brought out the many angles which have been thrashed back and forth in the association for years. It was sharp at times, so much so that it became almost personal. The disinfectant group sometimes seemed to take umbrage at some of the statements of members of the insecticide group. Then there was an interruption in some of the arguments when it appeared that the petroleum insecticide groups would try to become predominant.

The session began at nine-thirty in the morning and continued well after six-thirty p. m., because of divergences of opinions principally as to trade practices. There was a long argument in the beginning of the session as to the code authority. The committee working up the code had suggested five men as a code authority, but the NRA officials decided there should be nine members composing the code authority plus three administration representatives who will have no vote. The nine men in the industry, it was ordered, must be composed of two non-members of the NAIDM and two out of seven members representing petroleum interests.

That was the bone of contention which caused an argument lasting more than an hour, and it was finally explained that petroleum people had presented their own case to the NRA authorities. Similarly, the representatives of the exterminators and fumigators of New York city caused a disruption by seeking to have the association's code committee insert a clause eliminating that association from being classed as being manufacturers of insecticides and fumigants. Their argument was without effect, and they were advised to bring their case directly to the NRA officials.

An important change in the proposed code was made by the elimination by vote by those present of the code practice of giving free goods. This developed another lengthy argument. There was also action taken on the matter of bringing in manufacturers of tar oil under the code. This was likewise ruled out, so that no manufacturer of tar oil will come as an insecticide manufacturer.

The

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

is the best medium

For advertising all materials used by manufacturers of Insecticides and Disinfectants

{COALTAR — BOTANICAL — CHEMICAL
BASES—ODOR DISGUISERS—SOLVENTS}

Because—These manufacturers read the REPORTER.

Because—It is the only source of prompt, reliable market information on these materials.

And all who buy these materials for other manufacturing operations, also, read the REPORTER.

Send for Rates

OIL, PAINT and DRUG REPORTER,
INCORPORATED
12 Gold Street - - New York

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Orange Shellac Prices Raised Here and Abroad -- Asafetida Dearer -- Excellent Call for Carnauba Futures -- Bayberry for Shipment Highest in Years

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Although demand continued to be very good most of the time last week, local dealers in gums and waxes reported some curtailment of interest shown by manufacturing consumers. This curtailment applied almost solely to business for delivery between now and the end of the year. Against this lack of good volume for such deliveries was the excellent call for goods to be delivered after the turn of the year. From the inquiries in hand, it appeared to be probable that stocks carried by manufacturing consumers were small and that actual requirements would force buying for deliveries early in the coming year. Prices continued to be very firm in most directions. The stocks carried by dealers were far from large and in view of the good interest shown in future deliveries, sellers' ideas as to prices were surely free from any signs of weakness.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Asafetida, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 2 North Country, 1c. per lb.
No. 3 north Country, 1c. per lb.
No. 3 chalky, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, T. N., 1c. per lb.
superfine, 1c. per lb.
bone dry, 2c. per lb.
varnish, 10c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
88.2	87.1	87.1	64.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Shellac occupied a fairly prominent position during the past week. Prices for orange grades were advanced on the spot effective today, bone dry shellac and cut goods are higher. Quotations advanced in the London and Calcutta market. The December position closed and trading in May deliveries began. No information as to the outcome of the "squeeze" in December deliveries reported during most weeks in that month was forthcoming.

Carnauba wax was in good demand for later deliveries. Interest in January shipments was keen and importers declared it was difficult to book such business. Stocks in the primary market were small and in strong hands. Prices advanced in the shipment market and continued to display upward tendencies. Spot stocks were all but exhausted and all prices were nominal.

Bayberry was almost clear of the spot. No domestic production was noted this year. South America has not offered and but limited quantities have been forthcoming from Africa. The prices asked for shipment parcels warranted the very high prices noted on the spot during the past week.

Arabic was steady notwithstanding the lower rates of exchange prevailing. Demand was somewhat irregular. Moderate interest was shown in asafetida and prices were firmer at an advance that reflected the higher import costs that have been paid. Camphor was unchanged with demand fairly active and stocks conservative. Mastic was firm but demand was light. Sandarac was in similar position with replacement costs particularly well maintained at the source of supply. Highest quality myrrh was in limited supply, but lower grades were fairly well supplied.

Gums

Arabic.—Prices held steady but with import costs being eased slightly by a decline in foreign exchange, the situation was slightly unsettled. Demand was somewhat irregular and hardly up to recent volume but the decrease in interest was in keeping with the current season of the year.

Asafetida.—Moderate business was done last week and on the whole the market was on the quiet side most of the time. Quotations were higher at 18c. to 19c. per pound for lump and 35c. to 36c. for powder. This was in line with the fact that replacements have been advanced in cost because of exchange.

Benzoin.—While the improved market undertone noted in recent weeks continued, the situation was still subject to more competition that would have been warranted by the replacement cost of this article. Quotations for spot goods were 21c. to 22c. per pound for good quality.

Camphor.—Exchange was lower last week but the replacement cost did not vary much. Demand for camphor on the spot was active and stocks continued to be generally conservative in size. Competition was moderately active and prices were possibly somewhat more favorable for buyers. They lacked quotable change, however.

Euphorbium.—Interest was confined to jobbing requirements and on the whole the market was dull last week. However, prices were based on import cost of further stocks and hence the spot position was one of considerable firmness.

Mastic.—Although buying was confined to small lots, the market kept a firm undertone for the reason that no weakness in replacement market has developed and prices for further shipments were reported to be firmly maintained at the source of supply. Stocks held in this market were conservative size and some replacement buying may have to be done shortly at the present rather high prices at the source of supply. Spot quotations were free from shading.

Myrrh.—Highest quality gum was not readily obtainable on the spot last week, being confined to a few hands and restricted to quantities of moderate size in each instance. Lower grades were in fair supply. Prices were very steady and competition was negligible.

Olibanum.—The usual flow of orders was current in the market for tears and siftings. Both were firmly held as to price on spot and at the primary market. Local dealers were not disposed to shade quoted levels in view of the prevailing cost to replace current stocks.

Sandarac.—The market was unchanged in price and very firm as to position. The import cost was such as to preclude shading of local quotations regardless of how much the small consuming request might have tended to make sellers more inclined to entertain bids.

Tragacanth.—Lower qualities were unsettled and some tendency toward price shading was noted. The ribbon and flake grades, on the contrary, were very firm as to price. Demand has receded somewhat in keeping with the usual slump in buying coincident with the approach of the end of the year.

Shellac

Prices for the orange grades were advanced 1c. per pound last week, making T. N. 17c. to 17¾c. per pound as to quantity and superfine, 18c. to 18¾c. Effective December 18, bonedry was up 2c. per pound and cut goods were advanced 10c. per pound. Calcutta and London advanced sharply during the greater part of the period under review. This activity in values has been caused mainly by operation between the London and Calcutta markets. Some business went to India from New York for some time past, but a good business was done in resales of orange from consumers. Buyers with contracts expiring by the end of this year were calling for deliveries. The market was generally more active. Bonedry was quoted 24c. to 28c. per pound.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N., c. & f. New York basis, sterling exchange at $4.88, as follows:—

	Per pound— Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.
December	14⅝c.	12c.

The quotation in cents per pound was subject to correction in accordance with the rates of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
December 8	12c.	Firmer
December 9	11⅞c.	Very firm
December 11	11⅞c.	Firmer
December 12	13c.	Very firm
December 13	14½c.	Firm
December 14	14c.	Steady
December 15	14⅝c.	Steady

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

London Shellac Prices

London quotations basis of sterling exchange at $4.88 for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	December 15. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	December 8. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
December..	74½	16.1	65	14.1
March ...	74½	16.1	65	14.1

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— December	March	May
December 8	65s.	65s.	.....
December 9	65s.	66s.	.....
December 11	67s.	68s. 6d.	.....
December 12	72s.	73	.....
December 13	...	76s.	76s.
December 14*	...	74s.	74s.
December 15	...	74s. 6d.	74s. 6d.

* December closed.

Waxes

Bayberry.—The market was almost clean of supplies and the holders of the few bags available would find little difficulty in getting 25c. to 30c. per pound. Nothing has been available in South America and but small lots have been offered from Africa at prices which would fully justify the above quotation. Also, virtually no domestic production took place this year.

Bees.—A market of very firm undertones and spot prices were maintained in the absence of many offerings from primary markets and the presence of a very good request from manufacturing consumers. Stocks in the local warehouses were conservative in size. Exchange was lower during the week.

Candelilla.—Prices remained firm in the absence of surplus supplies but demand has withdrawn from the market and trade was close to being nominal.

Carnauba. — Prices were strictly nominal. The stocks in local warehouses have rarely been smaller and according to the most matured opinion on spot, they are not likely to be increased sharply when the steamship "Benedict" arrives on December 16 or December 18. Most of the wax aboard this ship is sold and will probably move direct from the dock to the consumers. Furthermore, it is doubtful that the two ships due to arrive before the end of the year will have much unsold wax aboard. Fitting in closely with this situation was the excellent demand for future deliveries during the past week. Buyers showed clearly that they needed wax and were willing to place orders at current quotations. Against this was the constant rise in the price views of the Brazilian shippers. The crop was small and very late. It was small because of losses that resulted to the collectors on the basis of prices obtained by them on wax from the previous crop. The nominal spot qotations were as follows: Flora, 33c. to 35c. per pound with virtually no true gradings available; No. 1 yellow, 31c. to 33c. as to seller; No. 2 yellow, 30c. to 32c.; No. 2 North Country, 19c. to 20c; No. 3 chalky and North Country, 16½c. to 17c.

Montan.—While exchange was lower during the past week, the prices were still very firm in view of the high quotations prevailing abroad and the very steady and, on the whole, excellent interest shown in future deliveries by manufacturing consumers.

Gum Importers Elect

H. E. Hendrickson, of S. Winterbourne Company, was elected president of the American Gum Importers' Association for the fourth successive term at the annual meeting of that organization held December 12 at the Downtown Athletic Club, this city. Other officers re-elected with Mr. Hendrickson were O. G. Innes of Innes & Co., vice-president, and A. J. Wittenberg, of Stroock & Wittenberg, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors for the 1933-1934 term will include the aforementioned officers together with A. Scharwachter, of American Cyanamid Company, and E. H. Patterson, of G. W. S. Patterson & Sons. Thirty-five members and associate members were present at the meeting. Reports were read on gradings and standardization of natural gums and satisfactory progress was reported on the research work which the association has been sponsoring for the past two years.

Shellac Importers Submit Research Pact to Calcutta

A draft agreement which is designed to co-ordinate research work on shellac by the United States Shellac Importers' Association, the Indian Lac Cess committee, operating through the Lac Research Institute has been approved by the importers' organizations as of November 29, and has been taken to London by H. A. F. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner. The document will be transmitted to India for study.

Work on this agreement began some weeks ago following a meeting between the directors of the association and Mr. Lindsay. At that time he made known the desires of the British and Indian shellac bodies and laid before the directors proposals of co-operative research which included payment of 25,000 rupees to the American association and the establishment of Indian chemists in the research laboratories here. At the request of the directors, Mr. Lindsay drew up and submitted to them a formal statement of the proposals. Following a study of the document, changes were proposed to Mr. Lindsay. From the subsequent discussion the draft agreement emerged. It is as follows:—

Whereas, The Indian Lac Cess committee has been formed in India to administer the proceeds of a cess collected on all lac and shellac exported from that country; and

Whereas, The committee has for some years past financed research in the production of lac, seedlac and shellac in India through the agency of the Lac Research Institute; and

Whereas, The committee has recently undertaken the financing of research in the United Kingdom into the properties and uses of natural lac products; and

Whereas, The Shellac Importers Association of the United States has for some time past financed from its own funds research into the properties and uses of natural lac products; and

Whereas, Both bodies are desirous of entering into an agreement for mutual assistance and co-operation in their respective fields of research in India, the United States and the United Kingdom;

Now, therefore, it is agreed between all three bodies as follows:—

(a) That information regarding the results of the research conducted respectively by the Lac Research Institute at Ranchi, the research bureau of the United States Shellac Importers Association and the research bureau of the London Lac Enquiry shall be pooled;

(b) That the information so pooled shall take the form of:—

(1) Minutes of meetings of the technical bodies concerned, namely, the research sub-committee of the Lac Cess Committee, the research board of the Shellac Importers Association of the United States and the research bureau of the London Lac Enquiry;

(2) Annual and quarterly progress reports;

(3) Copies of patents when granted;

(4) Published articles;

(5) Answers to specific inquiries for information;

(c) That the headquarters of the pool shall be in India and that the Indian Lac Cess Committee shall be responsible for receiving the information addressed to it from New York and from London, shall add its own information thereto and shall circulate complete copies to the London Research Bureau and to the Shellac Im-

(Continued on page 44)

KARAYA GUM
DIRECT IMPORTERS—FLOOR STOCKS OF ALL GRADES
Let us have your inquiry before placing any committments. We can save you money. Free consultation on all Karaya Gum problems. Our laboratories are constantly developing new uses. Write today.
Companie Nationale Des Aliments Naturels, 27 West 29th St., New York City, N. Y.

GUMS
Importers
GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA
GUM TRAGACANTH
Paul A. Dunkel & Co., Inc.
Formerly Wm. Mohrmann, Inc.
82 WALL STREET, N. Y. CITY
HAnover 2-4436

WAXES
Crude - Refined
CARNAUBA CANDELILLA
BEESWAX JAPAN
CHINESE INSECT CERESINE
FRANK B. ROSS CO.
79 WALL ST. N. Y. CITY

Baker's Lead Peroxide 90-95%

Dye Manufacturers Appreciate Its High Strength, High Availability and Low Iron, Chloride, Sulphate and Alkali Salts Impurities

THE rigid control exercised in the manufacture of Baker's Lead Peroxide is particularly appreciated by the makers of Triphenylmethane Colors. The exceptional purity and uniformity of Baker's Lead Peroxide, whether in Paste or Dry Powder form—its remarkable high availability and its low indexes of Iron, Chloride, Sulphate, and Alkali Salts impurities—eliminate costly manufacturing losses and speed up production.

Numerous other industries in need of an effective oxidizing agent employ Baker's Lead Peroxide too. It is high in stability, simple to use and inexpensive. For all these extra values found in Baker's Lead Peroxide 90-95%, there is no extra cost. Tell us your problems — then let us submit samples and prices. The rest we leave to the exceptionally high quality of Baker's Lead Peroxide itself.

AQUA AMMONIA	LEAD NITRATE
AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE	LEAD PEROXIDE
AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE	MERCURIC OXIDE
AMMONIUM SULPHATE	NITRIC ACID
CARBON BISULPHIDE	SODIUM TUNGSTATE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	TIN CRYSTALS
LEAD ACETATE	TIN TETRACHLORIDE

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO.

Phillipsburg, New Jersey

New York
420 Lexington Avenue

Philadelphia
220 South 16th Street

Chicago
624 South Michigan Blvd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Baker's Analyzed"

C. P. CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Menthol Down Under Competition--Europe Quotes Quicksilver in Sterling -- Gold Price Unchanged-- Exchanges Decline -- Calcium Lactate Price Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Declines in the rate of foreign exchanges tended to temper and reduce the cost to import foreign manufactured drugs and fine chemicals last week. The recessions were severe and resulted in rates prevaling at levels the lowest since about the first of November. The effect on spot prices for imported goods was nil.

Numerous advances in prices were noted. In almost every instance, sellers covered higher cost of production or replacement by raising the local quotations. The undertone of the market as a whole was very firm but as to sales volume, it was said that the usual slackening of buying incident to the approach of inventory taking had trimmed sales volume considerably.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Calcium lactate, U.S.P., 6c. per lb.
Creosote, Beechwood, 5c. per lb.
Ether, acetic, ½c. per lb.
Iron, reduced, 10c. per lb.
Potash hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 5c. per lb.
Soda hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 5c. per lb.
Soda perborate, N. F. V., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, tartaric, imported, 3 points.
Menthol, 15c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Silver bullion, ½c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
181	181.8	181.0	175.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Calcium lactate was higher and the recently stronger trend underlying the market was confirmed in this further rise in quotations. The demand for creosote made from beechwood was reported to be seasonably active. During the period reviewed, sellers quoted a higher price, being the second to take place within a comparatively short period of time. Guaiacol was in excellent demand because of seasonable reasons and the call for codeine salts, ammonia chloride, quinine, acetanilide, was also very good for the same cause.

Acetic ether brought slightly higher prices and competition was said to be negligible. Iron reduced at higher quotations confirmed the difficulty in securing replacements abroad and the generally upward trend in prices for shipment goods based on recent rates of exchange. Potash and soda hydroxide, U.S.P. sticks brought more money in a much firmer market. Soda perborate was in similar position and demand for the article was very good.

Crude iodine declined parallel with the drop in exchange but on recovery in the latter item, the price returned to higher levels and no net change for the week was recorded. Imported tartaric acid lost a few points in price but the cost of the article was still far above that for the domestic article and the latter continued to dominate the market. Quicksilver was down slightly by reason of poor demand but stocks of the domestic article were very scarce and prices abroad were firm, thus making the basic position of the article little changed here. Bismuth metal and salts were in firm position with a fair demand being reported. Alcohol was firm with demand very good in most quarters and prices showing strength all the time. Strychnine was well maintained under the influence of lessened competition in local circles. Menthol was dull and prices were lower under competition.

Acetanilide. — Demand was very good. It was seasonable and well in to the movement in recent weeks. Prices were firm. Production costs have been tending upward in keeping with increasing labor charges and stronger prices for raw materials. Stocks were moderate, yet sufficient.

Acetphenetidin.—The call from distributors and manufacturing consumers was routine in character last week but the undertone of the market held firm throughout the period. Prices were free from unsettlement, remaining firm on the basis to which they were advanced recently.

Acid, Citric.—Demand was inert. Only small lots for routine needs were moved from the stores of the domestic producers. Prices were firm. In the absence of any competition, sellers maintained values sturdily and the future seemed to hold promise for a continuation of strength in values. Stores against the requirements of the more active season of the year were being laid up.

Acid, Camphoric.—With raw material prices showing strength this item was in firm price position, especially in view of the fact that the consumption was jobbing in volume and on routine account solely.

Acid, Glucenic.—A quiet sort of trade was reported in this item. Production cared readily for all manufacturing needs and supplies were plentiful. Quotations were steady in the absence of competition.

Acid, Hypophorous.—U.S.P. goods moved in routine fashion but the market undertone was firm in view of the strength shown in the cost to produce this article. The market was 75c. per pound and not subject to shading.

Acid, Lactic.—A report that prices for the U.S.P. grades had been advanced was noted but not confirmed by the principal producers of this item. The market was firm, well maintained, and subject to a very fair sized consuming request. Stocks were of fair size.

Acid, Salicylic.—The cost of raw materials have been firmer and there has been some talk of higher quotations for the same. The U.S.P. acid moved steadily in quantities somewhat less than normal but still in excess of the conservative movement earlier in the year. Prices were firm.

Acid, Tartaric.—Prices for imported goods moved up slightly in keeping with exchange after a period of sharp decline. They showed a net decline for the week but they were, of course, strictly nominal for the reason that as quoted they were still far above the price at which domestic production could be bought. Based on francs at 6.14 and the basic quotation of 334 francs per hundred pounds, the market was 20.51c. per pound in bond, or 28.51c. duty paid, compared with 20.54c. in bond, or 28.54c. duty paid a week ago. The quotations for domestic acid were 25c. to 25½c. per pound for powdered or granular, and 25½c. to 26c. for crystals.

Adeps Lanae.—The market was firm. While competition was fairly keen, it was a competition based more on quality than on price movements or concessions. Demand was fairly well sustained in view of the fact that with the approaching end of the year the tendency to reduce stocks is always uppermost with buyers.

Agar Agar.—Exchange moved in favor of buyers in this country last week, easing the import position of the article somewhat. However, the basic position of the article in the Japanese market was still one of considerable strength and hence local dealers continued maintenance of spot quotations.

Alcohol, Denatured. — The feature was the fact that producers had extended their prices to the end of the first quarter of next year. Demand for denatured alcohol was reported to be fairly well maintained, but stocks were said to be rather large. Prices were firm. With a period in which raw materials are likely to show strong position spreading ahead, it appeared probable that alcohol values would hold at least at present levels.

Alcohol, Ethyl.—The outlook for an advance in Federal revenue taxes was excellent, but last week it appeared likely that Congress would adopt a rate considerably under the first proposal of $2.60 per gallon. The tendency seemed to be for a rate around $2, with a view to permitting whiskey blenders to put out a product at a price sure to throttle bootlegging, which might continue to exist if the rate were too high. Demand for grain alcohol continued at a high rate and was certain to so continue for a long time to come.

Arecoline Hydrobromide. — Intimations that a further advance in prices had been made were noted, but investigation revealed that sellers were still quoting the previous quotationof $5.50 to $5.75 per ounce. Demand was strictly routine.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Break all former records with a sea-going convention to **BERMUDA**

on the
"QUEEN of BERMUDA"
"MONARCH of BERMUDA"
Each over 22,400 gross tons

Here's the way to get a big attendance! The way to give all members a real chance to get acquainted — the way to get a lot of business done and have a good time too — on a sea-voyage convention! Meeting rooms of all sizes aboardship — including a great hall accommodating 800, with loud-speaker system, "talkie" installation and ship-to-shore telephone! Why not make it a unanimous vote for a "Furness" convention! New members will be attracted, old members will return—those who have quit attending conventions these last few years.

At sea, you enjoy a private bath with every room, and the famous Furness "pleasure-plan" including great sports decks, night club cafes, $250,000 dance deck, tiled swimming pool. Ashore, carry on at a fine Bermuda Hotel. Ask for Convention Folder and special all-expense rates for convention groups.

Address Furness Bermuda Line, Convention Department, 34 Whitehall St., New York; 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

FURNESS *Leads the way to* **BERMUDA**

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Salicylic Acid — Sodium Salicylate
Methyl Salicylate — Minor Salicylates
Formaldehyde — Para Formaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Bromides — Guaiacol
Creosote — Creosote Carbonate
Glycerophosphates — Silver Salts
Sodium Benzoate — Benzoic Acid
Benzaldehyde — Benzyl Chloride

factories
GARFIELD, N.J.
PERTH AMBOY N.J.

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQ. NEW YORK N.Y.
180 N. WACKER DR CHICAGO, ILL.

Atropine Sulphate.—Values held firm but an advance, which market rumors had indicated, failed to take place. Quotations were still $2.50 to $2.55 per pound, with a firm basis prevailing and moderate demand acting in full support of the position as quoted.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Trade was quite good. However, the movement of metal was trimmed to conform to the usual care in buying exercised in most years when the inventory period was approaching. Salts were firm in price and subject to a steady call on routine account.

Borax.—Prices were confirmed once again. The market recently held rumors of an advance, but the large producers confirmed previous quotations and declared that with contracts well written, a change in values was not likely at the moment at least.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Business showed the effect of quiet trading usually incidental to the end of the year and the approach of inventory taking. Prices held firmly in all quarters. In fact, this group has not had the advance in values that similar groups have experienced during the past six months, and it was felt that ultimately the rates would be raised.

Caffeine.—Hydrobromide was firm at $4.87 to $4.92 per pound with the movement being reported to be about normal in volume. Citrated material was in excellent and highly seasonable request at current quotations. Alkaloid was steady with a fair movement being reported, especially against existing contracts.

Cantharides.—The Chinese flies were supplying the manufacturing needs of practically all manufacturing consumers, as it was almost impossible to get a sizeable lot of the Russian material. Also, the price to be paid for any Russian flies available was far above that prevailing for Chinese goods. The latter was advanced in price recently.

Castile Soap.—Continued and steady demand prevailed at prices reported to be firmly held on the basis of 24c. to 26c. per pound for powder, ruling according to quantity. Somewhat lower exchange has not influenced production costs materially.

Calcium Lactate.—Prices were higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound for the U.S.P. article, the movement reflecting the high cost of replacement and the absence of much competition between the holders of the moderate sized spot stocks available at the present time.

Castor Oil.—Lower exchange tended to ease the price for castor beans slightly, but on the whole the shift in favor of crushers were insignificant and insufficient to affect materially their cost of production. Oil was in moderate demand. The prices were quite firm as quoted, and the tendency was said to be upward in some directions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Castor oil is holding unchanged in a fairly firm market. Volume of orders is about the same as for some time past. The drug trade continues to take moderate amounts of material and inquiry is fair. Ruling prices of representative sellers are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 10⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 11½c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¾c.; five-gallon tins, 12¾c.; one-gallon tins, 14¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 9⅞c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 11c.; barrels, car lots, 10½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¼c.

Creosote.—Beechwood creosote was advanced to 85c. to 90c. per pound in response to a rising cost of replacement. Also, seasonable demand has expanded and an excellent movement has assisted in the development of a higher level of prices.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—Reports to the effect that prices had been advanced were noted, but headquarters for the item repeated previous quotations, declaring them to be firm, but subject to none but a routine and generally jobbing request.

Ether, Acetic.—The market was higher at 12c. to 13c. per pound. The tendency had been upward for some time past and with demand showing improvement and production costs gaining, producers placed the article more in line with a reasonable selling price.

Glycerin.—The market was in statu quo. Refiners were not disposed to sell very far ahead into the future owing to uncertaintities concerning the probable trend in the cost of production when operating under a code. Crude was strongly held, but not advanced for the reason that any figure higher than those currently quoted would be promptly offset by the easy importation of foreign crude at low prices. Holders of dynamite were conservative in their offerings, being content to watch market developments for a while.

CHICAGO.—Dec. 15.—C. p. glycerin remains firm and in rather good call, with most sellers taking an extremely firm view, and not inclined to sell below these prices, nor to sell much even at these prices. Other grades are holding firm and in demand. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 10c. to 10½c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 6½c. to 7c.; c. p., car lots, 10½c. to 11c.; c. p., returnable drums, 11c. to 11½c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 7¼c. to 7¾c.

Gold.—The RFC price for gold held unchanged at $34.01 throughout the past week. The trend of foreign exchange was downward while the gold price remained unchanged, which meant that the purchasing power of the dollar had risen considerably during the period. In London the official price for gold declined appreciably. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, on December 11 announced that government purchases of newly mined domestic gold had totaled 420,000 ounces, valued at $14,000,000. He also declared that the Government's purchases of gold abroad "was too small to make a

(Continued on page 44)

N. Y. Drug Bowlers

The scores rolled in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York Monday evening, December 11, were as follows, three teams being now tied for first place:—

	Pins.		Pins.
Squibb & Sons	1,048	Lentheric *(54)	949
Carbide & Carbon	881	Church & D (36)	807
Du Pont	834	Yates Drug (29)	847
Mallinckrodt	924	Cyanamid (3)	849
Carbide & Carbon	849	Lentheric (42)	916
Squibb & Sons	846	Cyanamid (72)	853
Church & Dwight	831	Yates Drug (29)	896
Du Pont *(14)	879	Mallinckrodt	754
Carbide & Carbon	945	Du Pont (36)	811
Mallinckrodt	946	Lentheric (21)	809
Yates Drug (4)	804	Cyanamid	764
Squibb & Sons	864	Church & D (48)	926

*Including handicap.

Present standing of the teams follows:—

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Score*
Squibb & Sons	16	11	1,048
Carbide & Carbon	16	11	952
Du Pont	16	11	886
Lentheric	15	12	906
Mallinckrodt	13	14	954
Church & Dwight	11	16	926
Yates Drug	11	16	917
Cyanamid	10	17	944

*Including handicap.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12, 1933.

Just to show that they could do it, apparently, the Gilmores took McCormick & Co. into camp for all three games in the contests of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League last night. The victorious tail-enders, moreover, managed to roll up two games of more than 800 points.

The Armstrong team, which is leading the procession, was tied by Bromo-Seltzer in the first contest, when each team ran up a score of 892, there being no time to roll off the tie. The teams divided the other two games. Noxzema defeated the Loewy Drug two out of the three. The approach of the holiday season, perhaps, was responsible for the presence of only one full team, the Bromo-Seltzers.

These results leave the several teams in the following positions:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Armstrong Cork	34	7	.829
McCormick	28	14	.667
Bromo-Seltzer	22	19	.537
Noxzema	16	26	.381
Loewy Drug	14	28	.333
Gilmore	10	32	.238

Calvert Drug Co. Elects

The Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore, one of the corporations associated with the Federal Wholesale Drug Association, at its annual meeting December 6 at the Emerson Hotel re-elected three directors whose terms had expired and all of the old officers. The directors elected were Charles L. Meyer, R. G. Morrison and Charles Morgan. The entire board consists of nine members. The officers continued in their positions are President William E. Brown, Vice-president Charles L. Meyer, Secretary J. W. Dorman, Treasurer Samuel Y. Harris, and Assistant Treasurer R. G. Morrison. Reports submitted at the annual session showed that profits for the year had been normal, and that the company was holding its own. A new system of billing was under consideration. The corporation supplies its members with goods on the cooperative plan, furnishing them at cost plus a charge to cover the expense of carrying on the business.

Insulin Duty Raised by U.K.

The duty on insulin and its salt imported into the United Kingdom was increased by the Board of Trade from 10 percent to 33 1-3 percent ad valorem, December 14, according to a report to the Department of Commerce by the commercial attache at London.

David Koehler, operator of a perfumery plant at 315 Fifth avenue, this city, was fined $100, December 11, on a plea of guilty to a charge of using the name of Coty, Inc., on some of his products.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City
C/P
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE U. S. P.

SWANN
ELECTROTHERMAL DISTILLATION
PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES
Phosphoric Acid 75%
Phosphoric Acid 50%
Mono Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Mono Ammonium Phosphate
Di Ammonium Phosphate
Mono Calcium Phosphate
Tri Calcium Phosphate
SWANN CHEMICAL CO
Saint Louis, Charlotte, New York, Dallas, Cleveland
Division of THE SWANN CORPORATION

ANACONDA
PHARMACEUTICAL (U.S.P.)
ZINC OXIDE
MADE FROM ELECTROLYTIC ZINC
99.99% PURE
ANACONDA from mine to consumer
ANACONDA ZINC OXIDE DEPT. OF I. L. R. CO.
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA
AKRON, OHIO NEW YORK CITY
WAREHOUSE STOCKS LOCATED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MILK SUGAR
NATIONAL BRAND
National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.
Powdered Granular Impalpable
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.
205 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

SHERKA
CAMPHOR
SYNTHETIC
MADE FROM AMERICAN TURPENTINE
UREA
CHEMICALLY PURE • TECHNICALLY PURE
Thymol, U. S. P.
PRIME WHITE CRYSTALS
Menthol Crystals
SYNTHETIC
NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART
PRODUCTS OF SCHERING-KAHLBAUM, A. G., BERLIN
SHERKA CHEMICAL CO. INC.
75 WEST STREET · NEW YORK
TELEPHONE · BOWLING GREEN 9-7482

PLYMOUTH BRANDS
STEARATES - ZINC - MAGNESIA
WHITE MINERAL OILS U. S. P. and TECHNICAL
Manufacturers and Importers for thirty years
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
55 ANN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

3 NEW CHEMICALS
LUCIDOL CORPORATION
293 LARKIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.
DIACETYL CH_3-CO-CO-CH_3
2-3 BUTYLENE GLYCOL CH_3-CHOH-CHOH-CH_3
ACETYL METHYL CARBINOL (ACETOIN) CH_3-CO-CHOH-CH_3

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

Copyright 1933, by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc. All rights reserved.

Three Hundred Sixty-third Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Anthracene

(Anthracen, Anthracine, Antracene, Antraceno, Paranaphthene, Paranaphten, Paranaftene, Paranafteno)

Analysis

Reagent in—
- Testing for lignin

Automotive

Ingredient of—
- Motor fuel compositions (added for the purpose of preventing knocking in the engine) (French 630326)

Ceramics

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple esters of cellulose or mixed inorganic-aliphatic cellulose esters, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic wares (added to increase the life of the film by absorbing ultra-violet rays)

Chemical

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Fat solvents in emulsified form
- Terpene emulsions

Starting point in making—
- Alphamethylanthracene
- Anthracenecarboxylic acid
- Anthracenesulphonic acids
- Anthracenetetrone
- Anthradiol
- Anthramine
- Anthraquinone and derivatives
- Betamethylanthracene
- Carbazole
- Dibromoanthracene
- Dichloroanthracene
- Dihydroanthracene
- Hexahydronathracene
- Hydrogenated products by treatment with hydrogen in the presence of alkali and alkaline earth hydrides used as catalysts (French 649976)
- Intermediates and other organic chemicals
- Phenanthrene
- Pharmaceutical chemicals
- Nitroanthracene
- Tanning agents by sulphonation and then condensation with oxybenzylic alcohol (French 610661)
- Tetrahydroxyanthracene
- Trihydroxyanthracene
- Wetting agents

Disinfectant

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified germicides and disinfectants

Dye

Starting point in making—
- Alizarin
- Alizarin dyestuffs
- Aniiin dyestuffs

Fats and Oils

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified fatty acids
- Emulsified fats and oils
- Emulsified fat-splitting compositions
- Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions
- Emulsified sulphonated oils

Glass

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various esters of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and also various mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters, such as cellulose acetopropionate, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on glassware and in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by absorbing ultra-violet rays)

Ink

Ingredient (French 551615) of—
- Printing inks
- Inks used for printing on bank notes, checks and other fiscal paper, secret numbers and marks which are rendered visible by the action of ultra-violet light rays and rays from the x-ray lamp

Insecticide

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparations

Leather

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple esters of cellulose or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by absorbing ultra-violet rays)

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified impregnating compositions
- Emulsified softening compositions
- Emulsified tanning compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
- Compositions, containing various simple esters of cellulose or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metallic goods (added for the purpose of prolonging the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays) (Brit. 371901)
- Pickling baths containing sulphuric acid to protect iron against too sharp action of the acid (anthracene is used in the crude form)

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on various fibrous compositions of matter (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays)

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified compositions for impregnating fibrous compositions
- Emulsified cleansing compositions
- Emulsified automobile polishes
- Emulsiged furniture polishes
- Emulsiged metal polishes
- Emulsified scouring compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified compositions for treating rope and twine
- Emulsions of various products, such as asphalts and bitumens

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
- Lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes, and enamels containing various simple esters of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, or various mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, such as cellulose acetopropionate (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays) (Brit. 371901)
- Emulsified asphaltic paints and varnishes (Brit. 263873)
- Emulsified paints and varnishes (Brit. 263873)
- Shellac emulsions (Brit. 263873)
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form (Brit. 263873)

Paper

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the manufacture of coated paper and also for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays)

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified impregnating compositions for treating paper, cardboard, paperboard
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified waxing compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified compositions for finishing paper and pulp products

Petroleum

Ingredient (US 1734990) of—
- Compositions, containing sulphuric acid, nitrobenzene, sodium hydroxide, and naphthalene, used for treating oil wells

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified cutting oils
- Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Solubilized emulsified oils
- Petroleum pitch emulsions
- Petroleum tar emulsions
- White oil and paraffin and paraffin oil emulsions

Pyrotechnic

Ingredient of—
- Color lights
- Signal rockets

Resins and Waxes

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified compositions containing various natural and artificial resins
- Emulsified compositions containing various natural and artificial waxes

Starting point in making—
- Resinous products
- Resins by treatment of crude anthracene with chlorine after suspension in carbon bisulphide or benzene and heating, the products being used for varnishes, and impregnating wood (Ger. 420443)

Rubber

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on rubber goods (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays)

Soap

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—
- Emulsified cleansing compositions
- Emulsified textile-scouring soaps
- Emulsified detergent preparations of various kinds

Stone

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on natural and artificial stone (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays)

Textile

Bleaching

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—
- Emulsified bleaching baths

Dyeing

Assist (Brit. 263873) in—
- Baths containing acid dyestuffs

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—
- Dye baths in emulsified form

Finishing

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—
- Emulsified compositions for coating fabrics
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified wetting compositions
- Emulsified washing compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Manufacturing

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—
- Emulsified bowking baths
- Emulsified fulling baths
- Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool
- Emulsified baths for degreasing raw wool
- Emulsified baths for soaking silk
- Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off raw silk
- Emulsified compositions used in spinning operations
- Emulsified preparations for kier boiling cotton
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics

Printing

Ingredient of—
- Paste for printing calico

Woodworking

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—
- Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays)

Paranitrosophenylmorpholin Hydrochloride

Hidrocloruro de Paranitrosofenilmorfoline, Hydrochlorure de Paranitrosophenylmorpholine, Idrocloruro di Paranitrosofenilmorfoline, Paranitrosophenylmorpholinchlorhydrat)

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Dye

Starting point (US 1908099) in making dyestuffs of the naphthophenazin series with the aid of—
- Beta-allylnaphthlylamine
- Beta-amylnaphthylamine
- Beta-butylnaphthylamine
- Beta-ethylnaphthylamine
- Beta-methylnaphthylamine
- Beta-phenylnaphthylamine
- Beta-propylnaphthylamine
- Various alkylphenyl and alkoxylphenyl derivatives of betanaphthylamine

---

4-Nitro-2-chloro-1-aminobenzene

(4 - Nitro - 2 - chlor - 1 - aminobenzol 4-Nitro-2-cloro-1-aminobenzina)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates
- Other derivatives
- Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point (French 743041) in making azo dyestuffs, suitable for dyeing cellulose esters and ethers, with the aid of—
- Benzylamine
- Cresylamine
- Orthophenylamine
- Orthotolylamine
- Orthoxylylamine
- Paraphenylamine
- Paratolylamine
- Paraxylylamine

"THE TUGWELL BILL A MONSTROSITY"

A leading New York attorney has so classified this proposed legislation.

That in its present form it proposes a death knell to a large portion of the drug industry is certain.

We strongly favor such legislation as will regulate abuses which have been patent to all. But we strongly object to a bill that will work infinite hardship upon the legitimate and honest drug manufacturers of the country.

We have therefore exerted every possible effort on behalf of the drug industry of the country, in an endeavor to bring about either amendments to the existing law or an entirely new bill that may properly fortify the administration of the law in the prosecution of obviously bad products, but will at the same time protect the honest manufacturer.

Our direct interest as leading botanical drug importers and millers is comparatively small. Our interest in the industry's welfare is deep. This advertisement is in the nature of a service to the industry, in the hope that it may direct more attention to this vital subject. S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

BOTANICAL DRUGS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

The 1933 crop has been small due to subnormal prices paid to gatherers.

Our stocks of more than one thousand botanical products are being kept well up to serve promptly the needs of the drug and allied manufacturing consumers.

We have the highest qualities, carefully selected and graded to meet all standards. Chemical, biological and microscopical facilities are maintained that complete service may be relied upon by our customers. We recommend purchases of the following list as the MARKET IS NOT OVER-SUPPLIED AND FURTHER SERIOUS SHORTAGES MAY DEVELOP EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR:

ALOES, CURACAO
BELLADONNA LEAVES and ROOTS
CALENDULA FLOWERS
CANTHARIDES
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CLOVE TOPS, RED
COCILLANA BARK
COLCHICUM SEED
COLOCYNTH PULP
CRAMP BARK, TRUE
CUTTLE FISH BONE
DANDELION ROOT
DIGITALIS LEAVES
ERGOT
FENNEL SEED, GERMAN
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT
HENBANE LEAVES
HENNA LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LOBELIA HERB
MYRRH GUM
PAPAIN
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
SAFFRON, SPANISH
SENNA LEAVES
SQUILLS, WHITE
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
TRAGACANTH GUM

Send for our latest Price List and Manual

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS MILLERS
To the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries

132 Nassau Street - - New York

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Upward Sweep of Prices Continues Strong Despite Decline in Foreign Exchanges -- Botanical Houses Report Very Good Business--Short Stocks in Markets

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The underlying strength reported in the botanical drug market for these many weeks was etched deeply in trade during the past week. Prices swung strongly against buyers from the beginning of the period to the close. Behind the tide of rising quotations on spot was the inability of dealers to replace at former prices abroad, the absence of normal stocks in any market, and the obvious manufacturing requirements of buyers during the next six months. Changes in quotations were overwhelmingly advances and the situation was such as to make it almost impossible to pick more than a very few items in which the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers for consumption.

In contrast with the strong and advancing spot prices for botanical drugs, the import cost of such merchandise was influenced somewhat by the continued advance in the purchasing power of the United States in foreign countries. This was the result of the decline in the dollar value of all foreign exchanges, a movement that took place while the official RFC price for newly mined gold was held unchanged. With the exception of sterling exchange, none of the leading continental rates had been so low since November 1—and sterling had not been so low since November 11.

The following tabulation gives a view of exchange movement in comparison with the rise in the price of gold:—

	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.
Sterling	$5.13	$5.12
Francs	.0615	.0614
Lire	.0826½	.0824½
Marks	.3740	.3745
Guilders	.6310	.6305
Gold	34.01	34.01

The development in exchanges but emphasized the upward trend of spot price. Prices quoted in foreign and domestic primary markets have risen and hence the effect of the reactionary movement in exchange was tempered sharply. The fact was that while the dollar would buy more abroad, the prices quoted in terms of foreign currencies were up and hence the advance in spot quotations was directly in line with basic conditions.

The situation in the domestic primary markets was also one of strength. In numerous instances, strong holders at the sources of supplies named prices arbitrarily high and on many occasions they were in advance of spot quotations. Such holders took a market position on such merchandise and were determined to hold for higher prices until the market here should come up to their views.

They are supported in such a policy by the fact that in all probability the botanical drug trade had never known a crop collection so small in size as it was last Summer. Almost without exception the collections were far under normal and the fact is that the entire group of domestic botanical drugs is honeycombed with items in such short supply as to make the stock virtually nominal.

Listed below will be found a list of the price changes for the past week.

Entries at the port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20, 1932, and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags— Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,359	2,280
Caraway	39,960	77,513
Celery	1,495	5,234
Coriander	10,624	14,129
Cumin	4,096	5,236
Dill	660	1,978
Fennel	998	1,521
Mustard	4,471	42,907
Poppy	6,057	84,121
Psyllium	14	40,879
Sesame	7,475	.....
Totals	77,209	275,798

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Althea root, 2c. per lb.
Areca nuts, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Agaria, white, 3c. per lb.
Angelica root, domestic, 5c. per lb.
imported, twisted, 5c. per lb.
Black haw, root bark, 1c. per lb.
Burdock root, 2c. per lb.
Copaiba balsam, Para, 2c. per lb.
South American, 2c. per lb.
Damiana, 3c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 1c. per lb.
Lovage root, foreign, 1c. per lb.
Mullein flowers, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, ½c. per lb.
Matico, 2c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 1c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 15c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Japanese, 1c. per lb.
Strophanthus seed, 15c. per lb.
Squill, 3½c. per lb.
powdered, 3c. per lb.
St. John's bread, 2½c. per lb.
Sloe berries, 6c. per lb.
Senna siftings, 1½c. per lb.
T.V., No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Stramonium, 2c. per lb.
Wahoo, root bark, 1c. per lb.
tree bark, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Arnica root, 2c. per lb.
Cassia fistula, 2c. per lb.
Condurango bark, ½c. per lb.
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
76.7	76.4	72.2	64.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—The market was raised to 32c. to 33c. per pound for Para, and 34c. to 35c. for South American material. The situation continued tight at the source of supply and the spot stock was at comparatively low ebb.

Peru.—Quotations continued to rise in keeping with a mounting cost of replacement. Quotations were $1.25 to $1.30 per pound, strong, with an upward tendency still prevailing late in the week.

Tolu.—The market held at 67½c. to 70c. per pound, being very steady and subject to a fair sized consuming request thereat.

Barks

Angostura.—The market was quoted 17c. to 18c. per pound, with practically no demand.

Black Haw.—Root bark was higher at 15c. to 18c. per pound, prevailing according to seller and quantity. The supply in the country was in firm hands. Tree bark remained without change and was in small request.

Condurango.—New arrivals were offered at 8c. to 9c. per pound without creating much of a stir among the manufacturing consumers. Business was routine and mainly for jobbing account.

Dogwood.—Jamaica root was quoted 7c. to 7½c. per pound as to seller, and the market seemed to be firm in keeping with the prevailing rate of exchange on the primary market. Domestic was dull.

Orange.—Sweet peel could not be had under 12c. to 13c. per pound and the holdings in this market were in strong hands who had an eye to probable requirements in the future and the dwindling stock in foreign markets.

Wahoo.—Root bark was higher at 38c. to 40c. per pound, according to dealer. The stocks in the country were more firmly held and prices asked pointed toward further rise in local values. Tree bark was also higher at 15c. to 16c.

Beans

Tonka.—Stocks were difficult to obtain and the supply locally was very small. Prices were strong at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound and the tendency was for quotations to become nominal.

Vanilla.—A market of somewhat quiet proportions was noted. Declines in the rate of exchange affecting Bourbon beans was noted at unchanged prices which, on the spot, were steady. The shipment cost varied somewhat with the shift in exchange, but the general change in values was not very great and it affected spot prices not at all. Demand was moderate throughout the period.

Berries

Juniper.—Consumption of this item was running at a high rate in this market and much of the merchandise due for later arrival is already owned by the gin makers. Prices for unsold goods on the spot were very firm, but they lacked change last week.

Sloe.—Consumption has taken most of the spot lots out of the market and prices have been raised to 20c. to 21c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica.—Firm prices but unchanged position prevailed on the spot last week. The foreign market was very firm notwithstanding the easier and somewhat lower exchange that prevailed last week. Demand for spot goods was very good.

Chamomile.—Prices ranged rather widely on the Roman flowers, the quotation being 65c. to 70c. per pound as to seller. As the best stocks were very small and replacement due to arrive were said to be small. Hungarian flowers were firm but noted in nominal activity only.

Mullein.—Prices were 5c. higher at $1 to $1.10 per pound. So far as could be learned last week none have been compelled to pay more than the minimum figure asked, though possibly a higher rate might have been warranted by the prevailing rate of exchange.

Rose.—Red rose petals commanded 60c. to 65c. per pound on several occasions last week and in view of the limited offerings from abroad, the price was believed to be attractive.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers were subject to considerable competition and prices at $12.50 to $13 per pound were not much more than steady. Inquiry was mainly for jobbing lots and the total volume of sales was not very large.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Scarcity abounded and to a considerable extent quoted prices were nominal. At the very best they

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PROFESSIONALLY MILLED
Frankincense and Myrrh
are no longer very active medicinals,
but the spirit which they typify bids
us extend to our industry and those
it serves
The Season's Greetings
CRUDE J. L. HOPKINS & CO. NEW YORK DRUGS

PYRETHRUM AND DERRIS
McCORMICK'S
STANDARDIZED PRODUCTS
McCORMICK & CO., INC. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

CRUDE DRUGS
NRA WE DO OUR PART
PEEK & VELSOR, Inc.
100 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1840
MILLS--WAREHOUSE: JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE INITIAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY
CRUDE DRUGS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—WHOLE OR MILLED
BOTANICAL DRUGS TESTED
The largest stocks and greatest assortment. Complete facilities for testing and verifying. Milling facilities unexcelled. Foreign buyers in the producing centers. A collection mill and warehouse, where the majority of domestic botanicals grow. Export facilities unsurpassed. A price list embracing every standard botanical.
ARABIC, KARAYA AND TRAGACANTH GUMS
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY, Inc.
Warehouse and Mills: Weehawken, N. J., Asheville, N. C.
132 Nassau Street New York City

were subject to confirmation. The offerings from abroad were moderate and all prices cabled were comparatively high.

Buchu.—The situation continued to show the strength that developed with larger demand and a reduction in stocks offered locally and abroad. Demand continued to be very good last week and the tendency in prices was still upward.

Damiana.—The market has been marked up to 18c. to 19c. per pound and it appeared likely that stocks were much smaller than had been believed. Demand was not particularly active but the trade was disposed to protect present holdings against possible rise in replacement figures.

Marjoram.—Spot goods of French origin were available at 29½c. to 30c. per pound without much interest being shown by manufacturing consumers. German material was not called for actively.

Senna.—Siftings were higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, justified by replacement costs. T. V. No. 2 leaves were raised to 9c. to 9½c. per pound, done. Other qualities and varieties were unchanged but all were very firm.

Skullcap.—Eastern was quoted at 22c. to 23c. per pound and the Western was to be had for 14c. to 15c. The article was in good supply and poor demand. Some questions regarding test on Eastern goods offered here were noted.

Stramonium.—No less than 20c. to 22c. per pound could be done and the inside quotation was very close to replacement cost. Rejections because of high ash content have kept goods from entry here and hence at this time very little is to be had and sellers show much reserve.

Miscellaneous

Agaric.—In keeping with the strength shown in practically all articles of Russian origin, prices were higher at 25c. to 26c. per pound, notwithstanding the fact that little or no call has prevailed for the article for some time past.

Areca Nuts.—Powdered goods sold in competition last week at 12c. to 13c. per pound and a fairly good movement confirmed the strength reported to be growing in recent weeks.

Cassia Fistula.—With new stocks in hand, the market has relaxed and declined to the basis of 8c. to 9c. per pound now that the more pressing of requirements have been supplied.

Hops.—England has stopped buying in volume on the Pacific Coast and on the whole the new business in this group was rather small throughout the past week. Prices remained very firm, as an assured market exists for everything available in this country.

St. John's Bread.—Quotations were 7½c. to 8c. per pound and routine business confirmed the absence of large stocks and the rising tendency in replacement costs.

Roots

Althea.—Cut root was advanced to 22c. to 23c. per pound and an exceptionally firm market prevailed in keeping with the absence of numerous offerings from the primary market and the uniformly high prices asked.

Angelica.—Domestic root was priced at 45c. to 50c. per pound as to seller and excellent outlets for consumption were noted. Imported goods stood at 70c. to 75c. per pound for the twisted variety and the natural was not well supplied at 60c. to 65c. Interest in the article continued to be excellent and it was proving difficult to place orders abroad for replenishment supplies.

Arnica.—In typical small request, this article could be bought for 38c. to 40c. per pound without difficulty last week. The supply was adequate.

Arrow.—The advance was consolidated and confirmed by numerous transactions throughout the past week. Volume compared well with that a year ago.

Burdock.—Quotations were 12c. to 13c. per pound, done, and further business was in sight at that figure. Movement compared well with that in recent weeks and the undertone of the market was quite firm.

Lovage. — Foreign material was quoted at 19c. to 20c. per pound and a firm market prevailed. American root stood on the basis of 19c. to 20c. per pound with supplies said to be moderate because of limited collections last summer.

Squill.—The crop in Italy was virtually a failure last summer, and according to importers here no new crop merchandise may be bought abroad at the present time. Only goods from the 1932 crop remain and the quality is very poor. Spot quotations for white squill were advanced to 9c. to 9½c. per pound for whole and 15c. to 16c. for powdered.

Seeds

Anise.—Undertones were steady, but some weakness in the silver market had tempered the tendency of star seed toward an advance in price. Spanish seed held all of its recent gains and was still upward in tendency.

Caraway.—Offerings were of fair size, but interest was not very active. Exchange was reactionary throughout the past week and hence buyers were somewhat reserved, expecting declines later on.

Coriander.—Consuming requirements of the country were running rather high and the market had a firm undertone regardless of the fact that import costs tilted slightly downward at times last week. Spot quotations remained very firm.

Cumin.—The market was virtually nominal at 19c. to 19½c. per pound. Only a few pounds were available and a ready market prevailed for all offerings.

Dill.—Lack of demand has caused further reduction in quotations and the market was down to the basis of 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound last week.

Mustard.—Grinders were fair buyers of this item, but on the whole the market lacked breadth and vitality. Replacement prices eased somewhat in parallel with declines in the rates of foreign exchanges. Stocks of most items were adequate to cover present needs. Offerings from the foreign markets were fairly numerous.

Poppy.—Lower exchange and some increase in local competition put the spot market down further last week. Dutch seed was reduced to 8c. to 8½c. per pound and the Hungarian was down to the basis of 7⅞c. to 8¼c. Demand was routine quality.

Strophanthus.—A long overdue advance put prices to the basis of $1.60 to $1.65 per pound. This reflected high replacement costs, low spot stocks, and a very good movement into consumption.

Spices

Cassia.—No. 1 Batavia and short-stick remained firm but the advance in recent weeks was not extended. The market was none the less firm in undertone and the tendency was still upward. China and aigon cassia were steady but without much active interest.

Clove.—Exchange was slightly lower last week and that had the effect of checking the tendency toward a further advance in spot quotations. Stocks in this market were very low and those in the Far East were none too large. They were also in strong hands.

Ginger.—Bright grinding Jamaica root was lower at 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Other grades were firm in keeping with the strong control exercised over stocks by London speculators who early in the crop season bought practically everything available. Other varieties of ginger were routine in activity and unchanged in price.

Paprika.—Hungarian peppers was advanced to 32c. to 33c. per pound. While the article has found favor in this country since treatments reduced the hot element to a point that made the item comparable with the "sweet" Spanish material, the crop failure has placed a premium on everything available. The fact seemed to be that Spain would have to supply the majority of local needs until another crop be gathered in Hungary.

Peppers.—Red Japanese chillies continued to decline and the market late last week was 14½c. to 15c. per pound. Black peppers were steady with grinders taking moderate quantities that covered their more pressing needs. White peppers were somewhat dull but values failed to show developments. Easier and lower foreign exchange tempered price tendency considerably on the spot.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Richard G. Blomfield, vice-president and general manager for Beechams Pills of Canada, Ltd., has located in Niagara Falls, Ont., to take over the work of managing sales and manufacturing activities in the British company's newly established Canadian branch in that city.

"PYRETHRUM FLOWERS"

BY C. B. GNADINGER

A Comprehensive Treatise on Pyrethrum

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I
Description and History of Pyrethrum
Definition. Botanical description. Other species. Early use in Persia and Europe. Introduction into United States. Trade beliefs.

Chapter II
Commercial Sources of Pyrethrum
Dalmatian pyrethrum; cultivation, harvesting, marketing, crop statistics. Japanese pyrethrum: cultivation, harvesting, marketing, production statistics. Consumption of pyrethrum in United States. Other sources.

Chapter III
Active Principles of Pyrethrum
Early investigations. Work of Staudinger and Ruzicka. Active principles of Japanese pyrethrum. Isolation of pyrethrins by physical means. Action of pyrethrins on cold-blooded animals. Effect of pyrethrins on warm-blooded animals.

Chapter IV
Evaluation of Pyrethrum by Chemical Methods
Methods of Staudinger and Harder. Early methods of Tattersfield and his associates. Copper reduction method of Gnadinger and Corl. Later methods of Martin and Tattersfield. Comparison of results obtained with various methods. Interference of altered pyrethrins with assay methods. Presence of interfering compounds in the flowers. Summary.

Chapter V
Biological Methods for Evaluating Pyrethrum
Dusting experiments. Tattersfield's method using Aphis rumicis. Hartzell and Wilcoxon's procedure. Peet-Grady method. Adoption of Peet-Grady method as an official method. Gothard's criticism of the Peet-Grady method. Method of O'Kane and associates. Richardson's method. The roach test. Ueno's method. Gersdorff's method. Other methods.

Chapter VI
Correlation of Chemical Assays and Biological Tests
Ratio in which the two pyrethrins naturally occur. Relative toxicities of pyrethrins I and II. Staudinger and Ruzicka on relative toxicity. Tattersfield's work on toxicity and pyrethrin content. Gnadinger and Corl on toxicity and pyrethrin content. Wilcoxon and Hartzell on relative toxicity of pyrethrins. McDonnell's experiments. Richardson's work on toxicity and pyrethrin I.

Chapter VII
Comparative Value of Commercial Grades of Pyrethrum
The open and closed flower controversy. Distribution of pyrethrins in the flower head. Comparative value of Japanese and Dalmatian pyrethrum. Study of Dalmatian pyrethrum. Pyrethrin content of Japanese flowers. Flowers from other sources.

Chapter VIII
Effect of Storage, Light and Heat on Pyrethrum
Effect of short exposures to sunlight and ultra-violet light and heat. Tattersfield's experiments with pyrethrum dusts and antioxidants. Effect of prolonged storage under commercial conditions. Effect of cold storage on pyrethrum. Experiments with isolated pyrethrins. Summary.

Chapter IX
Adulteration of Pyrethrum
Types of adulteration. Former methods of detecting adulteration. Labeling pyrethrum. Simulation of high pyrethrin content.

Chapter X
Powdered and Ground Pyrethrum
The production of fine powder. Grinding for percolation.

Chapter XI
Manufacture of Pyrethrum Extracts
Selecting the flowers; standardization. Direct extraction process. Manufacture of concentrated pyrethrum extracts. Effect of storage on concentrated extracts.

Chapter XII
Pyrethrum Household Insecticides
Correct pyrethrin content for household insecticides. Proper oil base. The steam sprayer. Perfume materials and other chemicals. Color of household sprays. Effect of storage on pyrethrum household sprays. Addition of rotenone to household sprays. Chemical methods for assaying pyrethrum-oil sprays. Substitutes for pyrethrum. Labeling household insecticides.

Chapter XIII
Pyrethrum Live Stock Sprays
Specifications. Physiological effect of sprays on stock—type of oil. Repellent action. Killing power. Labeling live stock sprays.

Chapter XIV
Pyrethrum Horticultural Powders, Dusts and Sprays
Powders and dusts. Pyrethrum-soap sprays. Other "spreaders". Oleo resin of pyrethrum. Newer type of pyrethrum-oil-soap spray. Effectiveness of pyrethrum against various insects. Pyrethrum-oil horticultural sprays. Repellent action of pyrethrum. Labeling horticultural sprays. Use of rotenone with pyrethrum. Other experiments with pyrethrum sprays.

Chapter XV
Miscellaneous Uses of Pyrethrum
Mosquito control. Ant control. Pyrethrum smudges. Pyrethrum for internal parasites. Minor uses.

Chapter XVI
A Possible Source of Pyrethrum Flowers in the United States
A possible crop for Colorado. Effect of different drying methods on pyrethrin content. Effect of shading the plant on pyrethrin content. Effect of storage on newly harvested flowers. Effect of different treatments previous to drying flowers. Variation in p. cinerariaefolium. Non-variable botanical characters. Variable botanical characters. Variations in yield of flowers and pyrethrins. Other experimental plantings. Attempts at threshing pyrethrum.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 604 REFERENCES

A Book of Value to:

Chemists
•
Entomologists
•
Purchasing Agents
•
Sales Managers
•
and others interested in The Insecticide Industry
•

THIS work is a complete compilation in one volume of the known facts regarding pyrethrum; its history, sources, evaluation, chemistry and various uses.

The problems involved in the manufacture of Pyrethrum extracts, insecticides, livestock sprays, horticultural powders, dusts and sprays, and the miscellaneous uses of pyrethrum are given thorough and lucid exposition. 270 pages of information of decided value to all whose professions or businesses require knowledge of pyrethrum.

270 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED—$3.50

Order from

McLaughlin Gormley King Co.
1715 S. E. FIFTH STREET
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Absorbent Cotton

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 26, procurement 3244, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 650 pounds of absorbent cotton, f.o.b. works.

Acetylene and Oxygen

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Bids are wanted December 18, circular 72, by the commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., for 50 tanks of acetylene and 200 tanks of oxygen.

U. S. Engineer, Vicksburg

Bids are wanted December 19, circular 174, by the United States engineer office, Vicksburg, Miss., for 60,000 cubic feet of acetylene and 8,500 cubic feet of oxygen.

Alcohol

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted December 21, procurement 310, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 7,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol for Chicago.

Ammonia

Post Office Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 20 by the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 144 bottles, 4 ounces each, of aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Brushes

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 18, by the procurement division, Treasury Department, Bureau of Supply, Federal warehouse, Washington, for quantities of artists' brushes, camel's hair brushes, and test tube brushes.

Coaltar

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 27, schedule 1390, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 4,000 gallons of coaltar for delivery at Mare Island, Calif.

Fuel Oil

Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, N. J.

Bids are wanted December 20, circular 20, by the commanding officer, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, N. J., for 110,000 gallons of bunker fuel oil.

U. S. Engineer, Vicksburg

Bids are wanted December 19, circular 173, by the United States engineer office, Vicksburg, Miss., for 20,000 barrels of fuel oil.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Bids are wanted December 22, circular 303, by the United States engineer office, first district, New Orleans, for 15,000 gallons of fuel oil as required during the period January 1 to March 31.

Gasoline

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Bids are wanted December 19, circular 114, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for 308,000 gallons of gasoline as required during the period January 1 to June 30.

U. S. Engineer, New York

Bids are wanted December 18, circular 187, by the United States engineer office, New York, first district, for 60,000 gallons of motor gasoline.

Gasoline and Kerosene

U. S. Engineer, Norfolk, V a.

Bids are wanted December 22, circular 1004, by the United States engineer office, Norfolk, Va., for 24,000 gallons of gasoline and 900 gallons of kerosene.

Gasoline and Oil

Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted December 20, schedule 190, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corp, Washington, for quantities of gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil for various deliveries.

Glass

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted January 3, circular 184, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 555 pieces of non-scatterable laminated glass.

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted December 19, requisition 502-619 Aero, by the supply officer, naval aircraft factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for 150 pieces of factory glass, 16x20 inches, ¼-inch thick.

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 27, schedule 1375, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 600 sheets of non-scatterable glass for delivery at San Diego, Calif.

Kerosene

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted December 20, circular 185, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 7,000 gallons of kerosene.

Lard Substitute

Quartermaster, Ft. H. G. Wright

Bids are wanted December 20, circular 35, by the purchasing and contracting officer, district headquarters, C.C.C., Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., for quantities of lard and lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Army War College

Bids are wanted December 18, circular 17, by the quartermaster, Army War College, Washington, for quantities of lard substitute.

Lye

U. S. Engineer, Jacksonville

Bids are wanted December 21, circular 306, by the United States engineer office, Jacksonville, Fla., for 48 cases of granulated lye.

Medicaments

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted December 26, procurement 283, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, for medicaments as required during the period ending June 30.

Miscellaneous

Quartermaster, Ft. Mason

Bids are wanted December 26, circular 113, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, for quantities of borax, spices, lard substitute, flavoring extracts, metal polish, washing and scouring powder, toilet soap, and other items.

Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver

Bids are wanted December 22, circular 29, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, for 5 pounds of glue, 25 pounds of sodium acid-fluoride, 100 pounds of calcium hypochlorite, 500 pounds of laundry starch, 500 pounds of laundry starch.. 3,540 pounds of laundry soap, 1,620 pounds of chip soap ,and other items.

Neatsfoot Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 27, schedule 1,406, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 700 quarts of neatsfoot oil for delivery at Mare Island, Calif.

Paints

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted December 19, procurement 5547, by the division of purchase, sales and traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 320 gallons of paint for Brookville, Fla.; 1,250 gallons of paint for Miles City, Mont.; 56 gallons of paint for Dubois, Iowa; 500 gallons of paint for Middlebury, and 300 gallons of paint for Jeanerette.

Post Office Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 27, circular 759, by the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 60 quarts of japan drier, 200 gallons of paint and varnish remover, and 35 gallons of lampblack in oil.

Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Bids are wanted December 21, circular 76, by the commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for 100 gallons of orange shellac, 50 gallons of aluminum paint for ammunition, and 400 pounds of orange gum shellac.

U. S. Engineer, Savannah

Bids are wanted December 22, circular 104, by the United States engineer office, Savannah, Ga., for 500 pounds of white zinc and 25 pounds of black asphaltum varnish.

Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted December 22, schedule 210, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for 300 pounds of dry burnt umber.

Petrolatum

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 22, procurement 3243, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 82 cans of liquid petrolatum and 134 cans of liquid petrolatum for various deliveries.

Petroleum Products

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Bids are wanted December 20, circular 159, by the United States engineer office, first district, New Orleans, for quantities of bunker fuel oil, diesel engine distillate, motor fuel V, marine kerosene, and mineral lubricating grease as required during the period January 1 to June 30.

Phenolic Material

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted December 19, requisition 743 Aero, by the supply officer, naval aircraft factory, Navy yard, Philadelphia, for 125 pounds of phenolic material and 50 pounds of phenolic material.

Polish

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted December 21, procurement 471-S, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 525 gallons of floor polish for various deliveries.

Soap

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

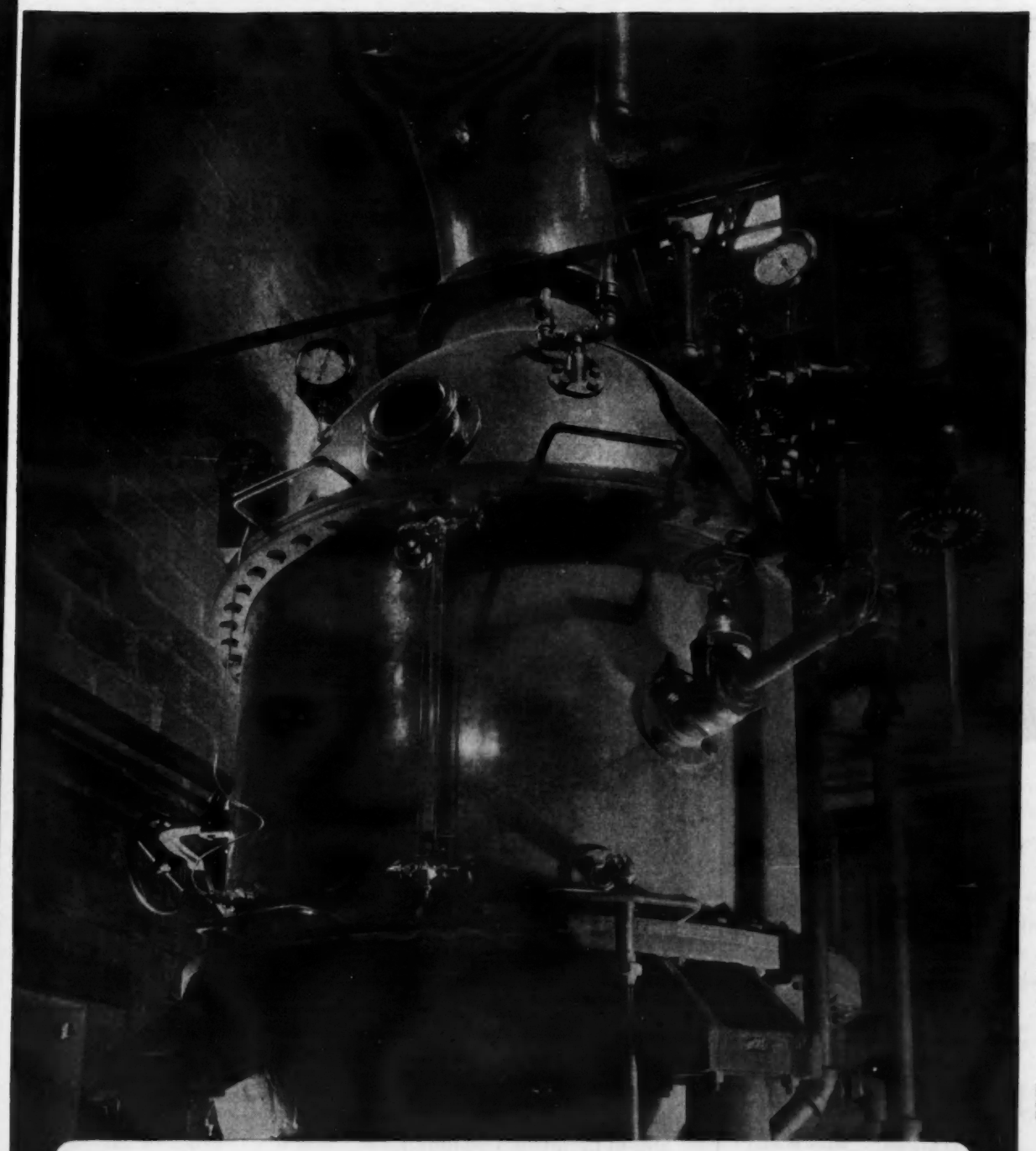
Bids are wanted December 19, circular 137, by the quartermaster supply officer, quartermaster depot, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago, for 25,260 pounds of laundry soap, 1,300 cakes of grit soap, 100 cakes of toilet soap, and 4,000 pounds of candles.

Quartermaster, Ft. Monroe

Bids are wanted December 20, circular 46, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fortress Monroe, Va., for toilet and shaving soap.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 18, procurement 3232, by the division of supply, Treasury De-



350 GALLONS PER HOUR

THIS is a vacuum still, one of the specially designed pieces of equipment in our Pyrocide 20 plant. In this still, we have a capacity of 350 gallons of pyrethrum solvent every hour.

In the process which we originated, the maximum temperature reached is 60° C. It has been proved that considerably higher temperatures do not reduce toxicity.* It has always been our policy to control each step in the production of Pyrocide 20. Therefore, every process is conducted in one plant and under our direct supervision.

We invite you to visit our plant and inspect our facilities and methods which we believe are unequalled. If you cannot make a personal visit we will be glad to send you a copy of our new booklet, describing our process of manufacture.

McLAUGHLIN GORMLEY KING COMPANY

*Ind. Eng. Chem. 24, 988-91, 1932. *Pyrethrum Specialists Since 1901* • Minneapolis, Minnesota

partment, Washington, for 500 cakes of disinfective soap for New York.

Titanium Tetrachloride

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 3, schedule 1445, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 12,800 pounds of titanium tetrachloride for Portsmouth.

Toilet Articles

U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta

Bids are wanted December 20, procurement 175, by the chief clerk, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., for quantities of toothpaste, shaving soap, shaving cream, toilet soap, tar soap, talcum powder, shaving brushes, tooth brushes, antiseptics and other items.

Contracts Awarded

Alumina Sulphate

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, circular 153, December 4, 50,000 pounds of sulphate of alumina in sacks for water filtration, 1.36 cents a pound.

Cleansers

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Awards under circular 85, opening of November 15, were as follows:—

San Antonio Drug Company, San Francisco, 200 pounds of oxalic acid, 15 cents; 1 percent.

Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, Dallas, 17,100 pounds of soap chips, 5.15 cents; 2,160 pounds of soap chips, 5.78 cents.

Dixie Supply Company, San Antonio, 19,880 pounds of laundry soda, 2.5 cents; 4,500 pounds of laundry starch, 3 cents.

Sterling Supply Company, Philadelphia, 10 pounds of blueing, $1.38; 250 pounds of ruster, 8.75 cents; 3,360 pounds of laundry soda, 2.35 cents.

Henry Sundheimer, New York, 552 pounds of flurex, 7.5 cents; 200 pounds of sour, 7.5 cents; 1 percent.

Industrial Naphtha & Solvent Company, Chicago, 7,000 gallons of solvent, 8.14 cents; 1 percent.

Rosenberg Brothers, San Antonio, 300 pounds of acetic acid, 9 cents; 50 pounds of acetic acid, 9 cents; 2 percent.

H. Kohnstamm & Co., Chicago, 1,000 pounds of chlorinated lime, 3 cents; 140 pounds of lime, 8 cents; 20 pounds of oxalic acid, 18 cents; 50 pounds of caustic soda, 9 cents; 4,480 pounds of laundry soda, 3.27 cents; 1,680 pounds of laundry soda, 3.33 cents; 2,600 pounds of solvent, 4.65 cents; 800 pounds of lime, 7.75 cents; 26,680 pounds of soda, 2.8 cents; 2 percent.

Swift & Co., San Antonio, 1,800 pounds of soap chips, 5.49 cents, part; 200 pounds of laundry soap, 5.49 cents; 20,520 pounds of soap chips ,5.24 cents; 2 percent.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Chicago, 1,800 pounds of soap chips, 5.495 cents, part; 2 percent.

Armour & Co., San Antonio, 1,260 pounds of soap chips, 6.093 cents; 2 percent.

Factory & Yard Supply Company, New York, 200 pounds of calcium chloride, 6 cents; ½ percent.

General Soap Company, San Francisco, 1,060 pounds soap chips, 5.87 cents.

No award made for item 28, 420 pounds of soap.

Diesel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Kansas City

Paramount Petroleum Company, Kansas City, Mo., circular 298, November 3, 40,000 gallons of diesel engine fuel oil, 2.75 cents; 1 percent.

U. S. Engineer, New York, 1st District

Walter H. Goodrich & Co., circular 143, November 8, 10,000 barrels of diesel fuel oil, $1.89.

Drugs

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Awards made under circular 27 for drugs for the Army medical corps, Brooklyn, N. Y., were as follows:—

C. E. Jamison & Co., 2,000 bottles of acetylsalicylic acid, 60 cents; 1 percent.

Fraser Tablet Company, 1,800 bottles of ammonia chloride troches, for Brooklyn, 51 cents; 1,800 bottles of ammonia chloride troches for St. Louis, 55 cents; 1 percent.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, 300 bottles of chloroform for St. Louis, 13.5 cents; 1,200 bottles of bicarbonate of soda for St. Louis, 18 cents; 2 percent.

B. R. Elk & Co., 1,600 bottles of collodin for St. Louis, 5.95 cents; 1,000 jars of zinc oxide ointment for St. Louis, 23.2 cents; 1 percent.

H. H. Rosenthal Company, 1,000 tins of petrolatum, 10.125 cents; 1 percent.

Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, 1,000 jars of soft soap for St. Louis, 17.7 cents; 1 percent.

Bauer & Black, 20,000 spools of adhesive tape for St. Louis, 5.6 cents; 1,500 spools of adhesive tape for St. Louis, 12.6 cents.

There were no awards made for the following:—Item 1, 2,000 bottles of acetylsalicylic acid; item 3, 300 bottles of chloroform for Brooklyn; item 4, 1,600 bottles of collodin for Brooklyn; item 5, 1,200 containers of magnesium sulphate for Brooklyn; item 5a, 200 containers of magnesium sulphate for St. Louis; item 6, 1,000 tins of petrolatum; item 7, 1,000 jars of soft soap for Brooklyn; item 8, 1,200 bottles of bicarbonate of soda for Brooklyn; item 9, 1,000 jars of zinc oxide ointment for Brooklyn; item 10, 20,000 spools of adhesive tape for Brooklyn; and item 11, 1,500 spools of adhesive tape for Brooklyn.

Gasoline

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, New Orleans, 5,000 gallons of gasoline, 9.5 cents.

Gulf Refining Company, New Orleans, circular 302, December 4, gasoline and kerosene, approximately $2,000.

U. S. Engineer, Rock Island, Ill.

American Petroleum Company, Chicago, circular 59, Novemer 3, 8,000 gallons of aviation gasoline, $500, f.o.b. Gladewater, Texas.

Lacquer

Delaware Ordnance Depot, N. J.

Sherwin-Williams Company, circular 15, November 12, 700 gallons of lacquer, 92.5 cents; 1 percent.

Lime

U. S. Engineer, Washington

M. J. Grove Lime Company, circular 50, November 15, 300 tons of hydrated lime, $8.80 a ton, 25 cents a ton discount.

Mineral Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia

G. Whitfield Richards, Inc., Philadelphia, 1,500 gallons of mineral lard oil, 23.75 cents; 2 percent.

Miscellaneous

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards for miscellaneous toilet articles under circular 106, opening of October 17, were as follows:—

Leopold Ascher Company, 34,834 shaving brushes for Chicago, 8 cents and 9 cents; 8,160 shaving brushes for San Antonio, 8.25 cents and 9.25 cents; 4,856 shaving brushes for San Francisco, 8.5 cents and 9.5 cents; 2 percent.

Modells Sporting Goods Company, 8,510 tooth brushes for San Antonio, 6.5 cents.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, 34,000 tubes of shaving cream, for New York, 7.14 cents and 7.835 cents; 26,000 tubes of shaving cream for Philadelphia, 7.14 cents and 7.835 cents; 44,000 tubes of shaving cream for Chicago, 7.14 cents and 7.835 cents; 11,000 tubes of shaving cream for San Antonio, 7.14 cents and 7.835 cents; 1,059 tubes of shaving cream for San Francisco, 7.14 cents and 7.835 cents; 2 percent.

T. Miller & Son, 34,000 tubes of toothpaste for New York, 4.99 cents.

Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, 34,000 cakes of toilet soap for New York, 2.19 cents; 24,380 cakes of toilet soap for Philadelphia, 2.19 cents; 11,000 cakes of toilet soap for San Antonio, 2.19 cents; 38,256 cakes of toilet soap for Chicago, 2.19 cents; 1,308 cakes of toilet soap for San Francisco, 2.19 cents.

Soap

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Awards under circular 101, opening of November 6, were as follows:

Armour & Co., Chicago, 6,000 pounds laundry soap, 2.68 cents.

Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, Chicago, 1,200 pounds laundry soap, 2.69 cents; 11,580 pounds laundry soap, 2.69 cents; 3,000 pounds laundry soap, 2.69 cents; 13,600 pounds laundry soap, 2.69 cents; 200 cakes toilet soap, 2.19 cents; 200 cakes toilet soap, 2.19 cents.

Day & Frick, Philadelphia, 300 cakes of grit soap, 3.35 cents; 1 percent.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Chicago, 1,500 cakes of toilet soap, 2.1 cents; 500 cakes toilet soap, 2.1 cents; 1,500 cakes toilet soap, 2.1 cents; 2 percent.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago, 300 pounds candles, 10 cents; 2 percent.

Hunnewell Soap Company, Cincinnati, 600 cakes of grit soap, 2.5 cents; 600 cakes grit soap, 2.1 cent.

Item 5 for 3,200 cakes grit soap, and item 10, 18,000 pounds candles, were canceled.

Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia

Armour & Co., circular 134, December 1, 2,500 pounds of chip soap, 4.9 cents; 2 percent.

Varnish

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Kuhn Paint & Varnish Company, circular 53, November 7, 1,500 pints of spar varnish, 12 cents.

Bliss Succeeds Doran In Alcohol Bureau

D. Spencer Bliss has been named Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, succeeding James M. Doran, who resigned to become supervisor of the Distilled Spirits Institute. Part of the work of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol has been transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but all of its functions cannot be transferred without further legislation, so for the present the bureau is operating as in the past. Mr. Bliss signs part of his official papers as commissioner of industrial alcohol, and part as assistant to the commissioner of internal revenue in charge of spirits. No changes are contemplated in the personnel of the headquarters offices, and in the field offices persons no longer needed in supervising medicinal liquor matters will be utilized in other functions, it is anticipated.

The new commissioner has been in the Bureau of Internal Revenue for thirty-five years, having filled many positions. In recent years he has been acting deputy commissioner in charge of miscellaneous taxes.

C.S.A. Party Dec. 28

The Chemical Salesmen's Association will hold its annual Christmas party December 28, at the Park Central Hotel, this city.

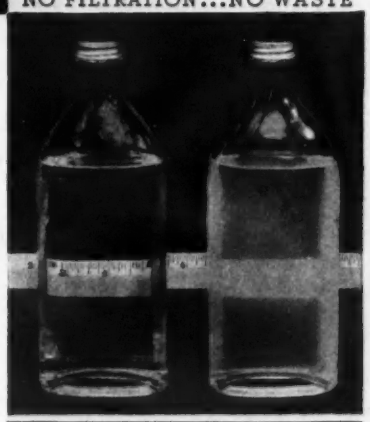
The minimum commission on transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange in shares of the International Nickel Company of Canada, selling at $10 and above, has been reduced by the exchange to 15 cents a share.

The flavor of a *Fresh-cut* Lemon

Exchange OIL OF LEMON

Now it's *Clarified*

Add 95% Alcohol..Get a CLEAR Lemon Extract!
NO CLOUD...NO SEDIMENT
NO FILTRATION...NO WASTE



Facts Important to YOU

1. **Flavor** that suggests a freshly-cut lemon
2. Finer **Aroma**
3. Deep natural **Color**
4. **Stable** in your finished product
5. **Uniform Performance**
6. **Lower Cost** per unit of flavor

AND NOW...

7. **CLARIFIED.** No sediment. No cloud. No **filtration.** No waste.

Made with Exchange Cold Pressed Oil of Lemon	Made with Another Brand Bought on the Open Market

Unfiltered 5% (by Volume) Extracts of Oil of Lemon in 95% Alcohol

COMPARE Exchange Clarified Oil of Lemon with other brands of lemon oil. Disregard the fact that Exchange brand is less expensive—make this a comparison of quality alone. Think about price after you have satisfied yourself as to quality.

First, compare flavor and aroma. You will find that these characteristics of Exchange Oil of Lemon more nearly resemble those of a fresh-cut lemon than any other lemon oil. This superiority in flavor and aroma has resulted from special processes perfected by the Exchange.

Exchange Cold Pressed Oil of Lemon is COLD PRESSED in every sense of the word. No heat is applied to the lemon oil or to the fruit from which it is made. This is absolutely necessary to the retention of the valuable flavoring constituents so characteristically lemon.

Made from rich California lemons under Exchange standards of production control, the new Clarified product is uniform in performance. Stable in your finished product.

TO LEMON EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS — Add 95% alcohol to Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon and get immediately a clear lemon extract. No cloud. No delay. No waste. A 5% by volume solution in alcohol conforms to the U. S. Government's definition of lemon extract.

Sold to the American market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc. 78-84 Beekman Street, New York City

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY 180 Varick Street, New York City

Distributors for

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

Products Department, Ontario, California

Producing Plant: EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., Corona, Calif.

Copr., 1934, Products Department, California Fruit Growers Exchange

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Heavy Consumption Forces Further Rise in Juniper--Enormous Price Range on Angelica Seed Oil--Distilled Lime Lower--Peppermint Strong in West

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Reports concerning business in essential oils varied somewhat according to dealer last week but on the whole it appeared probable that the movement was being well maintained and that in point of volume the business done was somewhat larger than might be expected in view of the fact that inventory is close at hand and manufacturing consumers are inclined to keep stocks as low as possible This is especially so this year as the prices for their products have been advanced and if inventories are low on December 31, the position of the several consumers will be that much better on the financial statements to be drawn after the close of the twelvemonth.

Echange was downward in trend throughout the past week. With the RFC keeping its price for gold stable at $34.01 per ounce, the dollar value of foreign exchanges droped until they were close to the levels prevailing early in last November when the RFC gold price was $32.26 per ounce. The decline in exchange naturally eased the import cost of foreign oils, but the spot quotations were not affected

The trend of the exchange in relation to the RFC price for gold may be noted in the following tabulation:—

	Dec. 7.	Dec. 15.
Sterling	$5.13	$5.12
Francs	.0615	.0614
Lire	.0626½	.0624½
Marks	.3740	.3745
Guilders	.6310	.6305
Gold	34.01	34.01

Juniper berry oil gained in strength and prices were advanced. The rise applied to foreign and domestic distilled oil alike and was caused mainly by the enlarged and continually expanding consumption of the article for the account of the makers of gin.

Lovage oil was also higher, the item being in low spot supply and in fairly good request on the spot. Distilled lime eased and then declined with the development of more competition. Expressed material held free from change.

Citronella and lemongrass showed no shift of importance. Java oil in the primary market was priced almost at parity with the Ceylon material at the source of supply for that article. This has been caused by a huge production of Java material. As it contains about 25 percent more of geraniol, buyers have centered most of their purchases on the Java material. Lemongrass was apparently quite scarce in the Far East. Offerings were few and far between at the source of supply and the spot position tended toward improvement.

Peppermint was strong in the middlewest because of the close control of the unsold balance of stocks. Spearmint was gaining in strength for a similar reason. Demand for both was moderate in this market last week.

Angelica oil was in a curious position. The prices appeared to be nominal in view of the absence of general offerings and the enormous spread in prices asked by two holders. This was particularly true as concerned seed oil.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Juniper, imported, 15c. per lb.
domestic, 25c. per lb.
Lovage, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Lime, distilled, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.6	64.6	64.8	53.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Moderate trade was reported but on the whole the market had a healthy aspect with replacement prices showing firmness despite the fact that exchanges were off during the past week. Quotations on the spot held without change.

Angelica.—The market was in the throes of almost exhausted stocks here and abroad. Prices prevailed only in a nominal sense; they were subject to revision on practically every inquiry. Root oil was priced at $68 to $75 per pound and the seed oil was at least $70 to $190.

Anise.—The recession in prices for silver has not brought a decline in spot quotations for the U.S.P. oil. It should not, for the reason that the full advance in replacement costs had not been reflected in spot prices when silver was advancing. Demand remained quite active within seasonable limits.

Bay.—Trade was routine in most respects and covered the prompt requirements of a limited number of buyers. Prices remained very steady on the spot and the replacement cables displayed no weakness in price views at the primary source of supply.

Bergamot.—The market was steady. Buyers were somewhat reserved for the reason that they were not compelled to enter the market for more than jobbing quantities in most instances last week. Replacement costs were fairly steady, too, despite the somewhat lower exchange.

Bois De Rose.—Inability to replace in quantity has been reason enough to keep spot quotations to a very firm basis. However, the market was supported last week by a fairly good consuming request and in all respects a sturdy position ruled locally.

Cajeput.—Hand-to-mouth trade was fairly active but quantity buyers were aloof, a situation in keeping with the usual drop in trade toward the end of the year. Prices were about steady with the range remaining wide according to seller.

Caraway.—Although exchange at lower levels trimmed import costs slightly, in the main the change was insufficient to affect the views of local sellers of this item. The movement continued to be quite good and values were in very firm position throughout the week.

Cardamom. — Little mention was made of this item last week. For the most part the interest of buyers was remote and confined to jobbing lots in practically all instances. Production costs held up very well because of the lack of weakness in prices to be paid for raw material.

Cassia.—Spot quotations were steady. The decline in silver eased import cost of technical oil slightly but insufficiently to find prompt reflection in the quotations for U.S.P. material. Demand pursued a quiet course throughout routine channels at unchanged prices.

Cedarleaf.—Business was irregular most of the time, but on the whole it was up to recent volume which had been built from a fair number of jobbing requests. Prices were steady, in keeping with the position of most commodities in this market.

Cedarwood.—Some export inquiries have been noted, but on the whole the position of exchange had hindered somewhat the out movement of this item. Domestic interest remained at recent volume, with prices showing considerable stability at all times.

Celery.—A pronounced decline in the cost of raw material has taken place and conditions favored continued movement of values in favor of manufacturing consumers. Oil remained firm and was not likely to change, insomuch as values changed little when raw material rose so sharply a few weeks back.

Cinnamon.—The primary market prices remained very firm. While exchange was somewhat lower on the week, the present spot stocks were bought at comparatively high exchange and that had kept spot quotations to a firm position. Demand was routine. Few offers were being received from the source of supply.

Citronella. — Prices have declined somewhat, in keeping with exchange,

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

Importers and Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, INFUSED OILS, PERFUME OILS, OLEORESINS, PARAGON OLIVE OIL, NATURAL ISOLATES, TERPENELESS OILS, BASIC FLAVORING MATERIALS, MOHAWK OIL PEPPERMINT

Main Sales Offices:
32 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK

MR. M. STANLEY BARKER . . . one of the three "Metropolitan district minded" MM&R representatives, believes that the New York market may have thirty million people by 1950. Well, here's hoping! He's now lining up 1934 requirements for some of the present population!

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
ESSENTIAL OILS
45 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK

ESSENTIAL OILS
H. C. RYLAND, Inc.
161-3 Water St., New York

CARO-CHEM
CAROL
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Manufacturers and Importers of
ESSENTIAL OILS
CHEMICALS & DRUGS
192 Southern Blvd. New York

Save Money With This Finer
Oil of Orange

Six-Point Superiority
1. Finer Flavoring Value
2. Uniform Dependability
3. Superior Aroma
4. Truer Color
5. Stability in Your Product
6. Better Results at Lower Cost

A test in your own products will prove that Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, U.S.P. gives improved results at lower cost. *Cold Pressed* from rich California Oranges by an exclusive Exchange process, it gives you six quality advantages noted at the left. Try it. Note the improvement it makes in your goods. Then check your savings.

CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED
Oil of Orange U.S.P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively through:
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc., 78-84 Beekman St., New York City
DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY, 180 Varick St., New York City
DISTRIBUTORS FOR PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

but the market was less influenced by that than it was by the fact that Java citronella was being offered in large quantities for delivery throughout 1934 at prices near to a parity with those for the Ceylon article. The high geraniol content of the Java oil made it a favorite under such a price condition. The crop in Java was believed to have been an exceptionally large one.

Clove.—The local trading was routine in character, but prices showed stability and competition was not of a sort likely to disturb the price structure at an early date. Raw material costs were still very firm.

Coriander.—A steady market and one in which demand was said to be quite active most of the time prevailed throughout the past week and prices ruled in firm position, based on a similar situation as regards replacement costs.

Cumin.—Inquiries were for hand-to-mouth quantities but in view of the absence of favorable prices for raw material, the situation seemed to be increasing in strength. Quotations were $7.50 to $10 per pound throughout the past week, quoted as to quality and seller.

Eucalyptus.—Exchange was lower during the past week and that affected replacement costs considerably without bringing about any change in quotations named by local dealers. A firm situation prevailed and demand was said to be showing seasonable activity. Stocks were not excessive here.

Geranium.—The decline in French exchange was without much effect on replacement costs in view of the absence of normal offerings from primary market points. Spot quotations were firm at the points reached through a series of advances. Demand was steady but somewhat less in volume than it had been a few weeks back.

Ginger.—Oleoresin was advanced sharply to $2 per pound. Distilled oil remained without change at $3.25 to $3.45 per pound, according to seller. Inquiry was moderate. Production costs were held up by reason of the absence of weakness in the cost of raw material.

Juniper.—Spot quotations were advanced to $1.45 to $4.00 per pound, according to quality. The inside price prevailed on an imported article and the outside ruled for the item distilled in this country from high quality juniper berries. Demand continued active and expansive.

Lavender.—The range in price remained wide according to seller and the quality of oil offered. The market was strong and its strength rested principally in the fact that the foreign source of supply was unable to offer normal quantities or qualities of this merchandise. Prices were uniformly high for replacement and spot dealers took a similar view under the added influence of fair demand.

Lemon.—The outlook for production in Italy was said to be fairly good but a bumper output was not expected. Prices ruled very steady on the spot but demand was somewhat conservative and under the influence of the season. California oil remained very firm and the tendency was still upward.

Lemongrass.—Agents of primary market shippers reported a lack of firm offerings last week. The item was believed to be scarce at the source of supply and higher prices were believed to be in store for the local trade. Quotations on the spot were held down by the presence of resale stocks bought when the primary market was much lower and on which the holders realize a good profit at current prices.

Lime.—Distilled oil was down to the basis of $5.75 to $6.25 per pound under the influence of moderate request and a growth of the competitive tendency among local sellers. Expressed oil was held without change.

Mace.—While not active in trade, this item showed strength based on the cost of replacement alone. Quotations were $1.20 to $1.35 per pound and were very firm throughout the period. Stocks were said to be not more than moderate in size.

Mustard.—Artificial oil was firm at recent advances in prices. Replacement costs held up well despite decline in exchange. Stocks were narrow in most quarters and the situation was opposed to the advantage of buyers in most instances. Demand was not expansive here.

Orange.—The quieter season of the year was in full swing and the natural disinclination of buyers to stock liberally when the inventory period was close at hand kept spot trading down to conservative limits. Replacement costs changed little, although exchange declined during the week reviewed. Spot quotations were steady.

Patchouli.—Spot business was moderately active, but on the whole buyers were trading close to actual requirements and hence volume was not all that it might have been, according to some dealers. Others reported normal interest on the part of consumers. Prices were steady.

Pennyroyal.—The .imported .article lacked nothing in firmness. Quotations from foreign sources of supply were very well maintained and interest in offerings was not lacking here. Lower exchange tended to ease import costs somewhat. Domestic oil was steady, with moderate movement being reported.

Peppermint.—The situation in the Middle West continued to be one of considerable strength. In fact, most dealers here were of the opinion that the market there was strong. Certainly all stocks were in strong hands and the price views of the holders have been working upward steadily over the past several weeks. Demand did not press on this market very actively, but prices remained firmly maintained in parallel with the situation at the source of supply.

Sandalwood.—Exchange was lower last week and hence those sellers pricing their oil on the basis of the price for sterling exchange were in a position to make some concessions to manufacturing consumers. However, the open market price range remained unchanged at $5.75 to $6 per pound.

Sassafras.—Raw material costs remained firm in this market, but the import cost tended to be slightly lower based on the decline in Japanese exchange. Artificial sassafras oil remained firm at the high point reached recently, and the situation appeared to be fairly well in hand and supported by routine movement into consumption.

Spearmint.—The country position of this article has improved in strength of late. Holders were disposed to reject bids and the tendency was to raise their asking prices should demand show expansion. Conditions promised to remain steady for the balance of this year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Geraniol.—The position of this item was working toward buyers' advantage in that the raw material has been exceptionally low of late because of an exceptionally large crop in Java. Prices for geraniol were without change last week, but a tendency toward shading was not lacking.

Geranyl Acetate.—Limited interest was shown by the larger consumers, but the smaller ones were in the market frequently for moderate supplies, with the result that prices had a firm undertone throughout the past week.

Linalyl Acetate.—More sales were reported in one important direction, and the situation appeared to be working toward firmer prices and lessening of competition among certain holders of spot merchandise.

Musk.—Offerings from the primary market were small and prices were firm. Spot business was routine but up to normal volume on the whole. Artificial musk was in very steady demand and prices were well stabilized.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

make— quality

AMYL ACETATE ISO-BUTYL ACETATE
AMYL FORMATE OENANTHIC ETHER
AMYL VALERATE ETHYL VALERATE
AMYL CAPROATE CAPROIC ETHER

INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company
The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World
WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Shellac Importers Submit Research Pact to Calcutta

(Continued from Page 33)

porters Association of the United States;

(d) That in view of the fact that the United States Shellac Importers Association has conducted research into the properties and uses of natural lac products some years before similar research was undertaken by the London Research Bureau, the former association does hereby consent to furnish the Indian Lac Cess Committee with complete written information of the results hitherto achieved by its research bureau in the domain of fundamental research. Full information regarding applied research will also be furnished by the United States Shellac Importers Association with the exception of information directly bearing on the manufacture of bleached shellac. It is mutually agreed that no patents will be applied for, for the sole purpose of blocking. Technical information relating to patent specifications in general may be withheld by any of the three associations at discretion. Subject to these reservations, the admitted policy of all three associations is the freest possible interchange of technical information tending to encourage the wider use of shellac; and the interests of the other two associations will receive prior consideration in any use of information available to the third association and in any application of patent rights to foreign countries. The Indian Lac Cess Committee on its part agrees to pay to the United States Shellac Importers Association an annual contribution of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) for so long as this agreement shall continue to be in force;

(e) That in consideration of this contribution the United States Shellac Importers Association will agree to receive on its research staff such Indian chemist, or chemists, as the Indian Lac Cess Committee may decide to depute for this purpose, on the understanding that the salaries of such chemists are paid by the Indian Committee from its own funds and that the costs of laboratory accommodation, apparatus, stores and general overhead charges, including supervision and publication of results, are met by the United States Association from its own funds, and that the Indian Lac Research Institute will agree to receive on its research staff such American chemist, or chemists, as the United States Shellac Importers Association may decide to depute on the understanding that the salaries of such chemists are paid by the United States association from its own funds and that the cost of laboratory accommodation, apparatus, stores, etc., are paid by the Indian Lac Cess Committee. The chemists selected for exchange will be fully qualified, and for purposes of discipline and control, will work under the director of the institute to which they are deputed.

(f) That in order to insure the closest possible touch between the three bodies the United States Shellac Importers Association agrees to admit to full membership of its research board such Indian official as the government of India may designate for this purpose; and the Indian Lac Cess Committee agrees to admit to full membership of its research sub-committee such official of the United States Government as that government may designate for this purpose.

(g) That this agreement come into force as soon as it is ratified by the Indian Lac Cess Committee and by the United States Shellac Importers Association by an exchange of formal letters of ratification;

(h) That this agreement continue in force for three (3) years, subject to six months notice of determination thereafter, to be given by either side;

(i) That the payments be made by the Indian Lac Cess Committee in two half yearly installments of Rupees Twelve Thousand Five Hundred (12,500) each, the first of which shall be paid within thirty (30) days of the exchange of ratifications;

(j) That on the date of either giving or receiving notice of termination of the agreement the liability of the Indian Lac Cess Committee shall then be restricted to one further half yearly payment to cover the period of notice;

(k) That in the event of a dispute arising as to the interpretation of the terms of this agreement, or the liabilities thereunder, the dispute be settled by arbitration in New York, each party appointing one arbitrator and the two arbitrators agreeing to appoint a third; the majority decision to be final.

Freeport Mining Louisiana Sulphur

Sulphur mining operations were started at Lake Washington, Plaquemines parish, Louisiana, by the Freeport Sulphur Company, December 11. This makes two sulphur operations under way in the State, the Jefferson Lake Oil Company having been mining at Lake Peigneur, Iberia parish, for more than a year.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

(Continued from page 36)

good set of bridgework." How much has been bought remains unknown save in official circles. The following tabulation gives the trend of the RFC price for gold, compared with the statutory price of $20.67 per ounce, compared with the price of gold in London and the dollar value of sterling exchange.

	Per ounce		
	*RFC price.	†London price.	‡Sterling exchange.
Saturday	$34.01	$32.70	$5.17
Monday	34.01	32.34	5.09¾
Tuesday	34.01	31.97	5.05¾
Wednesday	34.01	31.77	5.04
Thursday	34.01	32.26	5.12
Friday	34.01	32.41	§5.12½

* Statutory price, $20.67.
† Statutory price, 84s. 9¾d.
‡ Closing rate.
§ Opening.

Iodine.—The price for crude closed at $1.76 per pound, based on sterling exchange at $5.12 and a sterling price of 15s. 1d. per kilo. Beginning at $1.77 per pound, the market dropped in company with the decline in the rate of exchange until as low as $1.73 per pound was in effect. The rise to $1.76 also followed exchange. All iodides and iodine preparations were in firm position under fair request.

Iron Reduced.—The high cost of importations has forced another advance in spot quotations. The market was raised to the basis of 85c. to 90c. per pound where a strong position backed by offerings of extremely moderate quantities prevailed. Some importers were not quoting at all.

Menthol.—Prices were lower at $2.35 to $2.45 per pound, reflecting the lack of demand that had prevailed for some time past and the more competitive attitude that has been constantly growing among most holders of spot supplies. However, some sellers were reserved, viewing present shipment prices as being comparatively low and being disposed to the opinion that higher prices are likely to develop.

Potash Acetate.—Quotations for U.S.P. goods were higher at 26c. to 27c. per pound to cover a higher cost of production and to meet the improved market conditions that have led to a more generous absorption of the article.

Potash Hydroxide.—Sticks were advanced to 36½c. to 39c. per pound for the U.S.P. article. The market improvement was traceable to a higher cost of output. Demand was somewhat routine but the movement was still fair in volume.

Quicksilver.—The market was slightly lower at $67 to $68 per flask but it seemed to be basically firm because of the scarcity of domestic stocks and the comparatively strong position of the article abroad where the latest quotation was $49 per flask in bond. The basis of foreign quotations is expected to be changed to sterling in place of dollars, the contract for dollar quotation having expired. This will make for considerable fluctuation in view of the constant change in sterling when converted into dollar values.

Quinine.—Prices held without change notwithstanding the fact that the Dutch guilder, which to a considerable extent controls the dollar price for quinine, declined sharply during the greater portion of the week. The spot price for sulphate and bisulphate was 51c. per ounce. Exchange was as low as 61.75c. in terms of dollars last week. When the guilder was very close to that figure on November 1, the price for sulphate and bisulphate had been 40c. per ounce.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	32	43⅞	18½
Monday	32	43½	18⅜
Tuesday	31⅝	42¾	18½
Wednesday	32	42½	18⅜
Thursday	32	43¼	18⅝
Friday	32	43½	18⅝

Soda Hydroxide.—A higher cost of production has caused a further rise in prices for this item. Quotations for the U.S.P. sticks were raised to the basis of 28¼c. to 30c. per pound, prevailing according to quantity.

Soda Perborate.—The N. F. V. article sold for 18c. to 19c. per pound, being a higher price that reflected the generally rising trend in the cost of produce and also being indicative of the excellent movement that had limited competition materially.

Hunter Chemists Plan Prize

The Chemistry Alumnae Association of Hunter College, this city, is planning to award a prize to the undergraduate student with the highest standing in chemistry in each term. The officers of the association are President, Hannah H. Bloom; vice-president, Theresa Stern; secretary, Esther Tropp; treasurer, Gertrude Glicker.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Easier Abroad and Here with Demand Less Active -- Coconut Also Quiet and Easy -- Fish Products Maintained--Tallow Offerings Remain Light

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Trade in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases continued quiet last week. In certain instances a fair volume of inquiries was received, but as a rule purchasing was limited to small lots to fill immediate needs, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead, especially as the period for inventory taking is at hand. There was no pressure of offerings, but there was sufficient competition to cause shading of prices in some cases and the trend of the market was downward, though the prevailing tone at the close of the week was steady.

Domestic markets for chinawood oil had an easy tone, the trend of prices being downward here and on the Coast at times, though changes for the week were comparatively narrow. Trade was slow much of the time, however, consumers being inclined to await further developments in the Far Eastern situation as well as the action of other commodities here, and competition among importers on the Coast was reported as keener. Coconut oil was also quiet, with the tone of local and Coast markets somewhat easier.

Palm oil was quiet, transactions being limited to small lots with narrow variations in quotations, shipment prices still being largely nominal owing to uncertainty concerning exchange. Rapeseed oil was quiet, as offerings were limited and the market retained a steady tone. Demand for sunflower seed oil was quieter and prices showed irregularity, changes being within narrow limits.

Cash lard had a downward trend at times in company with the market for futures in Chicago, where speculative sentiment appeared to be more bearish for the time being as a result of rather liberal receipts of live hogs. A fair demand was noted here, but purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities. The tallow market apparently had a somewhat steadier tone, though quotations remained where they were at the close of the previous week.

At an auction of tallow in London on Wednesday the market was quiet and steady with sales of 282 casks out of offerings of 927 casks. Stearic acid was steady at previous quotations with trade rather quiet. Slightly higher prices were quoted for stearin. Oleo oil was stronger with a fair demand noted for moderate quantities. Fish oils were generally well maintained.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Stearin, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, ½c. to ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, 1-20c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 10c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
80.5	80.6	80.9	64.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—An easy tone prevailed in domestic markets last week with competition among sellers apparently keener in the absence of any improvement in demand from consumers, many of whom were disposed to curtail purchases or hold aloof pending further developments in the primary situation as well as in domestic markets for other commodities, some of which had an easy tone. The Hankow oil market reflected to some extent depressing developments in silver and exchange which took a downward course at times though there was more or less irregularity. Offerings of oil on the Coast were reported as somewhat freer with reports current to the effect that business was closed at 6½c. per pound, in tankcars, prompt shipment, though transactions apparently did not involve important quantities. Locally offerings were reported at one time at 6⅞c. per pound in tankcars and 7¼c. per pound in drums and it was said to be possible to shade these figures on a bid though higher prices were named in some quarters later on. Exports from Hankow to the United States during October were 9,590,000 pounds against 7,516,000 pounds in the previous month and 8,160,000 pounds in October last year; total for 10 months of the current year 103,324,000 pounds against 70,298,000 pounds in the same time in the previous year.

Coconut.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local and Coast markets last week, many consumers still being inclined to adhere to a waiting policy pending fresh developments in the Far Eastern situation where the position of copra and coconut oil has latterly been reported as somewhat easier though quotations underwent little change with offerings of oil limited, especially for nearby shipment. Quietness and irregularity in the markets for other commodities also had a tendency to make consumers of coconut oil slow about adding to their holdings at this period although supplies in the hands of many users are said to be small. There were reports of offerings on the Coast at one time at as low as 2½c. per pound, in tankcars though 2⅝c. to 2¾c. per pound was more generally quoted. Local quotations on tankcars were 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound. Bulk oil was nominally quoted in one quarter at 2¾c. per pound, c.i.f. New York, January-March shipment.

Corn.—The market for crude was quieter last week, a downward tendency at times in other commodities together with weakness in grain making consumers inclined to hold off for a time pending fresh developments. The tone of the market appeared to be somewhat easier, with reports of offerings at concessions of ⅛c. per pound, though there was no pressure to sell. A rather good demand continued to be reported for refined oil.

Mustard.—A steady tone prevailed, quotations being held at the levels ruling in the previous week. There was no snap to business, but a fair inquiry was noted.

Olive.—Trade in denatured was quieter last week, consumers being inclined in some cases, as usual at this period of the year, to curtail purchases or hold aloof for further developments in primary markets as well as in the general business situation. There was no pressure to sell, but offerings were reported as somewhat freer and at concessions of a cent or two per gallon on spot, though quotations were maintained at former levels by other sellers. Foots met with a fair inquiry in a limited way and the market was fairly steady, quotations showing little change.

Palm.—A steady tone prevailed on spot, though shipment positions were easier at times, this development being a reflection of the course of exchange. Offerings were generally light, however, not only on spot, but also for shipment, with the latter in some instances mainly nominal owing to uncertainty concerning exchange. The market was quiet, purchasing being limited to comparatively small quantities as usual at this period of the year.

Perilla.—Trade was quiet much of the time, consumers being interested merely in small lots of spot material with business reported to have been closed at 9c. per pound in drums. There was a lack of offerings in tankcars on spot and little seemed to be available for shipment from abroad, where the market was reported as quiet and largely nominal.

Rapeseed.—Demand was quiet, but there was no increase in offerings on spot, as stocks are generally light, with shipment offerings also limited. The tone was steady. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to November 29 were 70,700 tons against 123,000 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, the market apparently being steady at the reduction in quotations announced in the previous week. The market was quiet, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments in other products, some of which seemed to be rather easy.

Sunflower.—Quieter conditions prevailed, the needs of consumers in some instances having been filled through purchases in recent preceding weeks, when prices were on a lower level. There was some irregularity, but the tone of the market at the close of the week appeared to be steady with offerings generally light.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	5,175,800	.....
Monday	2,262,750	.....
Wednesday	221,200	.....
Thursday	1,124,900	.....
Totals	8,784,650	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	311,449,200	56,106
Last year	179,323,908	2,802,008

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

A slightly reactionary trend has appeared in some of the principal grades of vegetable oils here in the last few days, given some furtherance by the fact that trade has been along reduced lines with buyers not particularly anxious to make commitments for any large quantities of products. Coconut has shown an inclination to ease off fractionally on limited buying interest. Corn is quiet and bought quite moderately. Chinawood is offered in fair volume, with takers limiting their purchases as far as possible. Elsewhere the market is showing little feature. Buyers all along the line are still timid as to making any important buying decisions.

COCONUT. — Crude coconut oil is quoted at 2¾c. per pound, Pacific Coast, prompt shipment, and 2⅞c. for shipment over early 1934. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3⅜c. Refined edible oil is quoted at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and at 6¾c. to 7c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 3⅞c. per pound, asked, outside, limited trade; and 4c. asked, Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined edible oil is quoted at 6¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and at 6¾c. to 7c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Chinawood oil is ruling around 7c. per pound, tankcar, Pacific Coast, partly nominal; and 7.6c. per pound, Chicago, in tanks.

SOYBEAN.—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 6.6c. per pound. Refined, 7.5c.

PEANUT.—Basis prime crude, 4¼c. to 4¾c. per pound, prompt shipment, partly nominal. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 9½c.

Hankow Chinawood Oil Exports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1933.

Exports of chinawood oil to the United States from Hankow during October totaled 9,590,000 pounds, compared with 7,516,000 pounds for September and 8,160,000 pounds for October, 1932, according to the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total exports from Hankow in October totalled 12,718,000 pounds against 8,684,000 pounds in September and 10,208,000 pounds in October, 1932.

Europe also received a larger share of the exports during the month of October, taking 3,128,000 pounds in contrast with 1,168,000 pounds the preceding month and 2,048,000 pounds for the corresponding month of 1932.

It was estimated that stocks of oil on hand in Hankow at the end of October totalled 4,500 short tons, a decrease of

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (distilled)
STAR BRAND (saponified)
CANARY BRAND
(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
205 E. 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

China Wood Oil
Soya Bean Oil
Burkhardt, Buchan & Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, China
Cable address "BUKANI," Shanghai

A. E. STARKIE COMPANY, 1 North Crawford Ave., Chicago
Cable Address "AESCO" Phone: Van Buren 1317-1318
Vegetable Oils and Fatty Acids Acme Bentonite Clays
Asbestos Naphthenic Acid

A. GROSS & CO.
We Specialize in WHITE OLEINE
Since 1837 Manufacturers of Saponified and Distilled
FLAKE STEARIC ACID STEARIC ACID RED OIL
FATTY ACID GLYCERINE
STEARIC and BEESWAX CANDLES CHURCH ACCESSORIES
Sales Office : 122 East 42nd Street - - - New York
Factories: Newark, N.J., and Baltimore, Md.

Stearic Acid
for all purposes
DISTILLED SAPONIFIED
RED OIL ••• GLYCERINE ••• CANDLES
THE M. WERK CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A., Established 1832
New York Sales Office • 15 Moore St., • New York City
Chicago Sales Office • 4103 So. La Salle St., • Chicago, Ill.

440 short tons over the preceding month and an increase of 320 short tons compared with end of August stocks.

From the statistics enumerated below, it will be noted that total exports of oil to the United States and Europe for the first ten months of this year were greater than for the corresponding period of 1932:—

	Total Exports. Pounds.	To United States. Pounds.
October, 1933	12,718,000	9,590,000
September, 1933	8,684,000	7,516,000
October, 1932	10,208,000	8,160,000
Jan.-Oct., 1933	129,592,000	103,324,000
Jan.-Oct., 1932	91,472,000	70,298,000

Copra

Domestic markets were quiet last week and the tone appeared to be rather easy although there was no increase in offerings on spot or for shipment. Consumers were interested merely in comparatively small or moderate quantities as a rule in the absence of any improvement in trade in their product. Quotations on the Coast ranged from 1.40c. to 1.50c. per pound with the figures apparently more or less nominal.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Trade was rather quiet last week, orders being received in a smaller volume as usual at this period of the year when buyers are making preparations for the year-end inventory taking. There was no increase in offerings, however, and the market retained a steady tone.

Lard.—No change was noted in the character of business last week. Consumers were interested merely in small quantities as a rule and the movement of such lots was only fair. The prevailing tone was steady.

Neatsfoot.—Quotations were maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week. Purchasing was confined to unimportant quantities, consumers being disinclined to operate in advance of immediate requirements.

Oleo.—The market had a steadier tone, quotations being advanced about ¼c. per pound. A fair inquiry was noted from local and outside buyers.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	45	80
Saturday	230	100
Monday	615	219
Tuesday	530	83
Wednesday	225	...
Thursday	180	5
Totals	1,825	487
Since January 1—		
This year	101,328	84,539
Last year	93,146	41,188

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Pending further developments in raw materials, animal oils here are marking time in this market. Buying has dwindled down to a comparatively low level for the present, and quotations issued by sellers in response to inquiries reveal a hint that firm bids might perhaps result in business being done at slightly lower levels. Lard and oleo remain dull. Tallow has been bought in light lots.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS.—Common, domestic, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common, English, 3½c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 8c. to 8¼c.

LARD.—No. 1, 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound; No. 2, 6¼c. to 6¾c.; extra, 7¼c. to 7½c.

OLEO.—No. 1, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 5¾c.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market last week, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments in primary centers as well as in the general business and financial situation here. Moreover the period for inventory taking is at hand and as usual consumers were not inclined to add to their holdings although the latter are supposed to be small. Offerings from abroad continued to be reported as light with shippers firm in their views as to values. Local quotations were more or less nominal.

Menhaden.—Developments of interest were lacking in the local market for refined last week. Occasional inquiries were received from some consumers who were in need of fresh supplies but purchasing was limited to small lots with the movement of such quantities unimportant in the aggregate. The market retained a steady tone, quotations being held at previous levels. Crude was quiet in the South with offerings limited and quotations largely nominal.

Sperm.—The market was steady at previous quotations with trade quiet and routine.

Whale.—A steady tone prevailed in the market here for refined oil. Trade was quiet. Consumers are supposed to be carrying light supplies but as usual at this period of the year, buyers were inclined to hold off until after the work of inventory taking has been completed. Quotations were maintained. Crude was quiet and nominal.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1933.

Estimates which have been checked up in various ways place the production of menhaden oil during the last season by the factories down the lower Chesapeake Bay and tributaries at approximately 150 tanks. To this stock must be added about 100 tanks carried over from the previous season. Sales last season are figured at 200 to 210 tanks, so that some 40 to 50 tanks still remain on the hands of the producers. These calculations have to do only with the Chesapeake Bay section, no reliable returns from the Delaware Bay being available in Baltimore. It will thus be seen that the carry-over into next year is considerably smaller than the quantity of oil held in store was early this year. The buying has not been active for some time, the big soapers evidently finding the prices now asked too high, while the pressers are said to be sufficiently stocked up to enable them to maintain a waiting attitude. It is intimated that soapers might be interested at 12 cents per gallon but not above that level, while the ideas of the producers at this time are 15 cents and up, with some of them holding out for 17 cents. No quotations, however, are being advanced and pronounced quiet prevails in the trade. At 15 cents per gallon the price at Baltimore about equals the North Carolina quotation, which is around 13 cents per gallon, with two cents per gallon allowed for freight to Baltimore.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Fish oils reveal a slight easing tendency here, on a volume of trade that has been comparatively slack. Cod has been subject to little inquiry and indications are that buyers are awaiting a clearer showing of fundamental market direction before placing orders. West Coast products are slow and showing a slight easing tendency in price.

Ruling prices are:—

COD.—Newfoundland, 32c. per gallon, partly nominal; domestic, 31c. to 33c.

MENHADEN — Light pressed, 5c. to 5½c. per pound.

SARDINE. — Light California, Pacific Coast, 16c. to 17c. per gallon.

SALMON.—Pacific Coast, 16c. to 17c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations were generally held at the levels prevailing in the previous week with the tone of the market steady. There was no broadening of trade but a fair inquiry was noted for small lots of the various grades.

Lard.—The trend of the Chicago market for lard futures was downward at times and this was reflected in the local cash situation, quotations being shaded. There was a fair inquiry from local and outside consumers, purchasing generally being of a conservative character. The movement of live hogs to Western markets was larger than in the same week last year.

Stearin.—A steadier tone developed, quotations being about ½c. per pound higher. There was a better inquiry.

Tallow.—The market presented a somewhat steadier appearance though quotations during the week remained about where they stood at the close of the previous week. There were reports of a fair inquiry but purchasing was generally limited to unimportant quantities. Offerings from producers were reported as light.

At an auction of tallow in London on Wednesday the market was steady with sales of 282 casks out of offerings of 827 casks. Shipments of tallow from Australia during October were 1,060 tons against 2,233 tons in the previous month, 3,279 tons in the same month last year and 5,404 tons in the same month two years ago; total for 10 months ended with October this year 33,993 tons against 30,211 tons in the same time last year and 21,577 tons in the corresponding period two years ago.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	2,228	....	....
Monday	3,268	....	....
Tuesday	7,850	....	....
Wednesday	3,881	....	....
Thursday	9,161	....	....
Friday	595	....	....
Totals	27,983	....	....
Since January 1—			
This year	1,263,195	....	....
Last year	1,613,520	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds— Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	359,290	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	933,255	.....	.....	.....
Monday	1,380,871	12,000	351,200	.....
Tuesday	138,225	4,000	.....	.....
Wednesday	760,250	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	557,580	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,129,471	16,000	351,200	.....
Prev. wk.	7,554,135	101,200	1,298,860	.....
Last year	5,418,437	14,400	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.	184,297,229	4,355,200	6,206,000	1,356,890
Last yr.	211,008,710	1,870,806	1,231,600	3,247,200

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Chicago Lard and Tallows

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

The cash lard market has shown little indication of any decisive trend, although some observers think that they discern a slightly firmer tone generally in the dealings, and some slightly more extensive purchases are indicated as being near in some quarters. Both export and domestic shipping trade have been quite limited. Tallows have been ruling slow and inclined to a shade lower prices in various representative items. Sales of grease do not indicate any fundamental improvement there, with tone uncertain. Stearins are dull and slow.

The range of lard quotations from the open Saturday, December 9, to the close Friday, December 15, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$5.05	$5.05	$4.47	$4.80	$5.05
Jan.	5.10	5.10	4.70	4.70	5.10
May	5.40	5.47	5.02	5.07	5.40

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 4⅝c. to 4½c. per pound; fancy, 3⅝c. to 3⅝c.; prime packers', 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 1 packers', 3c. to 3¼c.; prime renderers', 3½c. to 3⅝c.; No. 1 country, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; B country, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

GREASES (tierces). — Pigsfoot, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c. per pound; choice white, 3¼c. to 3½c.; choice white, export, 3⅞c. to 4c.; A white, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; B white, 2⅞c. to 3c.; packers' yellow, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; crackling, 2c. to 2⅛c.; bone naphtha, 1⅞c. to 2c.

STEARINS (barrels). — Prime oleo, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound; lard, 4½c. to 5c., mostly nominal; A white grease, 3⅝c. to 3⅝c.; A white, export, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; yellow grease, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; extra oleo stocks, 3¾c. to 4¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 3½c. to 4c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s. d.	Dec. s. d.	Jan. s. d.	Mar. s. d.
Saturday	29 3	... ...	26 0	27 0
Monday	29 3	... ...	26 3	27 0
Tuesday	29 3	... ...	26 0	27 0
Wednesday	29 0	... ...	25 6	26 6
Thursday	28 6	... ...	24 9	25 9
Friday	28 3	... ...	24 9	25 9

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s. d.	Fine, good mixed. s. d.
Saturday	20 3	19 9
Monday	20 3	19 9
Tuesday	20 6	19 9
Wednesday	20 3	19 9
Thursday	20 3	19 9
Friday	20 3	19 9

London Tallow Auction

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1933.

Tallow was quiet and steady at auction here today. Offerings were 927 casks of which 282 were sold. Prices were as follows:—

	Today. s. d. s. d.	Prev. sale. s. d. s. d.
Mutton	23 0@25 0	23 0@25 0
Beef	21 6@23 0	21 6@23 6
Beef, good mixed	20 0@21 6	20 0@21 6

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market was rather quiet, inquiries generally being limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities to fill current needs. The tone remained steady, previous quotations being repeated.

Stearic Acid.—No broadening of trade was reported although a fair inquiry was noted at times. As a rule, however, consumers were disinclined, as usual at this period of the year, to purchase in advance of immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Fatty acids are quiet, and the tendency of prices appears to be in the direction of slightly lower levels all along, although there are perhaps a few exceptions to this general rule. Offerings are still not over-large and the market appears to be quite well in control, but the trade is not particularly brisk or active and buyers would like to place more material in trade channels. Coconut material is quite slow, while corn and cottonseed are giving a moderately good account of themselves. Special cottonseed products present an appearance of lax interest. Red oils and stearic acids are quiet and generally dull.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound; tankcar, 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 4¾c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4¼c. to 4½c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 4½c. to 4¾c., barrels, car lots; 4¾c. to 5c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 4¾c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1¾c. to 2c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2c. to 2¼c.; cotton seed foots, 50 percent basis, 2¾c. to 1c.

STEARIC ACID. — Distilled, single press, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; double press, 9c. to 9½c.; triple press, 12c. to 12½c.

RED OILS.—Distilled or saponified, 6¾c. per pound, drum lots; 7¼c. barrels.

DISTRIBUTION

is the prime essential of success in

ADVERTISING

as well as in

SALES

Make Your Own Test

Ask your salesmen what market publication they see on the desks of the greatest number of purchasing executives.

Then—let the

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

carry YOUR message

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Consumption of Refined Oil in November 263,403 Barrels--Prices Irregular Within Small Limits--Southern Offerings Continue Light -- Hog Receipts Larger

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

A development of interest in the market for cottonseed and its products last week was the publication of the November government report. This appeared on Wednesday. The indicated consumption of refined oil during the past month was somewhat larger than expected but the report had little influence as trading was quiet with operators in many cases inclined to await further developments in other commodities as well as in the general business, financial and political situation before extending their commitments on either side of the account.

There was further switching of refined cottonseed oil contracts here from near to distant positions, but aside from this the market presented few features of more than ordinary interest. Quiet conditions also prevailed in the South but offerings of crude oil and other cottonseed products were light, holders in many cases being disposed to adhere to a waiting course. A report from the South stated that meetings are now being held in many sections of the cotton belt under government direction for the purpose of securing a further curtailment of acreage next season.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

There were reports of a better inquiry for spot meal as a result of severe winter weather in some sections but as a rule business in cottonseed products in Southern markets was along conservative lines as usual at this period of the year when preparations are under way—the work of inventory taking. The Memphis speculative market for seed and meal was rather quiet much of the time, traders being inclined to curtail operations in some instances pending fresh developments in the markets for other commodities.

The tone of Southern spot markets was generally reported as steady or firm. There was apparently less doing in seed, with reports of further closing down of mills as the holiday season approached. Offerings of meal were reported as light. According to a report from Memphis, deliveries of meal on December contracts in that market were taken up mainly by interests which are strong financially.

According to official statistics, production of cake and meal during four months of the season ended with November was 888,055 tons against 949,006 tons in the same time last season. Stocks of cake and meal at the mills at the close of November were 315,070 tons against 159,473 tons a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures was on a comparatively small scale much of the time last week and fluctuations in prices were correspondingly narrow, the range between the high and low levels of the week on the principal months being only about a dozen points. The monthly cottonseed report was published on Wednesday but there was nothing sufficiently striking in this to have a stimulating effect either here or in the South. The trend of lard and grain was downward at times, but the action of those commodities was offset by rather encouraging reports in regard to the condition of general business and by the attitude of holders of cottonseed and its products in the South where the quietness of trade was apparently without effect upon sentiment among sellers.

The movement of seed in the Southeast and other sections of the cotton belt was reported as light and diminishing. According to a report from Memphis the movement of seed is about over for the season and many large lots that were in the hands of speculators have been disposed of. Transactions in seed were reported to have been made recently at $20 per ton, or about the top price of the season. Offerings of crude oil and other cottonseed products were reported as light with crushers complaining about prevailing prices which were said to show little or no profit on the basis of current quotations for seed. There was an impression in some quarters in the South that when the uncertainty concerning the cottonseed code is removed through its final adoption, some broadening of business may be witnessed, but last week sellers as well as buyers were inclined in many instances to adhere to a waiting policy.

The consumption of refined cottonseed oil during November, as indicated by the government monthly statistics, was 263,403 barrels. These figures proved to be larger than some had expected by about 15,000 barrels, but the increase was not sufficient to have any influence as a market factor. The figures compared with 257,297 barrels in October, 243,124 barrels in November last yead and 281,309 barrels two years ago. Consumption during the first four months of the current season amounted to 990,816 barrels as compared with 1,066,900 barrels in the corresponding period last season. The visible supply in the shape of seed and crude and refined oil showed an increase during November of 338,200 barrels which compared with an increase in the same month last year of 438,158 barrels. The total visible at the close of November was 3,109,300 barrels against 2,771,100 barrels at the end of the previous month, 3,053,158 barrels a year ago and 2,356,688 barrels two years ago.

Receipts of seed at the mills during the period from August 1 to November 30 were 3,101,000 tons against 3,249,401 tons in the same time last season; crushed 1,979,302 tons against 2,106,840 tons. Production of crude oil during four months of the season ended with November was 611,846,339 pounds against 646,108,060 pounds in the same time last year; refined 444,302,738 pounds against 472,831,297 pounds. Stocks of seed at the mills at the close of November were 1,342,640 tons against 1,442,585 tons at the same time last year; crude oil 159,876,807 pounds against 146,793,161 pounds; refined oil 723,138,473 pounds against 670,806,763 pounds last year.

Variations in crude oil quotations were narrow, with bids reported in the Southeast late in the week at ¼c. per pound below those prevailing at the end of the previous week for prompt shipment oil. Bids on January shipments were reported at 3⅜c. per pound, but there were few transactions as holders were not inclined to offer very freely. Tallow was steady at the decline noted in the previous week. Price movements in other oils and greases were generally unimportant as business was quiet as usual at this period of the year when buyers and sellers are making preparations for the work of inventory taking. The trend of the Hull market for cottonseed oil was downward at times but changes in prices were small.

Marketing of hogs, after showing a decrease recently, was on a larger scale last week despite severe winter weather in some sections of the country. Receipts at Chicago on Monday were 43,000 head; Tuesday, 41,000; Wednesday, 34,000; Thursday, 33,000 head. Arrivals in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 124,700 head against 81,600 head in the previous week and 102,200 on the same day last year; Tuesday, 115,900 against 100,600 in the previous week and 84,600 last year; Wednesday, 104,400 against 95,800 in the previous week and 94,400 last year; Thursday, 110,300 against 91,700 in the previous week and 90,700 last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended December 9 was 229 pounds against 225 pounds in the previous week.

There was further switching last week of cottonseed oil contracts from near to distant positions. December was switched to May at 45 points difference. January was switched to May at 45 points and to July at 65 points. There were four tenders on December contracts last week bringing the total for the month thus far up to 43. Refiners were credited with purchases of January and sales of later positions. Selling of the Spring and Summer months was attributed to commission houses, supposed to be acting in some cases for Southern and provision interests.

The market for refined cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange will be closed December 23 and December 30, the Saturday's preceding Christmas and New Year's days.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, December 9, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	...	...	4.30@4.45	...
January	...	...	4.35@4.40	...
February	...	...	4.40@4.60	...
March	4.61	4.61	4.62@4.65	1
April	...	...	4.65@4.85	...
May	...	...	4.81@4.83	...
June	...	...	4.80@5.00	...
July	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.02	5
Total sales				*10

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

* Includes 4 switches.

Monday, December 11, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	...	...	4.32@4.50	...
January	4.40	4.38	4.40@4.45	3
February	...	...	4.40@4.60	...
March	4.66	4.66	4.64@4.68	1
April	...	...	4.65@4.85	...
May	4.88	4.85	4.84@4.88	5
June	...	...	4.85@5.05	...
July	5.05	5.05	5.03@5.07	3
Total sales				12

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

Tuesday, December 12, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	...	...	4.30@4.50	...
January	4.36	4.35	4.32@4.37	2
February	...	...	4.35@4.55	...
March	4.61	4.60	4.58@4.62	2
April	...	...	4.60@4.80	...
May	4.80	4.76	4.76@4.80	2
June	...	...	4.77@4.95	...
July	5.00	5.00	4.97@5.00	1
Total sales				*25

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

* Includes 18 switches.

Wednesday, December 13, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	...	...	4.35@4.45	...
January	4.35	4.30	4.32@4.38	3
February	...	...	4.35@4.35	...
March	4.62	4.62	4.60@4.62	1
April	...	...	4.65@4.80	...
May	4.80	4.80	4.77@4.82	10
June	...	...	4.80@5.00	...
July	5.00	5.00	5.00@ ...	4
Total sales				*22

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

* Includes 4 switches.

Thursday, December 14, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	4.32	4.32	4.30@4.34	7
February	...	...	4.35@4.55	...
March	4.58	4.58	4.58@—	2
April	...	...	4.60@4.80	...
May	4.78	4.78	4.75@4.80	1
June	...	...	4.78@4.95	...
July	4.97	4.97	4.96@4.98	1
December	4.30	4.30	4.30@—	1
Total sales				*70

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

* Includes 58 switches.

Friday, December 15, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	4.35	4.30	4.33@4.37	11
February	...	...	4.35@4.50	...
March	...	...	4.56@4.58	...
April	...	...	4.60@4.75	...
May	4.76	4.75	4.74@4.78	4
June	...	...	4.75@4.90	...
July	4.99	4.95	4.95@4.97	9
December	...	...	4.30@	...
Total sales				*82

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.
Crude, Southeast, 3.37½@3.50c.
Valley, 3.37½@3.50c.
Texas, 3.12½@3.25c.

* Includes 58 switches.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15, 1933.

The market for cottonseed products has been quiet this week and special features are lacking. The monthly government report showed a fair consumption of both oil and meal as compared with last year, but in comparison with years previous to last the figures did not look so good. Crude cottonseed oil, 3¼c. bid for prompt shipment and 3⅜c. bid for January shipment, Valley basis. A few tanks sold, but most of the time trading was light. Cottonseed meal and cake quiet but steady at $19.50 to $20 per ton, Memphis basis, and $19 per ton, Valley basis, for 41 percent, prompt shipment. Recent purchases of seed by mills were at top prices for the season, $20 per ton being paid at gin points, and many mills complaining that products are too low for seed costs. Seed movement about over for the season and many large lots held speculatively have been sold.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton Opening. Dec. 9.	Closing. Dec. 15.
December	$21.50@—	$20.50@—
January	21.50@23.00	20.65@21.50
February	21.75@23.25	20.65@21.75
March	22.00@23.50	20.85@22.00
April	22.25@23.75	21.00@22.25
May	22.75@24.00	21.00@22.50

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton Opening. Dec. 9.	Closing. Dec. 15.
December	$18.75@19.10	$19.15@19.50
January	19.35@19.50	19.85@—
February	19.85@20.10	20.25@20.40
March	20.25@20.75	21.00@—
April	20.75@21.25	21.25@21.50
May	21.25@21.70	21.75@22.00
June	21.75@22.20	22.25@22.35
July	22.25@22.55	22.75@23.00

(Continued on page 59)

Cottonseed Statistics: August-November

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed, and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held, August 1 to November 30, 1933 and 1932, amounted, according to the Bureau of Census, to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed

Received, Crushed, and Held

	Tons Received at mills* Aug. 1 to Nov. 30. 1933.	1932.	Crushed Aug. 1 to Nov. 30. 1933.	1932.	On hand at mills Nov. 30. 1933.	1932.
United States	3,101,004	3,249,401	1,979,302	2,106,840	1,342,640	1,442,585
Alabama	164,396	168,363	107,586	131,228	59,774	47,220
Arizona	22,783	18,675	11,128	20,221	11,866	5,552
Arkansas	248,810	284,223	166,314	157,402	98,486	134,629
California	51,057	39,214	27,243	25,205	26,741	19,264
Georgia	229,880	211,027	165,219	153,995	76,152	68,080
Louisiana	117,463	144,129	77,718	101,351	42,323	45,116
Mississippi	372,864	401,844	185,983	220,808	198,618	206,063
North Carolina	164,132	145,198	108,306	98,230	56,331	51,747
Oklahoma	306,758	287,615	197,126	188,297	136,914	139,121
South Carolina	103,188	114,074	81,709	99,011	22,115	17,360
Tennessee	230,622	317,893	169,059	166,144	106,835	161,114
Texas	1,037,537	1,069,085	655,367	716,853	481,473	527,500
All other states	51,514	47,461	26,544	28,095	25,012	19,781

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 220,938 tons and 300,024 tons on hand August 1, nor 14,193 tons and 22,655 tons reshipped for 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Cottonseed Products

Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand August 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.	On hand Nov. 30.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1933-1934	*51,269,417	611,846,339	521,027,127	*159,876,807
1932-1933	29,523,581	646,108,060	571,050,388	146,793,161
Refined oil, pounds—				
1933-1934	†676,331,574	‡444,302,738	.....	†723,138,473
1932-1933	628,420,148	472,831,297	.....	670,806,763
Cake and meal, tons—				
1933-1934	160,874	888,055	733,859	315,070
1932-1933	114,656	949,006	696,193	367,469
Hulls, tons—				
1933-1934	76,686	535,508	464,317	147,877
1932-1933	162,773	596,387	497,509	261,651
Linters, running bales—				
1933-1934	70,786	352,676	263,989	159,473
1932-1933	235,521	331,653	289,771	277,403
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1933-1934	985	22,566	18,680	4,871
1932-1933	4,138	8,423	4,432	8,129
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1933-1934	3,216	14,778	11,019	6,975
1932-1933	15,250	10,919	9,220	16,949

* Includes 4,274,646 and 17,455,464 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments, and 14,320,860 and 18,928,220 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1933, and November 30, 1933, respectively.

† Includes 5,498,953 and 5,102,968 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 12,642,917 and 8,202,928 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., August 1, 1933, and November 30, 1933, respectively.

‡ Produced from 482,511,233 pounds of crude oil.

Exports for Three Months Ended October 31

		1933.	1932.
Oil, crude	pounds.	1,621,057	6,112,402
Oil, refined	pounds.	1,166,819	1,980,327
Cake and meal	tons of 2,000 pounds.	27,711	41,354
Linters	running bales.	30,804	45,107

F. W. BRODE CORPORATION, MEMPHIS, TENN. Dealers and Exporters
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PEANUT PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED BOLL AND HULL ASHES 25% W. S. POTASH
Members Memphis Merchants Exchange
Future business in cottonseed meal and seed solicited

MUTUAL

Bichromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Chromic Acid
Oxalic Acid

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
MUTUAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Mutual Chemical Company of America

270 Madison Avenue **New York, N. Y.**

FACTORIES

Baltimore **Jersey City**

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Shortage in Imported Egg Albumen Causes Sharp Price Rise--Sago Flour Higher--Archill and Nutgalls Advanced--Ground Sicilian Sumac Price Reduced

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business in the dyestuffs and tanstuffs was highly irregular during the week just closed. Irregularity in demand could be attributed to the heavy withdrawal on the part of manufacturing consumers holding low price 1933 contracts and the slackening in open market transactions, with consumers purchasing for immedite production requirements only. Changes included an advance in archil, nutgalls, sago flower and egg albumen as well as a decline in ground Sicilian sumac and valonia beards.

Some broadening in the buying was noted on the part of those manufacturing consumers having low priced 1933 contracts, who were withdrawing their maximum amounts. On the other hand, consumers purchasing in the open market curtailed purchasing as a result of the near approach of the year-end inventory period and the slackening in the production schedules. Textile industry in the New England district was said to be spotty, and domestic cotton cloth mills continued to show an unwillingness to build up stocks of finished goods at the increased costs of production. The 1933 wool clip in 19 countries exclusive of Russia and China will be 8 percent below the 1932 clip according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture. The total clip this year is placed at 2,561,000,000 pounds, which is also 5 percent below the 1928-32 five-year average. Cotton consumed in November was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 475,368 bales of lint and 59,111 bales of linter, compared with 503,873 and 66,838 in October and 504,434 and 56,963 in November last year. Cotton spindles active during the month numbered 25,423,348 compared with 25,872,142 in October this year and 24,368,478 in November last year.

Advance in the quotations for archil could betraced to the increased replacement costs as well as the limited amount of material on hand here. The higher import costs have also resulted in an upward revision in the prices for nutgalls. Upward fractional revision in the price for sago flour was due to a good demand. Annatto and cochineal continued slow throughout the week, but sellers were holding firmly to previous values. And a good movement was noted in the sulphonated oils, with the heavy withdrawals due to the building up of substantial inventories of certain consumers who were reported holding low priced contracts. A heavy demand was also reported for the bichromates. Egg albumen was higher, with imported stocks on hand here depleted. Egg yolk was slow, but prices remained unchanged.

Reduction in the quotations for ground Sicilian sumac was primarily due to a slower demand, fluctuation in the monetary exchange rate and the arrival of some material last week. Demand for valonia beards continued dull, with a slight easing off noted in the quotation. Mangrove bark and myrobalans were in slow demand and divi-divi held firm.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Albumen, egg, edible, 3c. per lb.
Archil, 2c. per lb.
Nutgalls, 1c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Sumac, Sicilian, ground, $2.50 per ton.
Valonia, beards, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
150.9	150.8	150.4	142.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Antimony Salt.—Betterment in the buying was lacking last week, but the market displayed a steady tone and prices were in line with previous values.

Potash Bichromate.—This market experienced a fairly good demand against contracts, with the prices holding firm. Producers reported a substantial amount of business has been written for 1934.

Potash Prussiate.—Writing of 1934 contracts on the yellow article progressed considerably during the week just closed, with the prices holding firm at the higher levels established earlier in the week.

Soda Bichromate.—Consumers were withdrawing sizeable shipments against contracts, with the market maintaining a firm price position, and sellers continued to concentrate the major portion of their effort on the writing of 1934 contracts.

Sulphonated Oils.—The market here noted an improvement in the call, with the pickup largely due to some sellers stocking up on low-priced 1933 contracts. Sellers reported a firm tone ruled the dealings, but quotations continued unchanged.

Zinc Dust.—There was a good movement here last week, with the market displaying a steady to firm tone, with the firmness resulting from the continuance of a similar tone in the basic metal.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—The market for the paste and seed article was dull and featureless again last week, but sellers were holding firm to previous quotations because of the small amount in stock here.

Archil.—Limited amount of material on hand here coupled with the higher replacement costs brought about an advance in this commodity, with sellers naming the 18c. to 20c. per pound for the double and triple materials.

Cochineal.—Jobbing quantities continued to make up the demand here, with the prices holding firm, and the firmness was due directly to the small stocks of Teneriffe silver and gray article in local sellers' hands.

Fustic.—Mixed trend of operations in consuming channels caused the market to experience a highly irregular demand, plus the fact that consumers on all sides were taking into consideration the near approach of the year-end inventory taking period. Prices were without change.

Indigo.—A fair amount of material was moved in the market for the synthetic article during the week just closed, with the prices displaying a firm tone. Little activity was disclosed in the market for the natural article, and prices were without change.

Logwood.—This market experienced a fairly active demand at times during the week, and sellers reported a firm tone was a conspicuous factor in the dealings, with prices unchanged.

Nutgalls.—This article was slightly higher at 19c. to 20c. per pound, with the higher quotations attributed to increased replacement costs, and demand was characterized as slow last week.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—The market for the edible egg material was strong again last week, with the sellers quoting a nominal price of 90c. per pound, for stocks of the imported material were said to be short. Domestic article could be had at 85c. per pound.

Dextrin.—There was a slow call shown for this article throughout the week, with the dullness due to consumers having stocked up in November in anticipation of the tax that failed to materialize December 1, having been postponed indefinitely. Prices were unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—Little activity was noted here, with the call restricted to small lots for actual production requirements, but prices continued firm at the levels in force previously, with a steady tone in evidence.

Sago Flour.—This market was fractionally higher at 2¾c. per pound, with sellers reporting demand highly irregular.

Starch.—This market experienced a slow demand again last week, with consumers reported to have built large inventories during the latter part of October and November of corn derivatives, but prices held firm at the levels in vogue previously.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine.—This market was relatively unchanged from recent weeks, with demand considered fair, and prices were in line with previous values.

Divi-Divi.—This market lacked snap, with demand in the doldrums throughout the greater portion of the week, but the small stocks in sellers' hands gave the market a firm price undertone.

Gambier.—A good buying movement continued to be noted for the plantation material during the period just ended, with the prices holding unchanged; and the market for the common material underwent little change, with demand slow and prices firm. A spotty demand was registered in the market for Singapore cubes, but prices held unaltered.

Mangrove Bark.—Near approach of the year-end inventory-taking period tended to further slacken buying here last week, with the prices highly irregular during the week, due to the movement of the foreign exchange rates, with sellers quoting the market nominally at the levels of the previous week.

Myrobalans.—Quiet prevailed here during the week just closed, with occasional sales for small quantities constituting the call, but prices were about the same as the previous week, due to the fluctuations in the monetary exchange rates.

Sumac.—The ground Sicilian material was reduced to $67.50 per ton for shipment and $70 for New York spot, with the shortage in this material expected to be somewhat relieved by arrivals. The stainless extract was in good demand and prices remained unchanged.

Valonia.—The market for the beards was 50c. per ton lower at $36 per ton, with demand following a highly irregular course. Business in the mixtures continued slow, with prices corresponding to those of the previous week.

DuPont Acquires Carrier Unit

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has purchased the metal degreasing business of the Carrier Engineering Corporation, Newark, N. J. This business formerly was conducted by the Carrier Metal Cleaning Division. The transaction involved the sale of patents, trademarks and good will of the Carrier Vapor Degreaser machine and of the solvent, "Cecolene," used in connection therewith. The R. & H. Chemicals Department of the du Pont company will continue to manufacturer "Cecolene" and will supply that solvent in any quantities to present users of Carrier Vapor Degreaser equipment. Future orders for "Cecolene" should be sent to the R. & H. Chemicals Department of the du Pont company at Wilmington, or to its district offices in Baltimore, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh or San Francisco.

Textile Chemists and Colorists Re-elect Rose

Dr. Robert E. Rose was re-elected chairman of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the annual meeting held at the Chemist Club, this city. Dr. Rose is affiliated with E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Alex. Morrison of the National Aniline & Chemical Company was re-elected a vice-president and A. R. Thompson, jr., was also chosen a vice-president. William R. Moorehouse of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, was re-elected treasurer and Harold C. Chapin, of the Lowell Textile Institute, succeeded A. Newton Graves as secretary. Joseph F. X. Harold and Donald H. Powers, of the Rohn & Haas Company, Philadelphia, were made counselors. The other counselors who were continued were: —Ralph F. Culver, H. M. Chase, Charles E. Draves, William E. Aphel, Hugh Christenson and Walter M. Scott.

Paolino Gerli, vice-president of E. Gerli & Co., spoke extemporaneously, outlining the activities of the newly formed International Silk Guild, of which he is president. Mr. Gerli indicated that arrangements were being made for the founding of several fellowships for the research study of silk.

The Bon Ami Corporation has declared extra dividends of $1 and of 50 cents a share on its class A and class B shares respectively, both being payable December 31 to stock of record December 14. The company paid an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the class B stock on January 17, 1933, which makes a total of $1 a share extra on that class for the year, or the same as the total for class A shares. An extra of $1 a share has been paid by the company on both classes for the last three years.

Climax Molybdenum Company, Climax, Colo., has completed a $45,000 drying room for concentrates; $40,000 more will be spent for modernizing its mill where needed.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

DRY COLORS—DYESTUFFS
IMPORT EXPORT
FEZANDIE & SPERRLÉ, 205 Fulton Street, NEW YORK
Telephone: Cortlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address: "Fezan," N.Y.

SUPERTEX EXCELS!
THE microscope tells the story—Supertex and ordinary printing gums are manufactured from the same raw materials. Our patented special process makes a thoroughbred printing gum so purified and clarified that it suspends dyestuffs and hydrosulphites in a much more finely divided state.
All the impurities of the raw materials which are impossible to convert have been removed from Supertex, resulting in an evenly suspended solution. This feature assures better disperaion of the dyestuff or hydrosulphite, better penetration and better dyeing of the fibres.
JACQUES WOLF & CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N.J.

NIACET PRODUCTS
Glacial Acetic Acid
U.S.P. Reagent Acetic Acid
Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Crotonaldehyde
Paraldehyde
Fastan
ALUMINUM ACETATE 20% SOLUTION
Unsurpassed for waterproofing textiles, paper and leather.
Niacet Aluminum Acetate is a concentrated solution containing 5% Al_2O_3 but free of aluminum sulphate, aluminum chloride and similar undesirable impurities. It is perfectly stable under all ordinary atmospheric conditions and can be diluted without clouding.
Niacet Aluminum Acetate produces better results with less material.
Shipments made in 10 gallon kegs or 50 gallon barrels.
NIACET
CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Sales Office and Plant - - Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphate of Ammonia Expected to Be Advanced $1 per Ton for January -- Situation Very Strong -- Another Potash Mine to Be Opened in New Mexico

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Another advance in sulphate of ammonia prices is expected momentarily. It had been expected that domestic sellers would announce prices Friday for January deliveries at an advance of a dollar per ton over the December basis. Importers would probably follow the boost, which would place sulphate at its best level since October, 1931. According to trade gossip, sulphate factors plan to effect a graduated price scale, ranging upward to around $30 a ton for June delivery, but for the time being would name January prices only. Nitrate of soda has not yet followed the rise that took place in sulphate at the outset of this month. but it is expected that by the first of the year nitrate will advance to a point that will continue to old parity, with sulphate that was in effect prior to the commencement of this month. Urea-ammonia liquor and anhydrous ammonia for fertilizer use will likely follow nitrate upward.

Equal in interest with the happenings in ammoniates last week was the news that a second company interested in the development of potash salts in New Mexico will commence mining operations around the first of the year. Offerings of 25 and 30 percent manure salts for delivery later in January will be made. The trade's interest is centered in what effect this added competition will have on prices. For the present there is no change in the price situation, but trade gossip has is that this is likely the last season that potash prices will be quoted on a list price and discount basis; the likelihood that potash will be named on a flat trading basis is more to the trade's liking, according to reports.

Price movements in the fertilizer materials group last week included a further reactionary movement in imported bone prices; lower prices for dried blood in New York and Chicago; a rise in domestic castor pomace; reductions in imported and domestic nitrogenous material, and downward movements in Chicago tankage and South American tankage.

Trade prospects for the Spring have been brightened by the purchasing of fertilizer materials in Florida. November tag sales in that State were not very encouraging, but purchases of raw materials over the past few weeks have been good. Reduced acreage scheduled under the Government's price-raising program is not expected to handicap fertilizer sales, and some believe that it will intensify fertilization on such lands that are planted. According to the best consensus of opinions around the New York trade, fertilizer sales will run about 15 percent ahead of last year. Fertilizer tag sales in the Southern states in November were eight percent larger than November a year ago, and sales in the five mid-western states, where such records are kept, were also eight percent ahead of last November. January-November sales were sixteen percent ahead in the South and fourteen percent ahead in the West. Details of tag sales as compiled by the National Fertilizer Association for November, in comparison with November for the past two years and for the January-November period, are shown in the accompanying table.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Castor Pomace, domestic, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Blood, domestic, New York, 15c. per unit.
Chicago, 15c. per unit.
Bone, 4½ & 50 raw, imported, 50c. per ton.
Meal, 3 & 50, imported, 50c. per ton.
Nitrogenous material, domestic, East Coast, 20c. per unit-ton.
imported, 10c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, domestic, Chicago, 15c. per unit-ton.
imported, 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.1	74.1	74.1	70.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Those close to the market now say that nitrate is definitely slated for a rise around the first of the year if not sooner. Furthermore, market gossips say that the advance will be more than $1 per ton. Sulphate of ammonia seems slated for a $26 basis for January and it is now believed that nitrate will follow to the differential point that was in force prior to December 1. Sellers are noncommittal and continued to offer for delivery up to the end of the month only. The current price, of course, is $23.90 per ton for material in bulk, to manufacturers, with usual differentials for bagged lots. Some Chilean nitrate plants are reopening, following the passage of the Ross bill which creates a new corporation to assume the affairs of the Chilean nitrate industry, according to reports from Santiago. Preparatory to turning over the affairs of the industry to the new management, the Cosach liquidating commission was reported to have borrowed some 25,000,000 pesos (about $2,000,000) to finance the reopening of the officinas.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Prices are expected to be advanced at any moment. It was expected that domestic sellers would name January prices Friday, at the basis of $26 per ton for material in bulk, f.o.b. cars at the ports or at Northern producing points. This would represent an advance of $1 per ton over the price established late in November. Importers would most likely follow. For the present sellers were expected to quote January position only, but it is understood that they have in mind a graduated price scale which would likely advance to around $30 per ton for June delivery. How-$30 per ton for June delivery.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Export sulphate of ammonia, neutral quality, advanced to £6 16s. 6d. per ton, for prompt shipment, f.o.b. U.K. ports.

Cyanamide. — The market continued quiet and without new features last week. Producers continued to offer the pulverized article at $1.07½ per unit for car lots, in bags f.o.b. producing points with freight allowed to destination.

Castor Pomace. — Domestic material was advanced last week to the basis of $17.50 per ton for car lots, f.o.b., sellers' works. Previous quotations were $16.50 per ton. The imported product was wholly nominal in price and there have been no trades in the foreign during recent weeks. Buying interest was light in all directions.

Dried Blood. — A sale was reported in New York last week at $2.60 per unit—a decline of 15c. from the nominal price that had been in force over the past few weeks. The Chicago market was also reported to have sagged last week with nominal quotations of $2.35 per unit against $2.50 per unit in the preceding week. Importers continued to name $3 per unit for December shipment basis c.i.f. ports.

Fish Scrap. — The market idled through last week. There has been no trading of consequence in the Baltimore area and sellers of unground at North Carolina producing points continued to offer futures at $30 per ton Acid scrap and fish meal were dull at their respective distributing points.

Hoof Meal.—Although it was reported that this commodity was available at $1.75 per unit in some directions, the general position of the Chicago market was unchanged at $1.90 per unit . As reported previously some Chicago hoof meal has been bought for shipment to Europe.

Nitrogenous Material. — Domestic material moved down last week at Atlantic Coast factories. Quotations were named at $2.25 per unit, f.o.b. producing points, a decline of 20c per unit. The domestic at Western producing points was offered at $1.90 to $2 per unit for delivery up to March 1. Imported material declined with the domestic and was offered last week at $2.55 per unit, a decline of 10c per unit.

Tankage.—The New York market continued bare of stocks but quotations for later delivery were unchanged. The Chicago market eased last week with both the fertilizer and feeding grades named at $1.85 and 10c per unit-ton, both off 15c from a week ago. Imported material was also lower at $2.90 and 10c per unit-ton, a decline of 10c per unit-ton. There was not much activity in the market.

Urea.—Sellers continued to quote the market at the regular schedule which was based at $90 per ton for material in bags. Demand was reported to have been good.

Potashes

The news that the second company interested in the exploitation of the potash deposits in New Mexico will commence operations around the first of the year, was of prime interest in the market last week. Deliveries of 25 percent and 30 percent manure salts will be offered by this operator for the latter part of January. Details of this event are available elsewhere in this issue. Secondary in importance last week was the trade's interest in the receipt a week ago of a lot of Russian muriate of potash in New York. Although not directly tracable, this material was reported to have been sold prior to arrival and the trade fixed its interest on whether or not more Russian material would come in here. The product is said to be mined in the Omsk district—approximately the same origin point as that of the Russian superphosphate imported here some months ago.

The price situation was unchanged. Domestic producers continued to quote 2½ percent off list prices on orders received prior to January 1 for January-February delivery. December deliveries were quoted at 5 percent discount and importers were quoting for December only.

Phosphates

Imported bones continued along a reactionary course last week and small reductions were made in both raw bone and steamed meal. Otherwise the position of the phosphatic crude products was unchanged. Florida phosphate rock is slated for an automatic rise in price commencing with the first of the year. Superphosphate continued quiet and unchanged. October superphosphate output, according to the Bureau of Census, was 317,470 tons of bulk material against 240,243 tons in the preceding month and 150,018 tons in the corresponding month last year; stocks on hand at the end of the month were 859,449 tons against 735,552 tons in September and 874,042 tons a year ago. Details will be published in a later issue.

Superphosphate.—Last week's market was rather quiet and prices continued without a change at the basis of $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stocks, both in bulk, f.o.b. cars or boat, basis Baltimore.

Bone Materials.—Imported bones continued to ease downward last week. South American 4½ and 60 raw material was named at $25.50 per ton, a decline of 50c. per ton; imported 3 and 50 meal was lowered 50c. per ton to the basis of $25.50 per ton. Domestic bone materials in the Chicago market were quiet and without price shift.

Phosphate Rock.—Trade was rather fair last week. The price situation was rigidly firm with quotations slated for an advance over the turn of the month, in accordance with the prescriptions of the schedule.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Replacement ordering of crude sulphur continued along moderate lines. Approaching inventories had a tempering affect upon the buying activities of the chemical processing industry and sellers do not look for much more than fill-in buying over the remainder of the month. The price situation was undisturbed with quotations at $18 per long ton, f.o.b. mines.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Dec. 13, 1933.

The fertilizer material market is inactive, with many inquiries in which practically all are asking for quotations on deliveries beyond January 1, but quotations on some important materials are lacking, and trading is therefore practically nil.

One new item that has extended quotations into the New Year this week is domestic nitrogenous, quoted to March 1, at $1.90 f.o.b. midwestern producing points.

Producers of mixed fertilizers are earnestly seeking price data on which price lists can be issued, effective January 1. Many of these mixers do not intend to buy material until after January 1.

Zone meetings are in progress in the South, at which details of the code are being discussed and defined. These meetings have been largely attended. Small mixers, not often seen at fertilizer group meetings, are attending and showing a willingness to carry on in line with the code. The code interpretations of the zone groups are to be submitted to the industry's general committee, there to be approved or modified and finally referred to the NRA for final action. Fast work is expected to carry through this program so that prices can be submitted to last week in December.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$11.30 per ton, interior points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$23.80 per ton, ports, to manufacturers.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$25 per ton, port basis.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.90 per unit, midwestern producing points.

COTTONSEED MEAL. — 7 percent grade, $21 per ton, interior mill points.

TANKAGE.—$1.90 to $2.00 per unit and 10c., Chicago.

BLOOD.—$2.00 to $2.10 per unit, Chicago.

CYANIMIDE.—$1.07½ per unit, delivered.

CALCIUM NITRATE.—$26.50 per ton, ports.

POTASH.—Last season's price less 5 percent discount.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1933.

In general the market for fertilizer materials has shown a lack of any important firmness and strength recently, with the price structure inclined to raggedness and with no general strengthening trend noted. Buying is not particularly brisk. There are some exception, such as in the case of some grades of blood, where strength is shown, due to the limited receipts of cattle at market centers. Tankage continues to show little or no features. Bone materials are showing little change and are bought along routine lines.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $2.25 to $2.50 per unit of ammonia, delivered, partly nominal; suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $1.70 to $1.90 and 10c.; 7 to 9 percent, $1.80 to $2.10 and 10c.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $1.90 to $2.10 and 10c.; unground bone tankage, $15 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, $1.35 to $1.45; hoof meal, $1.70 to $1.90.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $20 to $21 per ton; 3 and 50, $21 to $22; 4½ and 50, $24 to $25; raw bone meal for feeding, $27.50 to $30;

(Continued on page 60)

Fertilizer Tag Sales: November

Equivalent tons*

	November				January-November			
South—	Percent. of 1932.	1933.	1932.	1931.	Percent. of 1932.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Virginia†	574	2,700	470	590	110	304,171	277,504	378,719
North Carolina	136	2,101	1,546	4,513	127	856,654	675,101	999,058
South Carolina†	312	8,516	2,732	5,100	126	548,992	435,182	592,841
Georgia	523	2,483	475	220	111	395,413	356,487	685,470
Florida†	88	43,774	49,705	57,948	88	292,956	334,256	370,837
Alabama	538	2,150	400	250	135	§274,500	203,500	418,350
Mississippi	...	525	.....	200	103	86,541	83,626	195,936
Tennessee†	...	479	6	260	122	76,728	62,954	119,156
Arkansas‡	...	.....	.....	.....	126	21,790	17,348	61,046
Louisiana†	58	1,700	2,950	500	112	54,914	49,176	92,159
Texas†	6	75	1,275	625	90	30,865	34,135	63,432
Oklahoma	...	.....	.....	.....	68	1,985	2,925	7,089
Totals, South	108	64,503	59,559	70,206	116	2,945,509	2,532,194	3,964,093
Midwest—								
Indiana	...	.....	63	31	122	97,756	80,322	165,955
Illinois	25	14	55	28	86	10,142	11,790	30,612
Kentucky	...	.....	.....	.....	106	58,272	55,220	105,172
Missouri	7	10	150	38	123	32,429	26,327	48,821
Kansas	...	.....	.....	.....	39	1,730	2,518	2,830
Totals, Midwest	9	24	268	97	114	200,320	176,177	353,390
Grand totals	108	64,527	59,827	70,303	116	3,145,829	2,708,371	4,337,483

* Monthly records of fertilizer tax tags are kept by State control officials and are slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States.

† Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included.

‡ Excludes 46,800 tons of cottonseed meal for January-November combined, but no separation is available for the amount of meal used as fertilizer from that used as feed.

§ Revised.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
The Barrett Company
40 RECTOR ST. NEW YORK

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Leading Oil Companies Propose to Buy Surplus Gasoline to Stabilize Prices -- Also Hope to Fix Marketing Profits -- Crude Oil Flow Rises Sharply

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Supplementing rumors which made their way about the market a week ago, Secretary Ickes, Federal Oil Administrator, indicated he had received and is holding for consideration, an agreement signed by twenty-six of the country's leading oil companies, which represents the industry's substitute for the Federal price-fixing plan which had been proposed severa weeks ago. The agreement fixes two definite objectives for the oil industry first, that total crude oil stocks in the United States on July 1, 1934, shall show no increase over December 1 1933, and the decrease, if any, shall not exceed 10,000,000 barrels; second, that total gasoline stocks in the United States on July 1, 1934, shall not exceed 46,000,000 barrels, exclusive of natural gasoline. To accomplish these objectives, the signatories of the agreement propose to "purchase, hold and, in an orderly way, dispose o surplus gasoline which threatens the stability of the oil price structure in an effort to bring the prices of gasoline into proper relationship with the present price of crude oil and to maintain and support such relationship." The crude oil-gasoline relationship as suggested by the agreement is that stated in the petroleum industry's code. The signatory companies will create a fund to support their purchase of "distress" stocks. Another proposal submitted to Secretary Ickes and also being held for consideration, is one which would fix the margin of profit on gasoline distribution for wholesale, jobbing and retail marketers.

Both of these proposals were subjected to sharp attack within the industry, particularly from smaller refiners and smaller marketing interests. The signers, however, represent a good cross-section of the petroleum industry and while the trade is divided over the pro and con of these agreements, the next step is seemingly up to Secretary Ickes and his advisors. The trade is waiting anxiously for further developments.

Refined oil markets were held in an even position last week. Gasoline was without important change in the Group 3 market or in the East Coast refinery area. Petroleum products for industial use were rather quiet. There were some irregular price movements in the Goup 3 prices for solvents and industrial naphthas. Waxes were even and mineral oils were rather quiet.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended December 9 was 2,317,750 barrels, an increase of 122,700 barrels over the preceding week's average of 2,195,050 barrels, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The 2,317,750 barrel daily flow widely exceeds the Federal allowable of 2,210,000 barrels for December, but it was explained that many operators whose wells are prorated by a large percentage, usually work off their month's allowables during the first week or so of permitted flow. The average for four weeks ended December 9 was 2,268,000 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 2,123,850 barrels. Runs of crude oil to stills during the week ended December 9 averaged 2,042,000 barrels for 61.3 percent of refinery operation, compared with 2,095,000 barrels for 62.7 percent of operation in the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 92.4 percent of the nation's refinery capacity.

Solvents and Diluents

The movement of prices for petroleum solvents and industrial naphthas at Group 3 was an irregular one last week. Stoddard solvent, cleaners' naphthas and lacquer diluents were lowered an eighth cent, while tankcar quotations for v.m.& p. naphthas, petroleum thinners and both grades of rubber solvents were advanced. There was no particular explanation for the divided movement of prices except that it might represent a general adjustment of values. The week's principal event was the decision of the refiners in the central states area to base their tankcar prices on the value of 65 octane gasoline at the Midcontinent. East Coast refiners were reported to be planning some movement to stabilize the price situation here, but there were no details at hand at this writing. Tankwagon prices here and in the midwest were without change, and the demand side of all markets was rather spotty, as buyers sought to defer purchases until after their year-end inventories.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Tankcar prices were lowered ⅛c. per gallon at the Midcontinent refineries last week. Quotations were based at 6⅞c. to 7⅜c. per gallon, according to specifications, f.o.b. Group 3. East Coast refiners continued to quote the market at 9½c. per gallon for tankcars, basis refinery.

Lacquer Diluents.—Group 3 refiners lowered their tankcar prices ⅛c. per gallon last week. The market is now quoted at 7⅞c. to 8⅜c. per gallon, according to specifications desired, f.o.b. Group 3. The East Coast market continued with characteristic steadiness at 12½c. per gallon for tankcars, basis refinery. The demand was light in all directions.

Petroleum Ethers.—The market was not affected by the influences of conditions in other petroleum solvents. Producers in the Group 3 area repeated the quotations which have been in force for several months back at the basis of 10c. per gallon for the 30-60 degree ether and 11c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree product. both in tankcars at Group 3.

Petroleum Thinners.—Prices for tankcars were advanced last week, Group 3 refiners quoted 5⅞c. to 6¼c. per gallon for tankcars, depending upon specifications, f.o.b. Group 3. This level represented an advance of ⅜c. per gallon over the preceding week. The East Coast market continued unchanged last week, with 9½c. per gallon quoted, at the refineries.

Rubber Solvents.—Tankcar prices for both the light and heavy grades of solvent were advanced ⅛c. per gallon at the Group 3 refinery points last week. Sellers quoted tankcars at 6⅞c. per gallon, against 6¾c. per gallon in the preceding week. In company with other petroleum solvents, the demand was rather spotty, as many buying factors sought to moderate their stocks in view of approaching inventories.

Stoddard Solvent. — This product moved fractionally downward at the Group 3 refineries last week. Quotations for tankcars were named at 6⅜c. to 6⅝c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3, a decline of ⅛c. per gallon. The East Coast refinery price was unchanged, with sellers quoting 9½c. per gallon for tankcars, basis refinery.

V. M. and P. Naphthas.—Prices for these solvents were among those that were advanced at the Group 3 refinery market last week. Quotations were marked upward ⅛c. per gallon to the basis of 6⅞c. to 7⅛c. per gallon, according to specifications, f.o.b. Group 3. There has been no recent shift in the East Coast bulk market and refiners continued to quote 9½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. refinery.

Lighter Fractions

Conditions surrounding the market for the group of lighter petroleum fractions were without new features during the period under review. Producers continued to quote the prices that have been in force over the past several months. While it might be said that demands from regular industrial consumers were prone toward diminishment in face of approaching inventories, it was understood that there was still a sufficient movement out of refinery points to maintain the market in a state of flux.

Butanes.—Price steadiness continued as the chief characteristic of this market. Producers of material testing up to N. G. A. specifications quoted the market for tankcars at 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon, according to quantity, desired, f.o.b. Group 3.

Heptanes. — Quotations were unchanged and the market worked along a fairly even course last week. The quotations for tankcar lots of the normal industrial grade remained at 10c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3. Usual differentials for drum cars and smaller quantities were in force.

Hexanes.—The prices named for this mixture last week showed no change from those in force for some time back. Producers at Group 3 continued to offer tankcars at 11c. per gallon for the regular industrial grade, f.o.b. Group 3. The laboratory grade continued at 17c. per gallon in drum cars.

Octanes.—This mixture continued with characteristic price steadiness last week. Tankcars at the Group 3 producing points were mentioned at 11c. per gallon, and 2c. per gallon ad-

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. U. S. motor gasoline was generally unchanged at leading refinery centers although a drop of ¾c. per gallon occurred in high octane material at Oklahoma-Texas refineries. There were no reported changes in tankwagon or retail prices.

	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$1.197	$1.197	$0.982
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.04875	.04875	.046875
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon...	.1994	.1994	.1724

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

NEUTROLEUM

ALPHA « « « GAMMA

Aromatic concentrates of proven worth for use in fly sprays and all other preparations based on Petroleum Distillates.

They neutralize and Perfume.

Write for more detailed information.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.

TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO

VIRGINIA TANK STORAGE CO.

Storage of Petroleum and Other Liquid Products

20 Tanks of 55,000 Barrels Capacity Each

Terminal, Craney Island, Norfolk, Va.

2 Docks on Deep Water Accommodate Any Size Vessel

● STORAGE SOLICITED ●

Main Office:

260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone: Kingsley 0201

OIL FUEL

EFFICIENT - CLEAN - ECONOMICAL

Oil Fuel for Motor Ships' and / or Steamers' bunkers and / or Industrial Purposes is available at the following ports through The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

Aberdeen
Adelaide
Aden
*Alexandria
*Amsterdam
Antofagasta
*Antwerp
Andreosan
Aruba
*Auckland
*Avonmouth
*Balboa (Panama Canal)
*Balik Papan
Baltimore
*Bangkok
*Barton (Manchester Ship Canal)
*Batavia
*Bergen
*Bombay
*Bordeaux
*Brisbane
*Buenos Aires
*Calcutta
*Capetown
*Cebu
Cochin
*Colombo
*Colon (Panama Canal)
*Constanza
*Copenhagen
Corpus Christie
*Curacao
*Dakar
*Dover
*Durban
Fall River
Falmouth
*Fredericia
Fremantle
Galveston
*Genoa
*Gibraltar
*Glasgow
*Gothenburg
*Hamburg
Hankow
*Havana
*Havre
*Hongkong
*Honolulu
Houston
*Hull
Ichang
*Iloilo
*Iquique
Jacksonville
*Jarrow-on-Tyne
*Karachi
Kingston
*Kobe
Kyle of Lochalsh
*Las Palmas
*Leghorn
*Lisbon
*Liverpool
*London (Shell Haven and Thames Haven)
*Macassar
*Madras
*Malta
*Manila
*Marseilles
*Melbourne
Minatitlan
Miri
Mobile
Mombasa
*Montevideo
*Montreal
Nagasaki
*Naples
*New Orleans
*New York
Nosal
*Oslo
*Palermo
Panama Canal (Colon, Balboa)
Pangkalan Berandan
*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
*Piraeus
Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
Port Sudan
Quebec
*Rio de Janeiro
*Rotterdam
*Rouen
Sabang
*Saigon
*St. Nazaire
St. Vincent
Saltzaki
*San Francisco
*San Juan (Porto Rico)
*San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbour)
Santos
Savannah
*Seattle (Washington)
*Shanghai
Shimonoseki (Hikeshima)
*Singapore (Pulo Bukom)
*Singapore (Palco Samboe)
*Singapore (Tanjong Pagar)
Smith's Bluff
*Sourabaya
*Southampton
*Stanlow
*Stockholm
*Suez
*Sydney
Tampa (Florida)
*Tampico
Tarakan
Teneriffe
*Trieste
*Trinidad (P. Fortin) (P. Spain)
Tuxpan
Vado
*Valparaiso
*Vancouver
*Venice
Vera Cruz
*Wellington (N. Z.)
*Yokohama

*Lubricating Oils for Marine purposes are also available at these stations

BUYERS desiring information regarding supplies of and price of Oil Fuel for use in Internal-combustion Engines or other purposes should apply to The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., at the address below.

THE Asiatic Petroleum Company also supply Kerosene Oil for use in the smaller Internal-combustion Engines and are prepared to supply Petroleum Spirits, Wax, Asphalt and Greases throughout the World.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY

LIMITED

St. Helen's Court, Gt. St. Helen's, London, England

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933 Jan. 1-Dec. 16	1932 Jan. 1-Dec. 16
Commercial crude oil productions	838,389,000	753,610,000
	Week ended Dec. 16, 1933	Week ended Dec. 17, 1932
Daily average production	2,217,000	2,113,800
	Week ended Dec. 9, 1933	Week ended Dec. 2, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	50,807,000	51,595,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	26,759,000	27,415,000

ditional was named for drum cars, also at Group 3.

Pentanes.—Producers did not report any particular change in market conditions last week. The price situation has been undisturbed for some time and quotations for tankcars of the normal industrial grade were repeated at 7c. per gallon. The laboratory article was priced at 17c. per gallon in drum cars. Prices for both grades were f.o.b. Group 3.

Propane.—In company with other light fractions at Group 3, prices were unchanged. Producers of material testing to N. G. A. specifications quoted the market at 7c. per gallon for tankcar lots, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Medicinal oil buyers operated in hand-to-mouth fashion last week; technical mineral oils moved slowly also. As mentioned previously, importers and domestic producers did not look for much new business over the remainder of the month. Sellers were soliciting new contracts and report a fairly prompt rate of return. Prices for both domestic and imported oils were firm and without change.

Paraffin Waxes.—The market was very quiet last week. Some sellers reported rather good shipments but they were mainly against orders placed some time ago and there was very little new business for either scale or fully refined waxes. White scale was still mentioned at 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per pound. Low melting-point waxes continued strong and refiners were behind in deliveries but as yet there has been no advance in the prices. Talk around the market is strong, however, and perhaps prices will appreciate on a turn-up in demand. Last week's demand and that expected for the next two weeks, is light and of the usual sort that is witnessed just prior to the annual inventory period.

Petrolatums.—Prices held in a firm position although business was reported to have moderated somewhat. In company with other petroleum raw materials, orders were being thinned down as the time for annual inventory taking approached. Here and there were reports of shaded price offerings but in general the market was firm on both white and amber grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

The East Coast refined oil market proceeded along an even course over the past week. Gasoline purchasing returned to the perfunctory sort noted in the preceding week. Prices for gasoline held steady in both the tankcar and tankwagon divisions. Kerosene buying was stimulated by the cold weather reigning along the Atlantic seaboard. Export movements were reported as fair with firm prices named for gasoline and kerosene at the U. S. Gulf. Heating oils were also steady and some advances have been made in retail prices through New Jersey. Marine oils and gas oil showed no change. The sensational rise in Pennsylvania neutrals was halted last week and those close to the market believe that it has reached its top for the current movement.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local refinery market held about even last week. The spurt in jobber buying over the latter part of the preceding week had run its course as last week opened, and the market settled into a rather perfunctory state of affairs. Prices for tankcars were undisturbed, however, and the geenral characterization of the market was a rather steady one, with leading sellers still quoting U. S. motor below 65 octane at 6¼c. per gallon and U. S. motor, 65 octane and above, at 6½c. per gallon, both in tankcars, basis refinery. Tankwagon and retail prices were unchanged and in rather good shape along the Atlantic seaboard. Export prices at the U. S. Gulf were unchanged last week, with quotations as follows:—U. S. motor, 5½c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e. p., 5⅝c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e. p., 5¾c. per gallon; and 64-66, 375 e. p., 5⅞c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The weather motivated a good buying movement in the local refinery market last week. Tankcars of the 41-43 water white product were firm in price at the basis of 5½c. per gallon at the refineries. Quotations for export at the U. S. Gulf were steady and without change at 4¼c. per gallon for prime white and 4½c. per gallon for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The price of bunker oil held steady at local terminals last week. Quotations were based at $1.20 per barrel for C grade oil at the terminals, the figure established earlier in the month. Diesel oil was unchanged at $1.95 per barrel, also basis terminals. The demand side of the market for both bunker and Diesel oils was fairly active. Tankcar prices for heating oils in New York harbor were named at 5½c. to 6c. per gallon for No. 1; No. 2, 4½c. to 5c.; No. 3, 4½c. to 5c.; and No. 4, 4c. to 4½c. per gallon.

Lubricating Oils.—The sharp advances in neutral oils at Pennsylvania refineries were halted last week. Trade informants believe that the market has reached its top for the time being, but add that the market is firm at its current basis and does not appear to be in danger of slipping backward. Pennsylvania cylinder oils and bright stocks were without change last week. The bright stocks situation was said to have been a little soft, with a possibility of doing less than the 29c. per gallon quoted at the refineries. Prices for barreled oils at the local market were unchanged. The aforementioned price for bright stocks include the 4c. per gallon Federal tax. The export movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	1,350
Saturday	132,600
Monday	158,500
Tuesday	70,200
Wednesday	143,050
Thursday	236,550
Totals	590,200

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, December 13, 1933.

The line of least resistance for all Mid Continent Petroleum Products continued to point upward during the week, with activity more pronounced in all grades of the domestic furnace oil group. More optomism was also noted with refiners in the belief that the Washington Administration "pooling" idea, or substitute for price-fixing, will eventually bring about stabilization of gasoline prices at levels more in line with the cost of production.

The so-called third grade motor gasoline continued to display a fairly firm undertone, with prices steady to slightly higher as compared with the preceeding week. The middle and high octane grades having a favorable initial and endpoint were more freely purchased by Northern distributors, likewise the higher gravity straight run products.

The low octane 400 endpoint was generally quoted higher especially in the East Texas area, due to heavy buying for export destinations during the early part of the current week.

Natural gasoline prices again slipped ¼c. to ½c. per gallon during the early part of the current week, following the withdrawal of buying on the spot market by some of the larger local marketers, who have been active purchasers of the low and middle grades for export destinations. The low vapor pressure grades are down sympathetically, with the lower quotations prevailing for other grades in this group and more in line with price levels of the high gravity straight-run products.

Trading in the various grades of light and heavy cleaners, naphthas, solvents, spirits, hydro-carbon gases, and kindred products continued to drift along in about the same fashion as in the past several months. Spot buying generally continued on a hand-to-mouth basis with prices steady to slightly higher in some directions.

Trading in kerosenes was about on an even keel with the availab'e supply with prices continuing about steady at the preceeding week's levels. Activity in this group continues to be influenced more, or less, by the demand for the better grades of distillates and furnace oils. Production of the lower gravity grades has been reduced somewhat during the last month or so, because of the increased demand for distillate.

The demand for the better grades of prime white and light straw, strictly zero cold test distillates continues to broaden under the influence of co'der weather conditions throughout the upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Lake regions. Spot orders from tankwagon distributors have been coming in at a rate decidedly in excess of production during the current week with many refiners having discontinued kerosene cuts, in order to supply the open market demand. Prices remain very firm and in some directions show a marked strengthening tendency. The zero to 10 cold test grades, which are used as a substitute for the strictly zero grades have also been active with prices steady to slightly higher depending on the actual cold test and endpoint.

The better grades of low viscosity, zero and near zero cold test, refiners and crude fuel oils were active at slightly higher prices. The avai'able supply of this material is insufficient to meet the current demand required for use in burners and home heating plants. The higher cold test industrial fuels were fairly active at unchanged prices.

Buying of the various grades of bright stock and steamed refined stocks continued light but prices were generally unchanged from the preceeding week. Neutrals and parafins were about unchanged with prices steady.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, basis group 3, Oklahoma, excluding the 1½c. Federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES—Low octane U. S. motor gasolines, 3⅞c. to 4½c. a gallon; middle octane, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.; high octane, 4¾c. to 5c.; 60-62, 400 e.p., 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 390 e.p., 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 375 e.p., 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 68-70, 350 e.p., 5¼c. to 5½c.

NATURAL GASOLINES—11-12 pound vapor, stabilized grade, 5¼c. to 5½c.; 16-18, pound, 4¾c. to 5c.; 18-22, pound, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 26-70 grade, 4c. to 4½c.

KEROSENE—The 41-43 gravity, water-white doctor, 3½c. to 3¼c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, doctor, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 44-46 gravity, doctor, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.

DISTILLATES—The 38-40 gravity, prime white 175 flash, under 600 e.p., 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 38-40 gravity, light straw, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 36-38 gravity, light straw, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero to 10, 650-675 endpoint, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.

GAS OILS—Light straw, zero, good odor, under 190 flash, suitable for domestic burners, 3c. to 3⅛c. a gallon; 35-38 gravity, light straw, 30-40 cold test, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 50-60 cold test, 1¾c. to 2⅛c.

FUEL OILS—18-22 gravity, high cold test industrial fuel, 65c. to 70c. a barrel; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 70c. to 75c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 75c. to 80c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 95c. to $1.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1933.

Oil markets are quiet and little changed here. This is particularly true of the tankcar gasoline situation, in which prices are marking time and in which there is considerable dullness. Jobbers appear to be waiting for the reduction of one-half cent in the Federal tax before buying gasoline. At the same time, some observers look for a stronger market price situation soon.

Gasoline consumption has been fairly good recently, despite the lateness of the season. Refiners are much exercised over the restrictions under which they are operating, and indications are for a well-controlled situation. Jobber gasoline stocks are low. Recent export buying in East Texas has absorbed some of the low-octane gasoline offerings. Natural gasoline remains easy.

Kerosene is dull and backward, with most refiners throwing it into distillate Demand for the latter has been good and prices are at the best levels of the season. The same is true of good gas oils and high grade fuels. The industrial fuel grades remain quiet. Lubricants are firm in the East, dull in the Southwest. Naphthas and solvents are enjoying firmness on fair demand. Wax is in active demand.

In an effort to stabilize further the tankcar naphtha-and-solvent market in the central part of the country, leading sellers of these products in the Chicago market have put through a modification of their recently-arranged market plan on these products, which does away with confusion arising from small fractions and which changes the price relationship of a number of important products. Prices on a few of these items are advanced and on others prices are decreased slightly.

The market for these items is reported stronger than in some time. Much attention is now being paid to the question of contracts for next year on naphthas and solvents.

The new plan is to abide by a definite price structure for each of the leading products for an entire week. The prices for each item will be those published on the preceding Friday. The base for the entire group will be the low price for 65 octane and above, U. S. Motor gasoline, instead of the average of the same product, as heretofore.

Using that basis, the following differentials will obtain:—Mineral spirits, one-half cent above base; Stoddard solvent, 1 cent above base; V. M. & P. naphtha, 68-70 rubber solvent and light cleaners' naphtha, 1½ cents above base; lacquer diluent, 2½c. above base.

Ruling prices of petroleum products are:—

GASOLINE—Low octane motor, 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; middle octane motor, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c.; high octane motor, 5⅛c. to 5½c.; 60-62, 400, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 4¾c. to 5c.; 64-66, 375, 4⅞c. to 5c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5⅜c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (All tankcar prices, f.o.b. Group 3)—Blending naphtha, 50-52, 450, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6¾c. to 7c., tankcar; 15.9c., tank wagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅝c. to 6c., tankcar; 13.9c. tank wagon; lacquer diluent, 7¾c. to 8¼c.; rubber solvent, 6⅞c. to 7¼c.; Stoddard solvent, 6⅜c. to 6⅝c., tankcar; 14.2c., tank wagon; V.M.&P. naphtha, 6⅝c. to 7c., tankcar; 15.9c., tank wagon.

KEROSENE—42-44, water white, 3⅜c. to 3½c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3¼c. to 3½c.

FURNACE OILS—38-40, prime white distillate, 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per gallon; 38-40, straw distillate, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 32-36 light zero gas oil, 2½c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36, dark industrial gas oil, 1⅞c. to 2c.

FUEL OILS—28-30, zero, 95c. to $1.05 per barrel; 26-28, zero, 80c. to 85c.; 24-26, zero, 70c. to 75c.; 24-26, 55c. to 60c.; 18-22, zero, 60c. to 65c.; 18-22, 40c. to 45c.; 10-14, 35c. to 40c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1933.

Stoddard solvent was in moderate demand at the firm quotation of 6¾c. per gallon in tankcar lots. All refined petroleum products showed important increases in the foreign call, mostly in cargo quantities.

A fairly lively interest was apparent in U. S. motor gasoline, which slumped ¼c. per gallon, making the quotation 5½c. per gallon at refinery, while 65-70 octane also declined a similar amount, to 6½c. per gallon.

Water-white kerosene was in fair demand at the unchanged price of 6c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil continued to interest the trade at the firm quotation of $1.05 per barrel, at terminal, and $1.10 delivered alongside. Industrial plants continued to take hold of this grade at the unchanged price of $1.30 per barrel, delivered.

National Oil Marketers Ass'n Formally Organized

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1933.

A national petroleum marketing organization became a certainty here December 12, when representatives of various groups in the selling of petroleum products met at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, unanimously voted the need for a strong organization, and proceeded with organization of the National Oil Marketers Association.

The organization will function in most, but not all, phases of the oil marketing trade. It does not include major company representatives, nor is it including trackside operators. Indeed, in spirited discussions which marked the initial sessions of the association, denunciation of some practices of both these groups was heard.

The followinig groups will be served by the association:—oil jobbers, brokers and car lot marketers, refiners, dealers, burning oil distributors, wholesale lubricating oil sellers, and grease compounders.

A considerable number of directors was elected by those attending the meeting, to serve in perfecting details of the association, including the setting up of constitution and by-laws and defining the purposes and field of the organization. For the present, headquarters of the organization will be Washington, D. C.

Trade News Briefs

Chelsea Oil & Supply Company, distributor of petroleum products, this city, will move, early in January, from 17 Battery place to the RCA building.

The Honolulu Oil Corporation, San Francisco, has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on its capital stock payable December 29 to stock of record December 14. This is the first dividend since January 15, 1933, when the same amount was paid.

Gasoline and oil tanks in the township of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., have been taken under direct control by the town board. Heretofore, the board had appellate jurisdiction over the several zoning bodies in respect of oil storage tanks.

Four oil companies operating large storage and distribution plants in the suburbs of Buffalo are considering the construction of a large dock which they will use jointly to unload oil arriving in tankers by way of the New York State barge canal or the St. Lawrence River.

The R. G. Milne Oil Company, Minneapolis, has been named defendant in a suit filed by the attorney general of Minnesota in the Hennepin county district court, on behalf of the state, asking judgment for $17,636 which sum is alleged to be due for gasoline taxes and state inspection fees.

The Panhandle Producing & Refining Corporation readjustment and recapitalization plan has received the sanction of approximately 63 percent of the preferred stock, according to the committee acting under the plan, which latter is to sell the assets and reorganize, 66 2/3 percent of the preferred stock being required for the purpose.

Liggett Co. to Be Sold

The receivers of the Louis K. Liggett Company, operator of a chain of drug stores, will sell the properties of the company, December 21. Bids will be received by the trustees up to that date.

The United Drug Company, of which the Liggett company was a subsidiary, has submitted a bid for the properties. It offers $7,300,000 in cash and offers to assume all balance-sheet liabilities of the trustees at December 31.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Scientific and Professional Services

Alexander, Jerome
Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer
Especial experience in colloid chemistry and its applications. Representation for Patents, Processes, Products and Apparatus. Research, Advice, Investigations, Expert Testimony.
50 East 41st Street New York City
Member:—Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Arnstein, Dr. Henry
191 E. Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.
EXPERT IN FERMENTATION AND DISTILLATION
Specializing in the construction and operation of **Breweries, Sugar Factories, Distilleries, Alcoholic Motor Fuel Plants,** and in the recovery of **By-Products (Yeast, Liquid and Solid CO_2, Cattle-Feed, Corn Oil, Etc.)**
Complete Chemical and Food Producing Plants Constructed and Operated

Chemical Engineers—
Representation on this page would result in inquiries and business. We have a special rate for professional cards. May we quote it to you
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter 12 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

Lee, Alan Porter
CONSULTING AND CONTRACTING ENGINEER
Equipment and Processes for Manufacture and Refining of Fatty Oils, Lard and its substitutes, Margarine, Soap, Glycerine, Fatty Acids and Related Products.
DESIGN CONSTRUCTION REPORTS APPRAISALS
136 Liberty Street New York
Telephone—Rector 2-3294 Cables—Alportle

Pease Laboratories, Inc.
CHEMISTS SANITARIANS BACTERIOLOGISTS
ANALYSTS SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY SERVICE
MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
39 West 38th Street . . . . . New York

Est. 1865
W. S. Purdy Co., Inc.
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS
Petroleum Oils, Waxes, Greases, Soaps, Fuel Oils, Coal
Phone Hanover 2-3772
128 Water Street New York City, N. Y.

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc.
Research and Analytical Chemists
Chemical Engineers
Patent and Legal Testimony
210 South 13th Street.....Philadelphia, Pa.
"Nothing Pays Like Research"

Bureau of Chemistry
New York Produce Exchange
H. B. Trevithick, Ph. B., B. S.
2 Broadway New York
Cottonseed Oil, Oils, Greases, Soaps, Turpentine, Glycerine, Cattle Feeds, Spices, Chemicals, etc.
Consultation—Research.

Copeland Service, Inc.
Analytical, Consulting, Research Chemists
Foods, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics and Health Products Specialize in Labelling to conform with Federal and State Laws.
250 West 57th Street, New York City
Phone—COlumbus 5-4356

Ekroth Laboratories, Inc.
Since 1889
Utilization of Wastes and Development of By-Products
Chrysler Building, New York
Ekroth Building, Freeman and West Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers

ANTI KNOCK VALUE DETERMINATIONS
The Gray Industrial Laboratories
Chemists and Engineers
Specialists on Petroleum Products
961-975 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.
Telephone: Terrace 3-4030

Hall, Lloyd A.
Research and Consulting Chemist
Analyses, Research, Technical Information, Consultation, Expert Testimony.
Foods, Beverages, Drugs, Oils, Fats, Polishes, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Soaps, etc.
1415 W. 37th Street Chicago, Ill.

Harrigan & McGee, Inc.
251 Pearl Street New York
Beekman 3-4050
Samples drawn and prepared for Analysis.

Henderson, R. R.
Consulting Chemist and Engineer
Research, Analysis, Technical Information.
Modern Nitro-cellulose Lacquers
Synthetic Varnish Gums, Insecticides, Fungicides and Disinfectants.
Laboratory Madison, Maine

Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc.
Chemical Analyses, Consultants, Technical Experts, Investigations, Litigation
Coals, Oils, Water, Foodstuffs, Gelatine, Beverages, Dairy Products, Confectionery, Drugs, Minerals, Textile Materials, etc.
Phone Beekman 3-5360-5361,
227 Front Street New York

Knight & Clarke
Member Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers
80 East 41st St. New York City
Lexington 2-4646
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Official Chemist U. S. Shellac Importers' Association; American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers' Association.

Laning Company, E. M., Inc.
Consulting Chemists
Specializing in Perfume, Toilet Preparations, Pharmaceuticals and Flavors Exclusively. Formulae Perfected, Problems Solved. Plants Equipped.
433 Stuyvesant Ave, Irvington, N. J.
Phone, Terrace 3-3626
E. M. Laning, B. Sc., President.
Robert C. Pursell, Phar. D., V.-Pres.

LaWall and Harrisson
Charles H. LaWall
Joseph W. E. Harrisson
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Research
Process and Formula Development
Food, Drug and Water Analyses
Legal Testimony
214 So. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturers
who need Scientific and Professional Services, not only in the United States and Canada, but throughout the world, read the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter every week.
They would be interested in your services.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
AUG. C. ORTHMANN, Director
Specialists in Leather and Allied Industries.
Consulting, Analytical and Research.
647 W. Virginia Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
Analysts, Biologists, Consultants
Murray Hill 2-6068-6069
Labels, Literature and Formulas Made to Conform to Federal and State Laws.
202 East 44th Street, New York City
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Schwarz, M. W.
Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer
1775 Broadway New York City
Telephone Circle 7-6394

Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc.
W. A. Seil, Ph. D., Earl B. Putt, Ph. C., B. Sc.
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Drugs, Spices, Essential Oils, Flavoring Extracts, Foods, Beverages.
Phone Ashland 4-4343.
18 East 34th St. New York City

Snell, Inc., Foster D.
Chemists—Engineers
A technical organization offering complete consulting, research, operating and management service.
305 Washington St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stillwell & Gladding
Established 1865
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Oils, Soaps, Fats, Paints, Varnishes, Drugs, Gums, Foods, Glycerine, Turpentine, Waxes, Spices, etc.
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.
80 West Street New York

Vorce, L. D.
Chemical Engineer
Electrolytic Cells.
Chlorine, Caustic, Hydrogen.
20 Norman Road Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-4516.

The *Quickest* — The *Surest*
The *Most Satisfactory*

means of getting

Full, Prompt Distribution

and of reaching

Manufacturing Consumers of

Fine and Heavy Chemicals

(Containers, too)

is an ADVERTISEMENT in the

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

12 GOLD STREET NEW YORK

Imports, Exports, and Charters

All matter under this head copyright, 1933, by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—34 dms, 27,200 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Britannic, Liverpool
145 dms, 116,000 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester
105 dms, 84,000 lbs, Lehigh, Liverpool
STEARIC—132 bgs, 18,750 lbs, Binney & Smith Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
VALERIANIC—29 demjs, Harshaw Chem Co, Scanpenn, Stettin

ALBUMEN, VEGETABLE—18 cs, P H Petry & Co, St Louis, Bremen

AMMONIA, CARBONATE — 5 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
CRYSTALS—1 cs, Yardley & Co, American Importer, London

ANISE, STAR—84 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Hongkong

ARGOLS—260 bgs, Giulia, Bari
1,331 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
964 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Estrella, Marseilles
1,370 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Oran
435 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Estrella, Oran
172 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Barcelona
332 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Valencia
238 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Alicante
236 bgs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires

ARROWROOT — 400 bbls, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Haiti, St Vincent

ARTIST'S MATERIAL—1 cs, Corcoran Art Gallery, McKeesport, Havre
2 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Importer, London

ASPHALT—250 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana

ASTRALIT—5 dms, Heemsoth & Basse, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

BARIUM, HYDRATE—28 cks, D F Young, Britannic, Liverpool

BELLADONNA LEAVES—20 bls, 2,213 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

BOROFLUORIDE—6 cyls, 1,804 lbs, Standard Oil Development Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam

BRISTLES—15 cs, American Importer, London
100 cs, K Mertig, Ward, Hankow
50 cs, Isbrantsen-Moller Co, Ward, Shanghai
71 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
12 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Kobe
50 cs, New York Trust Co, Niel Maersk, Tientsin
55 cs, Irving Trust Co, Niel Maersk, Tientsin
55 cs, Industrial Trust Co, Niel Maersk, Tientsin
55 cs, B C Ritchie & Co, Niel Maersk, Tientsin
11 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
27 cs, 1 pkg, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Ascania, London
2 cs, M Broverman & Son, Berengaria, Southampton

BRONZE POWDER—15 dms, 12 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, St Louis, Bremen

CAMPHOR—322 cs, Sherka Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg

CANARY SEED—101 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Estrella, Casablanca
240 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires

CANTHARIDES—3 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Ascania, London

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—1 cs, American Express Co, American Importer, London
50 cs, Volkart Bros, Silveryew, Colombo

CASEIN—70 bgs, 11,743 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

CASSIA—300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Ward, Hongkong
118 bls, Tabinto, Padang
1,637 bls, H P Winter & Co, Tabinto, Padang
236 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Tabinto, Padang
184 bls, G L Curtin, Tabinto, Padang
196 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Tabinto, Padang
1 bg, Sino Java Hvg, Inc, Tabinto, Padang
26 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Tabinto, Padang

FISTULA—50 baskets, Hirsch Van Sicien, Tabinto, Macassar

VERA—7 bls, Tabinto, Macassar

CELERY SEED—10 bgs, 2,211 lbs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Excalibur, Marseilles

CHALK, BLOCK—3,180 tons, Taintor Trading Co, Inc, Haarfagre, London
500,000 kilos, J W Higman Co, McKeesport, Dunkirk

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—240 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Giulia, Trieste

CHEMICALS—13 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, De Grasse, Havre
20 cs, E Bilhuber, St Louis, Hamburg
7 cs, 1,205 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg
250 bgs, 55,495 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, St Louis, Hamburg
10 cs, 1,408 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
89 bgs, 16,077 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
1,016 bgs, 20 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
500 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, St Louis, Hamburg
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, St Louis, Hamburg
9 cs, Byk, Inc, St Louis, Hamburg
2 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
17 bbls, Premier Shipping Co, St Louis, Hamburg
18 bbls, Leo J Horster, St Louis, Hamburg
33 cks, Jungman & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
22 dms, 5 cks, 5 kegs, Pfalz & Bauer, St Louis, Bremen
49 cs, Bradley & Baker, St Louis, Bremen
47 bbls, Monahan Chem Co, St Louis, Bremen
50 cks, Chase Natl Bank, St Louis, Bremen
412 cks, 200 bgs, 7 pkgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
3 dms, 1,665 lbs, Gane & Ingram, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1 bottle, 1 cs, Rohner Gehrig & Co, Washington, Hamburg
5 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, Ascania, London
15 cs, Merck & Co, Kungsholm, Gothenburg

CHEMICALS—87 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Kungsholm, Gothenburg
24 cs, G J Wallau, Ile de France, Havre
10 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
15 cks, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
13 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
17 balloons, A Hurst & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
30 balloons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 cks, Pfalz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CHILLIES—224 bgs, Irwin Harrison & Whitney, Niel Maersk, Kobe

CHINA CLAY—400 bgs, Milton Greenebaum, Giulia, Trieste
390 bgs, Whittaker, Clarke & Daniels, Britannic, Liverpool
23 cks, American Importer, London

CINNAMON—50 bls, J H Vavasseur, Rhexenor, Colombo

CLAY—1,050 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
204 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
79 pkgs, General Aniline Works, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
10 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Europa, Bremen

COBALT METAL—10 cs, Central Trading Corp, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ORE—3 bbls, McKeesport, Dunkirk
OXIDE—10 cs, D C Andrews & Co, St Louis, Bremen
48 cks, Central Trading Corp, Jean Jadot, Antwerp

COCOA BEANS—2,218 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lorentz W Hensen, Monte Cristi
50 bgs, Middleton & Co, Quirigua, Port Limon
300 bgs, Quirigua, Port Limon
3,200 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Quirigua, Havana
500 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1,112 bgs, W A Leaman, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1,600 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Flora, Porto Cabello
40 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Flora, Cape Haitien
250 bgs, Tabinto, Semerang
250 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Carabobo, La Guaira
300 bgs, Carabobo, La Guaira

COCONUT—30 bgs, 3,000 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Musa, Porto Cortes
123 bgs, 12,300 lbs, Simons & French, Borinquen, San Juan
800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Ancon, Cristobal
878 bgs, 87,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Ancon, Cristobal
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Standard Fruit Co, Gatun, La Ceiba
150 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Tupman-Thurlow, Inc, Flora, Porto Cabello
3,004 bls, 300,400 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Metapan, Kingston
248 bgs, 24,800 lbs, A A Lindo & Co, Metapan, Kingston
488 bgs, 48,800 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Metapan, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Metapan, Kingston
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Metapan, Kingston
1,300 bgs, 130,000 lbs, K Lundt & Co, Metapan, Kingston
1,259 bgs, 125,900 lbs, Northern Prince, Port Spain
460 bgs, 46,000 lbs, Park, Holtorf & Guy, Haiti, St Lucia
250 bgs, 25,000 lbs, J Simon & Co, Haiti, St Lucia
250 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Mann, Duane & Co, Haiti, St Lucia

COLOCYNTH PULP—62 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

COLORS—1 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
5 bbls, A V Berner & Co, McKeesport, Havre
1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Britannic, Liverpool
2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Washington, Hamburg
1 cs, Massee & Co, Europa, Bremen

DRY—13 cks, 5,871 lbs, C J Osborn & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam

LACQUER—1 jug, Grasselli Chem Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam

POTTER'S—1 cs, L Reusche Co, Britannic, Liverpool

CORIANDER SEED—375 bgs, 33,000 lbs, J J Toledano & Co, Excelsior, Casablanca
222 bgs, 21,978 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Excelsior, Casablanca
8 bgs, American Express Co, American Importer, London

CORK—8 bls, J A Bracher, Estrella, Barcelona
25 bls, J O Adams, Estrella, Barcelona
42 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon
75 bls, Cork Import Corp, Excalibur, Marseilles

WASTE—900 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon

WOOD — 160 bls, Chase National Bank, Giulia, Lisbon
1,237 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Giulia, Lisbon
500 bls, Chase National Bank, Estrella, Lisbon
121 bls, Wicander & Co, Estrella, Lisbon
1,052 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon
4,507 bls, Johnson-Turner Trading Co, Estrella, Lisbon
420 bls, Estrella, Lisbon

CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J J Toledano Co, Excelsior, Casablanca
300 bgs, 33,330 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles

CUTCH—50 cs, Britannic, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Rhexenor, Singapore

CUTTLEFISH BONES—300 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Estrella, Marseilles
80 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Estrella, Marseilles

CYANIDE, PRECIP—27 cs, South American Development Co, Ancon, Cristobal

DIGITALIS LEAVES—8 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

DRUGS—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Ascania, Southampton
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

DUTCH METAL—3 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, St Louis, Bremen

DYES, ANILIN—5 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, De Grasse, Havre
5 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, De Grasse, Havre
19 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

DYES, ANILIN—4 kegs, Krebs Pigment & Color Corp, Britannic, Liverpool
369 pkgs, P C Kuyper & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
39 bbls, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Washington, Havre
11 pkgs, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
8 pkgs, The Geigy Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
58 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
1 pkg, 173 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Europa, Bremen

EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, St Louis, Bremen

ERGOT—54 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, De Grasse, Havre
7 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, De Grasse, Vigo

FENNEL SEED—40 bgs, 4,488 lbs, Rene Moelhausen, Excalibur, Marseilles

FERTILIZER—58 bgs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Ascania, Southampton

FILTER MATERIAL—10 cs, Budde & Westermann, St Louis, Hamburg

PAPER—3 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Ascania, London
146 bls, J Manheimer, Berengaria, Southampton

FLAXSEED—4,194,048 kilos, 167,762 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Argentino, Diamante
3,450 bgs, 6,710 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Argentino, Diamante

FLEASEED—50 bgs, 11,055 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles

FORMALDEHYDE HYDROSULPHITE — 300 dms, President Roosevelt, Havre

GAMBIER—425 cs, Chase National Bank, Rhexenor, Penang
290 bgs, National City Bank, Silveryew, Singapore

GELATIN—200 cs, The Arles Co, Ile de France, Havre

GINGER ROOT—5 bgs, Leonard W Moritz Co, Siboney, Havana

GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Semon Bache & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
6 cs, St Louis, Hamburg
SHEET—8 cs, Semon Bache & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
25 cs, St Louis, Hamburg
6 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Washington, Hamburg
2 cs, L Solomon & Son, Washington, Hamburg
WINDOW—174 cs, Semon Bache & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
104 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
10 cs, Westernland, Antwerp

GLUE—787 bgs, Washington, Hamburg
32 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Westernland, Antwerp
29 bls, 1 pkg, International Selling Corp, Westernland, Antwerp

GRAPHITE—60 bgs, International Selling Corp, Ile de France, Havre
359 bgs, International Selling Corp, De Grasse, Havre
65 bgs, 11,286 lbs, Asbury Graphite Mills, St Louis, Hamburg
40 bgs, 2,376 lbs, J F Starkey & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
358 bgs, Silveryew, Colombo
625 bgs, J W Elwell & Co, Ile de France, Havre
130 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Ile de France, Havre

GRASS, MEDICINAL—62 bls, Melchers, Inc, Niel Maersk, Tientsin

GREASE WOOL—107 cks, Davies, Turner & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
29 bbls, S Tennant Sons & Co, Britannic, Liverpool
10 bbls, 100 dms, Robinson-Wagner Co, Britannic, Liverpool
5 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Britannic, Liverpool
30 bbls, Davies, Turner & Co, Britannic, Liverpool

GUM—10 cs, 43 bgs, Rhexenor, Singapore

BENZOIN—14 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, De Grasse, Havre
10 cs, J F Frank, Silveryew, Sibolga
50 cs, L Nommensew, Silveryew, Sibolga
1 pkg, Sino Java Hvg, Inc, Tabinto, Padang
100 cs, M L Van Norden, Tabinto, Padang

CHICLE—47 bls, Goodman & Beer Co, Siboney, Progreso
370 bgs, The Laguna Corp, Siboney, Progreso

COPAL—150 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
100 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
200 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Westernland, Antwerp
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Westernland, Antwerp
53 bskts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silveryew, Hollol
86 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Silveryew, Macassar
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silveryew, Singapore
200 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Tabinto, Macassar
183 bskts, Sino-Java Hvg, Tabinto, Macassar
58 bskts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Tabinto, Macassar
71 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, Tabinto, Macassar
1 pkg, Catz American Co, Tabinto, Macassar

DAMMAR—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Chattanooga City, Singapore
70 bgs, Chattanooga City, Singapore
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rhexenor, Singapore
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Rhexenor, Singapore
100 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silveryew, Batavia
425 cs, Chase National Bank, Silveryew, Batavia
50 cs, 140 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silveryew, Singapore
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silveryew, Singapore
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Silveryew, Singapore
70 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Silveryew, Singapore
62 cs, Sino-Java Hvg, Inc, Tabinto, Macassar
50 cs, H P Winter & Co, Tabinto, Batavia
100 bgs, 200 cs, Tabinto, Batavia
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Tabinto, Padang
58 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Tabinto, Padang
3 cs, American Gum Importers Ass'n, Tabinto, Padang

GUM, INDUSTRIAL—10 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Excalibur, Genoa
10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Excalibur, Genoa

OLIBANUM—10 jottas, R D Heins, Chattanooga City, Aden

SANDARAC—5 bbls, G H Lincks, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Estrella, Casablanca
8 bbls, S Winterbourne & Co, Estrella, Casablanca

TRAGACANTH — 16 bgs, 2,321 lbs, J Caponya, Excalibur, Marseilles

GYPSUM—5,900 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
4,450 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor

HERBS, MEDICINAL—22 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Giulia, Trieste
4 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, St Louis, Hamburg
25 bgs, 2,257 lbs, Wm Benkert & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
18 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
2 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
16 bls, 2 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

ICHTHYOL—8 cks, Merck & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

IRISH MOSS—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
50 bls, Charles H Reisig, Ile de France, Havre

IRON OXIDE—5 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Britannic, Liverpool
20 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Britannic, Liverpool
137 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Estrella, Malaga
91 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Estrella, Malaga
25 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Estrella, Malaga

JALAP ROOT—28 bgs, F W Pabst, Siboney, Progreso

JUNIPER BERRIES—116 bgs, Giulia, Trieste
52 bgs, Smith Crude Drug & Spice Co, St Louis, Hamburg
8 bgs, American Express Co, American Importer, London

LAVENDER FLOWERS — 18 bls, 2,244 lbs, Rene Moelhausen, Excalibur, Marseilles
16 bls, 2,223 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles

LEAVES MEDICINAL—100 bgs, Jose Fortille, Estrella, Alicante

LICORICE ROOT—27,228 bls, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Zephyros, Basrah

LITHOPONE—1,100 cks, Benjamin Moore & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp

LITMUS PAPER—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Washington, Hamburg

LOROL—70 dms, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

MACE—16 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Rhexenor, Singapore
17 cs, Van Loan & Co, Silveryew, Macassar
71 cs, Catz American Co, Tabinto, Macassar

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—20 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Britannic, Liverpool
OXIDE—1 cs, Eimer & Amend, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

MANGROVE BARK—634 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam

MENTHOL—20 cs, 1,200 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Kobe

MOLASSES—10,200 tons, Athellaird, Sourabaya
2,735 tons, Athellaird, Probolingo

MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam

NAPHTHALENE—4,250 bgs, 946,688 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
4,130 bgs, Calco Chem Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp

NAPHTHA—92 dms, Anglo-American Purchasing Co, Haiti, Trinidad

NUTMEGS—150 bgs, H A Masselman, Tabinto, Padang
82 bgs, Geo L Curtin Co, Tabinto, Padang
152 bgs, Catz-American Co, Tabinto, Padang

NUX VOMICA—1,400 pockets, Volkart Bros, Rhexenor, Cochin
2,000 pockets, Rhexenor, Cochin

OCHER, POWDERED—28 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Britannic, Liverpool
100 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
65 cks, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Estrella, Marseilles

OIL, ALMOND—42 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Estrella, Marseilles
15 cs, Ungerer & Co, Ascania, Southampton
5 cks, 2,442 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Excalibur, Marseilles

ANISE—25 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
10 dms, Bingham & Co, Niel Mearsk, Canton

CAMPHOR—13 dms, Melchers, Inc, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
75 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
25 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Niel Maersk, Kobe
5 dms, Niel Maersk, Kobe

CHINAWOOD—300 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ward, Hongkong
600 dms, W R Grace & Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
420 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Niel Maersk, Hankow
150 dms, W R Grace & Co, Niel Maersk & Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
810 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Rhexenor, Shanghai

CITRONELLA—15 bbls, Harold A Sothern, Musa, Porto Barrios
10 dms, Chase National Bank, Rhexenor, Colombo
12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Silveryew, Batavia
4 dms, Silveryew, Batavia
24 dms, Chase National Bank, Tabinto, Batavia

COCONUT—1,117,480 lbs, Philippine Refg Corp, Niel Maersk, Manila
491 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Silveryew, Cebu

CODLIVER—300 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Washington, Bergen
25 bbls, 240 dms, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
150 dms, Kachurin Drug Co, Washington, Bergen
35 dms, Washington, Bergen

CORN—719 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe

COTTONSEED—1 cs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Cameronia, Glasgow

ESSENTIAL—25 cs, De Grasse, Havre
20 cs, President Roosevelt, Havre

OIL, ESSENTIAL—20 cs, President Roosevelt, Havre
21 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
6 cs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
4 cs, American Importer, London
2 cs, Washington, Havre
9 dms, Estrella, Valencia
8 dms, Estrella, Malaga
73 cs, Ile de France, Hevre
4 dms, 2 cks, 20 cs, Excalibur, Marseilles
2 cs, Berengaria, Southampton
EUCALYPTUS—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Raynard, Niel Maersk, Kobe
FUEL—82,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, E G Seubert, Aruba
66,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
32,000 bbls Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
61,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
GRAPEFRUIT—2 cs, Northern Prince, Port of Spain
HALIBUT—8 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Ascania, Southampton
LAVENDER—2 kegs, 272 lbs, D W Hutchinson, Excalibur, Marseilles
3 cks, 1,570 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
1 cs, 1 ck, Geo Silver Import Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
LEMON—48 half cs, 120 qr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Giulia, Messina
LEMONGRASS—7 dms, Volkart Bros, Rhexenor, Cochin
LIME—5 cs, Middleton & Co, Haiti, St Lucia
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Haiti, St Lucia
LUBRICATING—15 cks, P Beierdorf & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
25 dms, 11,411 lbs, Sherwood Petroleum Co, St Louis, Hamburg
MINERAL—10 dms, S Schwabacher & Son, Washington, Hamburg
1 dm, L Sonneborn & Sons, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
OLIVE—50 cs, De Grasse, Havre
16 cks, Cernosja, Inc, Giulia, Trieste
253 cs, 20 cks, Giulia, Pauermo
100 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
25 dms, Estrella, Barcelona
50 dms, W A Taylor & Co, Estrella, Malaga
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Estrella, Malaga
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Estrella, Malaga
100 dms, 300 cs, Estrella, Malaga
50 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Estrella, Seville
50 dms, Venice Import Co, Estrella, Seville
150 dms, 975 cs, Estrella, Seville
145 cks, F H Leggett & Co, Excalibur, Leghorn
270 cks, Latorraca Bros, Excalibur, Leghorn
2,280 cs, Excalibur, Leghorn
195 cs, Excalibur, Genoa
59 pkgs, Excalibur, Marseilles
65 cs, Conte di Savoia, Genoa
ORANGE—20 cs, Barclay Bank, Kingston
PALM—296 bbls, United States Steel Product Co, Chattanooga City, Port Swettenham 975 tons, Banque Belge L'Estranger, Tabinto, Belawan Deli
1,175 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Simaloer, Belawan Deli
PALM KERNEL—5 dms, Britannic, Liverpool
RESIDUE—17 cs, Fritzsche Bros, St Louis, Hamburg
5 cs, J E Bernard & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
SAGE—1 cs, Giulia, Trieste
SPERM—50 bbls, 25 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
SOD—65 cks, Charles H Reisig, Britannic, Liverpool
TEASEED—250 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ward, Hankow
VEGETABLE—9 cs, Fries Bros, St Louis, Hamburg
OPIUM—20 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Grus, Dubrovnik
2 cs, Sharp & Dohme, St Louis, Hamburg
PAPRIKA—625 cs, Irving Trust Co, St Louis, Hamburg
1,000 cs, St Louis, Hamburg
300 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Estrella, Alicante
25 bgs, 25 cs, M P Kurzor & Co, Estrella, Alicante
20 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Estrella, Alicante
100 bgs, B H Old & Co, Estrella, Alicante
525 bgs, Estrella, Alicante
PARAFFIN—2,080 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Ascania, London
2,579 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Ascania, Southampton
12,000 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Tabinto, Balik Papan
PATCHOULI LEAVES—125 bls, Bank of Manhattan, Silveryew, Penang
PAW PAW JUICE—11 cs, Chase National Bank, Ascania, London
PEAT LITTER—640 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
MOSS—875 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
MULL—200 bls, St Louis, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—243 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silveryew, Telok Betong
486 bgs, Sino Java Hvg, Silveryew, Telok Betong
1,750 bgs, Commodity Trading Corp, Silveryew, Telok Betong
2,997 bgs, Silveryew, Oosthaven
891 bgs, Tabinto, Batavia
2,810 bgs, Tabinto, Telok Betong
WHITE—280 bgs, Commodities Trading Corp, Rhexenor, Singapore
245 bgs, Catz American Co, Tabinto, Kota Baroe
162 bgs, Tabinto, Kota Baroe
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Tabinto, Kota Baroe
PETROLEUM—65,467 bbls, Cia Petrolera del Agivi S A Cities Service, Oklahoma, Tampico
69,956 bbls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfstar, Las Piedras
78,778 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, Ontariolite, Carapito
89,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, Calliope, Mamonal
PHOSPHORUS—60 cs, C W Campbell & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
PIMENTO—146 bgs, Barclay Bank, Metapan, Kingston
POPPYSEED—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, F H Van Dam, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, St Louis, Hamburg
125 bgs, 13,750 lbs, A G Dunn, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—100 dms, 12,034 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
METABISULPHITE — 100 kegs, 12,309 lbs, Jungmann & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
MURIATE—1,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
Quantity, N V Potash Export My, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
SULPHATE—3,250 bgs, First National Bank, Westernland, Antwerp
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—11 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Giulia, Trieste
74 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Giulia, Trieste
75 bls, John Powell & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,700 bgs, International Product Corp, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
387 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—300 flasks, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Alicante
500 flasks, Merck & Co, Estrella, Alicante
RESIN—9 cs, St Louis, Hamburg
42 cs, E Meer & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
RHUBARB—24 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
ROOT, MEDICINAL—20 bls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ROSE LEAVES—12 bls, 1,768 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Excelsior, Casablanca
17 bls, 2,343 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Excelsior, Casablanca
12 bls, 1,742 lbs S B Penick & Co Inc, Excelsior, Casablanca
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Estrella, Barcelona
SAGE LEAVES—125 bls, B H Old & Co, Giulia, Gruz Dubrovnik
112 bls, E E Marks & Co, Giulia, Gruz Dubrovnik
SAGO FLOUR—10 bgs, Britannic, Liverpool
375 bgs, Chattanooga City, Singapore
360 bgs, Arabol Mfg Co, Rhexenor, Singapore
373 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rhexenor, Singapore
SALT—300 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD — 203 bdls, Volkart Bros, Rhexenor, Calicut
SAND—100 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, De Grasse, Havre
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 bgs, Bank of California, Niel Maersk, Kobe
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, Bingham & Co, Ward, Hankow
1,400 bgs, Independent Halvah Candies Co, Niel Maersk, Hankow
SIZE—1 ck, Julius Forstman & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
SOAP—2 cs, Yardley & Co, American Importer, London
1,040 cs, Conti Product Corp, Excalibur, Leghorn
TOILET—4 cs, R F Downing & Co, Berengaria, Southampton
SODA CYANIDE—660 cyls, Charles Hardy, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
660 cyls, Charles Hardy, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
PYROPHOSPHATE—12 cks, Moore & Munger, American Importer, London
URANATE ORANGE—15 cs, Central Trading Co, Westernland, Antwerp
SPONGES—11 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Siboney, Havana
9 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Havana
53 bls, American Express Co, Siboney, Havana
REFUSE—13 bls, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Havana
2 bls J E Bernard & Co, Siboney, Havana
23 bls, American Express Co, Siboney, Havana
STAIN—45 bbls, 1 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
STARCH, RICE—25 bbls, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, St Louis, Bremen
75 bbls, Habicht Braun & Co, St Louis, Bremen
25 bbls, St Louis, Hamburg
50 bbls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
STEATITE—107 bbls, M Kirschberger & Co, Excalibur, Leghorn
SULPHUR, REFINED—16 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Britannic, Liverpool
TALC—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Excalibur, Marseilles
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—1,209 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tabinto, Sourabaya
1,342 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Simaloe, Sourabaya
FLOUR—539 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Chatanooga, Pasoeroean
511 bgs, Aaron D Weld's Sons, Chattanooga City, Pasoeroean
1,087 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Chattanooga City, Sourabaya
50 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Chattanooga City, Pamanoekan
793 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Chattanooga City, Batavia
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Chattanooga City, Batavia
1,084 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Silveryew, Sourabaya
800 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silveryew, Batavia
540 bgs, National Adhesive Co, Tabinto, Sourabaya
1,744 bgs, New York Trust Co, Tabinto, Sourabaya
11,026 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tabinto, Tabinto, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tabinto, Batavia
500 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Tabino, Batavia
3,301 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Simaloer, Sourabaya
PEARL—330 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tabinto, Sourabaya
342 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Simaloer, Sourabaya
SEED—241 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tabinto, Sourabaya
640 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Simaloer, Sourabaya
TOLU BALSAM—6 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Haiti, Porto Colombia
TUBA ROOT—63 bls, F B Ross & Co, Rhexenor, Singapore
UMBER—9 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rhexenor, Port Said
51 cks, J A McNulty, Rhexenor, Port Said
URANYL CARBONATE—50 cks, Central Trading Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
UREA—442 bgs, 60,960 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOT—10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
VALONIA—4,027 bgs, 670,560 lbs, J A Barkey & Co, Excelsior, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Siboney, Progreso
45 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Excalibur, Marseilles
27 cs, Trans Seas Shipping Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
182 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
73 cs, P P Derode, Freres & Dammann, Excalibur, Marseilles
50 cs, J N Limbert & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
CUTS—25 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Siboney, Progreso
WAX, BEES—4 seroons, Lenape Trading Co, Quirigua, Havana
6,177 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, McKeesport, Havre
134 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Estrella, Lisbon
20 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Siboney, Havana
20 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Santa Barbara, Valparaiso
MINERAL—50 bgs, A Gusmer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
MONTAN—100 bgs, 11,176 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, St Louis, Hamburg
REFINED—5,082 bgs, Standard Oil of N J, Tabinto, Palembang
VEGETABLE—100 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Inc, Niel Maersk, Kobe
WOOL, FAT—5 cs, P Beiersdorf & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—3 cks, Yardley & Co, American Importer, London
50 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
55 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Westernland, Antwerp
102 pkgs, Coty, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
20 bbls, 5,412 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
RESINATE—5 bbls, Red Hand Composition Co, American Importer, London
SULPHIDE—1 ck, Claudius Ash & Sons, Ascania, Southampton

New York Transit Imports

BRISTLES—3 cs, St Louis, Bremen, Providence
OIL, CHINAWOOD—374 tons, Werner G Smith & Co, Silveryew, Hankow, Cleveland
SULPHURATE—1 bbl, Jacob Dold Packing Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana, Buffalo

Baltimore Imports

ALUMINA ACETATE—1 cs, American Express Co, City of Havre, Hamburg
ALUMINUM POWDER—4 cs, National Car Loading Corp, City of Havre, Hamburg
AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,814 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
1,000 tons, Soyo, Kohnan
BONE MEAL—530 bgs, City of Havre, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—8 cs, Illinois Bronze Powder Co, City of Havre, Bremen
CALCIUM NITRATE—91 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, America, Heroen
CHEMICALS—68 cks, Brown Bros-Harriman & Co, City of Havre, Hamburg
150 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
20 dms, F H Shallus & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
200 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, City of Havre, Hamburg
316 cks, City of Havre, Hamburg
1 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, City of Havre, Hamburg
136 cks, City of Havre, Bremen
546 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, America, Heroen
CLAY—137 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
BURNT—2,003 bgs, Liberty, Havre
DRY—250 cks, West Eldara, Rotterdam
RAW—4,006 bgs, Liberty, Havre
FERROMANGANESE—810 tons, 1,690 bbls, Electro Metallurgical Co, America, Sauda
FERTILIZER—6,200 bgs, Soyo, Yokohama
FLUORSPAR—453 bgs, Wm H Muller & Co, City of Havre, Bremen
GREASE, WOOL—100 dms, S Shapiro & Co, City of Havre, Bremen
HERBS, MEDICINAL—2 bgs, W H Masson, City of Havre, Hamburg
5 cs, City of Havre, Havre
ILMENITE SAND—3,958 tons, Travancore Minerals Co, City of Johannesburg, Colachel
IRON ORE—8,300 tons, Jersey City, Nicolaieff
MANGANESE ORE—9,370 bgs, Barbara, Ponce
MEDICINAL PREP—1 dm, American Express Co, City of Havre, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, City of Johannesburg, Bombay
OCHER—300 bgs, Mahseer, Calcutta
OIL, CODLIVER—30 dms, 40 bbls, America, Sauda
HARNESS—19 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, City of Havre, Hamburg
PAINT—1 cs, Quaker City, London
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, America, Oslo
PYRITES, IRON—6,256 tons, Pyrites Co, Ltd, of N Y, Sylvia de Larrinaga, Huelva
SALTCAKE—300 tons, City of Havre, Bremen
SARDINE MEAL—500 bgs, Soyo, Nagoya
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
UMBER, BURNT—33 bgs, City of Johannesburg, Port Said
BURNT, POWD—22 cks, City of Johannesburg, Port Said
RAW—16 cks, 30 bgs, City of Johannesburg, Port Said

Boston Imports

ACID, ARSENIOUS—25 dms, 11,794 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp
CRESYLIC—58 dms, 13 tons, 8 cwt, 3 qrs, 6 lbs, Lehigh, Liverpool
TARTARIC—94 bgs, Merchants Nat Bank, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—114 cs, Wiegand, Hamburg
CELERY SEED—10 bgs, President Harrison, Marseilles
CHEMICALS—84 cks, Innis Speiden & Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
60 cks, Irving M Sobin Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
184 dms, Stone & Downer Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
22 cks, Robinson Wagner Co, Inc, Wiegand, Hamburg
20 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Wiegand, Hamburg
9 bbls, 25 dms, Wiegand, Hamburg
10 dms, Truempy, Faesy & Besthoff, Inc, Wiegand, Hamburg
432 cks, 150 bgs, Wiegand, Bremen
4 cs, Leonard W Cronkhite, Inc, Wiegand, Hamburg
200 bgs, 400 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
53 dms, 103 cks, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
75 cks, from Holland
CINNAMON—25 bls, 2,493 lbs, Silveryew, Colombo
CLOVES—50 bls, Silveryew, Naples
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, City of New York, Trinidad
COCOANUT, DESIC—1,017 cs, A H Morse & Co, Tai Yang, Manila
COLORS, DRY—15 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—4 cs, C H Powell Co, Britannic, Liverpool
GINGER ROOT—5 bskts, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
GLASS, SHEET—12 cs, L Solomon & Son, Wiegand, Hamburg
GLUE—100 bgs, Wiegand, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK, FISH—1 bbl, Irving Usen, Parmouth, Yarmouth
3 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GREASE, WOOL—75 bbls, 15 tons, 18 cwt, 1 qr, Lehigh, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,650 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor, N S
IRON ORE, GRD—32 dms, 6 tons, 9 cwt, 16 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Lehigh, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
CAUSTIC CALC—40 bbls, Innis Speiden & Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, United Drug Co, Britannic, Liverpool
1 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
7 cs, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
MOLASSES—2 bxs, Revere Sugar Refinery, Maravi, Preston
MUSTARD SEED—75 bgs, 16,584 lbs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
150 bgs, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
OCHER—20 cks, President Harrison, Marseilles
OIL, COCONUT—76 cyls, 760 cwt, J A Vavasseur & Co, Rhexenor, Colombo
713 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Tai Yang, Manila
974 tons, 2,183,229 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silveryew, Cebu
COD—400 bbls, Wiegand, Hamburg
CODLIVER—50 dms, McKesson Eastern Drug Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
100 dms, Carleton & Hovey Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
25 dms, Wiegand, Hamburg
10 bbls, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
OLIVE—150 dms, 74,008 lbs, Banque de Credit Commercial de Grece, Excelsior, Patras
OLIVE, SULPH—250 bbls, 115,142 lbs, Excelsior, Syracuse
PEANUT—25 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
15 cs, Quong Wo Lung, President Harrison, Hongkong
OSSEIN—462 bgs, 56,803 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp
1,612 bgs, 180,532 lbs, from Belgium
PEAT MOSS—945 bls, Wiegand, Bremen
PERFUMERY—1 cs, S S Pierce Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
5 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
POTASH CHLORATE—200 cks, Uniform Chemical Products, Wiegand, Hamburg
PUMICE STONE—1,317 bgs, 236,333 lbs, Excelsior, Canneto Pipari
RAPESEED—25 bgs, 5,511 lbs, Thomas Emerson & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
ROOTS, MEDICINAL—69 bls, Wiegand, Hamburg
20 bgs, W Benkert & Co, Inc, Wiegand, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—370 bgs, Charles S Tanner Co, Rhexenor, Singapore
SESAME SEED—4 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
8 bdls, 5 cs, Quong Wah Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
SILICON CARBIDE—453 bgs, 46 tons, 4 cwt, 2 qrs, 11 lbs, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
SODA COMPOUND—30 cks, 14 tons, 19 cwt, 2 qrs, 6 lbs, J P Marston Co, Lehigh, Manchester
SPICE—1 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
STARCH—3 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tai Yang, Hongkong
CHEMICALLY TREATED—300 bgs, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
POTATO—500 bgs, New England Starch Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—10 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Tabinta, Batavia
1,917 bgs, National City Bank, Simaloer, Sourabaya
274 bgs, 57,935 lbs, First National Bank, Raby Castle, Sourabaya
700 bgs, 156,919 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co, Raby Castle, Batavia
PEARL—220 bgs, National City Bank, Tabinta, Sourabaya
637 bgs, National City Bank, Simaloer, Sourabaya
SEED—14 bgs, National City Bank, Tabinta, Sourabaya
THYME LEAVES—15 bls, 2,225 lbs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
UREA—242 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—280 cs, E & J Burke, Ltd, President Harrison, Marseilles
WAX, MONTAN—900 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
YEAST, DRY—1 dm, United Drug Co, Britannic, Liverpool

Claymont Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—62,000 bbls, Texas Co, Derbyline, Tampico

Galveston Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—60 cks, Effingham, Antwerp
COCONUTS—5,025, Sinaloa, Bluefields

Houston Imports

COPPERAS—500 bgs, Waban, Antwerp
MAGNESITE—1,659 bgs, Maria, Trieste
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—36 bbls, Hamm, Bremen

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—4,500 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Admiral Nulton, Trail
BEESWAX—1,139 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
BITTERS—100 cs, 1,520 lbs, Oakland, Hamburg
CARDAMOM SEED—10 cs, 1,120 lbs, President Hoover, Colombo
CELERY SEED—10 pkgs, 2,170 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles
CHEMICAL—20 cs, 910 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
CINNAMON—50 bls, 5,000 lbs, President Hoover, Colombo
COCONUT—150 sx, 22,500 lbs, Loch Katrine, Colon
COPRA—457 tons, Seattle, Macassar
1,115 tons, Seattle, Manila
520 tons, Seattle, Cebu
MEAL—2,240 bgs, 224,000 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
CUMIN SEED—25 pkgs, 2,700 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles
DENTIFRICE—23 pkgs, 300 lbs, President Hoover, Tokio
DRUGS—40 lbs, Hokkai, Tokio
ADVANCED—2 cs, 65 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
GINGER ROOT—2,018 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
GUM, DAMMAR—33 pkgs, 2,280 lbs, Bengalen, Singapore
HONEY—169,641 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
INK, WRITING—5 cs, 60 lbs, Kwanto, Kobe
IRON OXIDE—25 bbls, 13,780 lbs, Cellina, Trieste
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 cs, 60 lbs, Hokkai, Tokio
6 cs, 300 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
OCHER, POWD—15 cks, 8,670 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS
DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
for
TRADE AND CONSUMER
Telephone MUlberry 4-2491
J. B. GRUMAN CO.
St. Francis, Komorn and Maine Sts.
Est. 1854 NEWARK, N. J.

OIL, CITRONELLA—6 dms, President Hoover, Ceylon
12 dms, Kota Radja, Batavia
CODLIVER—15 dms, Granville, Oslo
RAPESEED—1 cs, Belfast, Kobe
PAINT—200 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
PAPRIKA, GRD—25 bgs, 2,750 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, 29,120 lbs, Oakland, Bremen
PEPPERS—85 bgs, 13,600 lbs, Tosari, Sourabaya
POTASH SALTS—40 bbls, 4,410 lbs, Oakland, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—1 cs, 100 lbs, Kohwa, Kobe
6 cs, 290 lbs, Belfast, Yokohama
75 chsts, 6,000 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
SHELLAC—25 pkgs, 4,100 lbs, Bengalen, Calcutta
BLEACHED—50 bgs, 8,200 lbs, Bengalen, Calcutta
SOAP, SOFT—40 pkgs, 2,200 lbs, Granville, Olso
TOILET—1 cs, 70 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
SOYBEANS—15 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Belfast, Yokohama
1 bg, 200 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
STARCH, POTATO—20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Kohwa, Kobe
TANKAGE—4,144 bgs, 423,360 lbs, Golden Eagle, Auckland
TAPIOCA FLOUR—10 cs, 750 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
200 bgs, 43,320 lbs, Kota Radja, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 60 lbs, Belfast, Kobe
34 bls, Lurline, Honolulu
WASHING POWDER—80 lbs, President Hoover, Tokio
ZINC OXIDE—125 bbls, 27,560 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles

Mobile Imports

COCONUTS—2,062 bgs, Austvangen, Trinidad
756 bgs, Austvangen, Kingston
756 bgs, Austvangen, Georgetown

New Orleans Imports

COCONUTS—54 sx, H T Cottam, Atlantida, Cristobal
53 sx, J Chalona, Atlantida, Cristobal
500 sx, Marx Bros, Atlantida, Cristobal
79,500, Fruit Dispatch Co, Zacapa, Puerto Cortez
CREOSOTE—4,297 tons, American Creosote Works, Jenny, Salzaette
1,806 tons, American Creosote Works, Jenny, London
INFUSORIAL EARTH—2 sx, Gulf Pacific Line, Morazan, Vera Cruz
OIL, COCONUT—977 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Silverbelle, Manila
MINERAL—90 dms, Eisenach, Hamburg
PALM—1,207 tons, Banque Belge, Silverbelle, Belawan Deli
PAINT—107 cs, 80 dms, United Fruit Co, Turrialba, Cristobal
PEPPER, BLACK—50 sx, Catz American Co, Silverbelle, Telok Betong
25 sx, Anglo London & Paris National Bank, Silverbelle, Telok Betong
SAGO FLOUR—359 sx, Silverbelle, Singapore
TAPIOCA FLOUR—324 sx, Chase National Bank, Silverbelle, Sourabaya

Norfolk Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—1 lot, Byoyo, Kohrman
BLOOD, DRIED—1,151 bgs, 110,237 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
BONES—221 bgs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
15 tons, Cold Harbor, Manchester (for Newport News)
955 bgs, 108,857 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
1,392 bgs, 173,707 lbs, Hafleigh & Co, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—905 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Corp, American, Oslo
CYANIDE—21,200 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Hokubasan, Yokohama
GLAUBER'S SALT—1,000 bgs, 98 tons, City of Havre, Hamburg
100 cks, 20 tons, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
IRON OXIDE—16 cks, 2 tons, 7 cwts, Coelleda, Manchester
LEATHER WASTE—2,228 bgs, 182,392 lbs, Artigas, London
MYROBALANS—660 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, City of Dalhart, Bombay
PEAT MOSS—250 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, American, Oslo
300 bls, 25 tons, City of Norfolk, Hamburg (for Newport News)
POTASH MURIATE—2,000 bgs, 200 tons, City of Havre, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,625 bgs, 610,843 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
6,150 bgs, 670,025 lbs, International Products Corp, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
15,519 bgs, 1,657,960 lbs, Tannin Corp, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
SALTCAKE—201 tons, City of Havre, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—10,000 bgs, Byoyo, Kohrman
SHELLAC, SUPERFINE—185 bgs, Mahsur, Calcutta
VALONIA BEARDS—1,012 bgs, 89 tons, Examelia, Smyrna
TRILLO—8,052 bgs, 709 tons, Examelia, Smyrna

Pensacola Imports

POTASH—500 tons, Sahale, Barcelona

Philadelphia Imports

BARYTES—440 bgs, Executive, Genoa
CASSIA—89 pkgs, H P Winter & Co, Kertosono, Batavia
CRYOLITE, SYNTH—110 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre
FLUORSPAR—158 bgs, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc, Black Tern, Antwerp
GLUE—500 bgs, Quaker City, Hamburg
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—80 dms, Executive, Marseilles
GYPSUM—3,350 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Windsor
HEMATITE ORE—7,900 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Stanford, Melilla
MYROBALANS—1,600 bgs, City of Johannesburg, Bombay
800 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Johannesburg, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE—3,202 bgs, Black Tern, Antwerp
3,418 bgs, Quaker City, Hamburg
OCHER—30 cs, Executive, Marseilles
65 cs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Executive, Marseilles
OIL, LUBRICATING—250 dms, Atlantic Refining Co, Sarcoxie, Havre
120 dms, Quaker City, Hamburg
OLIVE, SULPH—100 bbls, Alberta, Palermo
100 bbls, Executive, Messina
PEAT MOSS—1,350 bls, Quaker City, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,334 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
10,201 tons, Atlantic Refining Co, El Aleto, La Libertad
POTASH MURIATE—250 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Black Tern, Antwerp
RAPESEED—3,055 bgs, Strauss & Co, City of Johannesburg, Karachi
SHELLAC, ORANGE—50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Mahseer, Calcutta
SOAP, SOFT—1 dm, O G Hempstead & Son, Quaker City, London
SODA CYANIDE—224 cyls, Sarcoxie, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—747 bgs, Merchants National Bank, Kertosono, Batavia
251 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Kertosono, Batavia
3,500 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Kertosono, Batavia

San Francisco Imports

ALCOHOL, DENATURED—347 dms, Manulani, Honolulu
ETHYL—100 dms, Manulani, Honolulu
AMMONIA SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Niihama
500 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Kawasaki
ARGOLS—928 bgs, American Cream Tartar Co, Cellina, Naples
ARSENIC, WHITE—500 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Yokohama
BOILER COMPOUND—1 dm, Thos Engelhardt, Granville, Oslo
CALCIUM TARTRATE—677 bgs, Bank of California, N A, Cellina, Marseilles
CAMPHOR, REFD—335 cs, Mitsui & Co., Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe
CAPSULES—123 cs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
CASEIN—1 bg, American & Orient Co, Monterey, Melbourne
CHALK, BLOCK, CRUDE—200 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Loch Katrine, London
CHEMICALS—1 bg, Universal Byproducts Co, Oakland, Hamburg
20 csks, S L Abbot, jr, Co, Oakland, Hamburg
24 bbls, Oakland, Antwerp (for Oakland)
1 dm, The American Bitumels Co, Monterey, Auckland
CHILLIES, HONTAKA—60 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Akagisan, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—141 sks, Morris Hedstrom, Ltd, Monterey, Pago Pago
COCONUTS—100 bgs, Loch Katrine, Kingston
737 sks, Makawao, Ahukini
COPRA—200 tons, Bank of California, N A, Bengalen, Singapore
2,134 bgs, Monterey, Pago Pago
CUMIN SEED—50 bgs, Cellina, Marseilles
FILTER PAPER—5 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Yokohama
FLAXSEED—2,408 bgs, Bengalen, Calcutta
GINGER ROOT—2 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
17 pkgs, President Hoover, Honolulu
GLASS, SHEET—10 cs, Crowe Glass Co, Oakland, Hamburg
30 cs, East Bay Glass Co, Oakland, Hamburg (for Oakland)
GUM, COPAL—125 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bengalen, Singapore
KAURI—12 sks, Monterey, Suva
IRON OXIDE, RED—91 csks, C J Osborn Co, Cellina, Malaga
25 csks, L H Butcher Co, Inc, Cellian, Malaga
40 bbls, Cellina, Malaga
KAVA KAVA—95 bgs, Lurline, Honolulu
MENTHOL—15 cs, Mitsui & Co., Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, D Ghirardelli Co, Loch Katrine, London
NUTMEGS—25 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bengalen, Singapore
OCHER—12 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Cellina, Marseilles
OIL—1 bbl, Oakland, Hamburg
COCONUT, CRUDE—520 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Bengalen, Manila
997 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn of New York, Bengalen, Cebu
CODLIVER, MED—10 dms, Marshall Dill, Granville, Oslo
CODLIVER, POULTRY—5 dms, Marshall Dill, Granville, Oslo
CORN—25 dms, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
HO—11 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe
LINSEED—630,160 kilos, Bank of California, N A Moldanger, Rotterdam
OLIVE—25 dms, William Musante Co, Cellina, Malaga
RAPESEED, REFD—100 dms, Irving H Boody & Co, Inc, Akagisan, Kobe
SUNFLOWER SEED—5 dms, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE—5 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe
PEAT MOSS—300 bls, Premier Peat Moss Co, Granville, Oslo
300 bls, Oakland, Bremen
300 bls, Oakland, Bremen (for Oakland)
PEPPER, BLACK—60 bgs, Bengalen, Singapore
PIMENTOS—32 bgs, Loch Katrine, Kingston
PITCH, MARINE GLUE—30 crts, L W Ferdinand & Co, Loch Katrine, London
POPPYSEED, BLUE—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Inc, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
100 bgs, William Archibald, jr, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—250 csks, Uniform Chemical Products, Inc, Oakland, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe
125 bls, P H Petry & Co, Akagisan, Kobe
QUICKSILVER—1 pkg, A D Wentholdt, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—10 cs, 15 bgs, Chase National Bank of New York, Bengalen, Calcutta
SAGO, PEARL—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bengalen, Singapore
SOAP—215 cs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
SOFT—40 pkgs, Schou-Gallis Co, Ltd, Granville, Oslo
STEARIN—14 csks, Willits & Co, Inc, Monterey, Auckland
SUPERPHOSPHATE, DOUBLE—1,600 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe
TALLOW—50 dms, Maliko, Honolulu
9 bbls, Manulani, Honolulu
TARTAR—91 bgs, American Tartar Co, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
WAX, VEGETABLE—300 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Akagisan, Kobe

Wilmington Imports

NAPHTHALENE—5,449 bgs, Aurora, Rotterdam

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, NITRIC—(Calamares) 2,090 lbs, Porto Colombia
SUCCENIC—(President Roosevelt) 354 lbs, Hamburg
SULPHURIC—(Potter) 13,500 lbs, Honolulu
ALUMINA SULPHATE — (Calamares) 21,400 lbs, Cartagena; (Platano) 40,400 lbs, Manzanillo
AMMONIA, BORATE — (American Farmer) 7,119 lbs, London
PHOSPHATE — (Silversandal) 1,018,314 lbs, Ilollo
ASPHALT — (Isarco) 370,987 lbs, Genoa; (Atago) 737,171 lbs, Kobe; 952,052 lbs, Yokohama; (Britannic) 116,866 lbs, Liverpool; (Santa Inez) 44,508 lbs, Antofagasta; (Veragua) 8,996 lbs, Guayaquil; (Baron Pentland) 135,286 lbs, Algoa Bay; (Adolf Woermann) 1,000 lbs, Hamburg; (Ile de France) 1,000 lbs, Bordeaux; (Scanyork) 1,000 lbs, Copenhagen; (Independence Hall) 1,000 lbs, Havre; (Bergensfjord) 1,000 lbs, Bergen; (Orbita) 1,000 lbs, Cristobal; (Cristobal) 1,000 lbs, Havana; (Collingsworth) 1,000 lbs, Montevideo; (President Roosevelt) 1,000 lbs, Hamburg; (Roma) 1,000 lbs, Naples; (Clan Macwhirter) 1,000 lbs, Algoa Bay; (Clan Macgregor) 1,000 lbs, Durban; (Clan Macwhirter) 1,000 lbs, Durban; (Orizaba) 1,000 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Morazan) 1,000 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Cristobal) 1,000 lbs, Cristobal; (Cristobal) 1,000 lbs, Cristobal; (Cristobal) 1,000 lbs, Cristobal

SODA, SAL—(Veragua) 5,610 lbs, Cristobal
SILICATE—(Waukegan) 2,158 lbs, Nancy
STARCH—(American Farmer) 2,424 lbs, London
CORN—(San Jacinto) 1,380 lbs, Arecibo; (Britannic) 2,612 lbs, Liverpool; (American Importer) 17,940 lbs, London; (San Juan) 28,300 lbs, Ponce; 3,538 lbs, Arecibo; (Potter) 11,81a lbs, Honolulu; 31,075 lbs, Manila; (Clan Macwhirter) 3,010 lbs, Beira; (American Farmer) 3,438 lbs, London; (Malaren) 7,070 lbs, Stockholm; 1,010 lbs, Malmo; (City of Manila) 3,706 lbs, Manila; (Binnendijk) 39,910 lbs, Rotterdam; (Bessemer City) 73,500 lbs, Bombay; 11,280 lbs, Dubai; 62,040 lbs, Aden
STEARIN, OLEO—(Independence Hall) 12,046 lbs, Bordeaux
TALC—(American Farmer) 93,928 lbs, London; (Laconia) 112,000 lbs, Liverpool; (Calamares) 6,089 lbs, Porto Colombia
TALLOW—(Deutschland) 66,483 lbs, Hamburg; (Binnendijk) 98,889 lbs, Rotterdam; (Pajala) 88,920 lbs, Valencia; (New York) 154,589 lbs, Hamburg
TANNING EXTRACT—(Dorelian) 12,683 lbs, Manchester
TURPENTINE — (Collingsworth) 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires; (Clan Macwhirter) 2,500 gls, Capetown; 750 gls, Algoa Bay; 3,500 gls, Lourenco Marques
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT — (Isarco) 1,013 lbs, Leghorn; (President Roosevelt) 15,139 lbs, Hamburg; (Binnendijk) 1,987 lbs, Crefeld
ZINC OXIDE—(Scanyork) 1,486 lbs, Copenhagen; (Roma) 6,125 lbs, Genoa; (Binnendijk) 5,103 lbs, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Aidan, November 24; Amapala, November 17; American Farmer, November 23; American Importer, November 16; American Legion, November 11; Atago, November 17; Baron Pentland, November 14; Bergensfjord, November 24; Bessemer City, November 25; Binnendijk, November 17; Black Hawk, November 15; Borinquen, November 16; Britannic, November 17; Byron, November 28; Calamares, November 17; Carabobo, November 15; City of Manlia, November 25; Clan MacWhirter, November 22; Collingsworth, November 21; Colombia, November 15; Deutschland, November 22; Dorelian, November 23; Evviva, December 1; Exchange, November 20; Exiiona, November 24; Ile France, November 24; Independence Hall, November 15; Isarco, November 14; Malaren, November 18; Maravi, November 17; Morro Castle, November 18; New York, November 29; Nova Queen, November 25; Oriente, November 22; Orizaba, November 14; Pajala, November 22; Paris, November 17; Pastores, November 29; Platano, November 17; Potter, November 21; President Roosevelt, November 15; Roma, November 17; Sagaporack, November 21; San Jacinto, November 10; San Juan, November 18; Santa Inez, November 11; Sanyo, November 29; Scanyork, November 16; Silversandal, November 23; Tana, November 23; Tercero, November 16; Veragua, November 16; Washington, November 21; Waukegan, November 21

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—(West Arrow) 2,750 lbs, Antwerp; 6,600 lbs, Rotterdam; 8,960 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
ASPHALT—95,100 lbs, Artigas, Manchester; (City of Newport News) 100 dms, London; 50,000 lbs, Melbourne
SOLID—44 dms, City of Newport News, Havre
BORAX—1,030,781 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
CLAY—100 lbs, Coelleda, Falkirk
CLEANING COMPOUND—1,600 lbs, City of Newport News, Bremen
COLORS, DRY EARTH—100 lbs, City of Newport News, Bremen; 15 lbs, Artigas, Birmingham
CORN FLOUR—61,600 lbs, Cold Harbor, London; 14,000 lbs, Coelleda, Glasgow
SYRUP—42,231 lbs, Coelleda, Glasgow
GLASS, CRUSHED—1,443 lbs, Artigas, Birmingham; 1,270 lbs, Coelleda, Falkirk
GREASE, LUBRICATING—115,115 lbs, Artigas, Liverpool
INSECTICIDE—141 gls, San Bernardino, San Jose
LINSEED CAKE—227 tons, West Arrow, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—900 lbs, City of Newport News, Paris
OIL, ENGINE—3,270 gls, West Arrow, Antwerp; 2,500 gls, Artigas, Liverpool; 9,000 gls, City of Newport News, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—536 bbls, City of Newport News, Havre; 353 bbls, Schodack, Dunkirk; 803 gls, City of Newport News, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—(Artigas) 56,430 lbs, Manchester; 59,180 lbs, Liverpool; 137,814 lbs, Coelleda, Dublin
PETROLATUM—34,476 lbs, Cold Harbor, London
POTASH BICHROMATE—1,102 lbs, City of Newport News, Memel
SODA ALUMINATE—10 lbs, City of Newport News, Bremen
BICHROMATE—(City of Newport News) 22,-440 lbs, Bordeaux; 1,102 lbs, Memel
SILICATE—(Peter Maersk) 3,685 lbs, Mukden; 31,121 lbs, Shanghai
STARCH, CORN—83,750 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
WHITING, ENAMEL, COMP—10 lbs, Coelleda, Falkirk

Clearance Dates

Artigas, December 1; City of Newport News, November 28; Coelleda, December 4; Cold Harbor, November 27; Peter Maersk, December 1; San Bernardino, November 27; Schodack, December 2; West Arrow, November 8

Baton Rouge Exports

GASOLINE—(Rotterdam) 875 bbls, Berben; 2,-025 bbls, Steilene
KEROSENE—(Rotterdam) 8,000 bbls, Helsingfors; 10,400 bbls, Bergen; 12,000 bbls, Steilene; (Josiah Macy) 4,000 bbls, Harstad; 12,000 bbls, Trondhjem; 47,400 bbls, Pan Gothia, Rotterdam
NAPHTHA—8,000 bbls, Josiah Macy, Trondhjem
OIL, FUEL—(Rotterdam) 7,330 bbls, Bergen; 3,665 bbls, Steilene; (Josiah Macy) 24,500 bbls, Harstad; 13,700 bbls, Trondhjem
LUBRICATING—2 dms, Pan Gothia, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Josiah Macy, November 28; Pan Gothia, December 2; Rotterdam, December 1

Beaumont Exports

BLACK, CARBON — (West Cobalt) 14 cs, Hamburg; 3,280 bgs, 200 cs, London; 100 cs, Western Queen, Bourgas
GASOLINE—60 bbls, Stella Lykes, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,441 bbls, Noreg, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe

Clearance Dates

Noreg, November 27; Stella Lykes, November 22; West Cobalt, November 23; Western Queen, November 29

Boston Exports

ALUM, SODA—5 bbls, 1,675 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
ASPHALT—154 dms, 60,478 lbs, Manaar, London
BRISTLES—2 cs, 267 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B; 55 bls, 23,845 lbs, Manaar, London
CEMENT, BELT—1 cs, 37 lbs, Manaar, London
CHEMICALS—4 kgs and 1 bx, 204 lbs, Manaar, London
CLAY—103 bbls, 12½ tons, Manaar, London
DRESSING, LEATHER—6 bbls, 2,971 lbs, Georgic, Manchester; (West Eldara) 4 bbls, 3 bxs and 4 pails, 2,395 lbs, Luxembourg; 1 bx, 45 lbs, 2 kgs, 10 gls, Oisterwijk
DYE, ANILIN—1 pkg, 26 lbs, West Eldara, Luxembourg, Belgium
FISH MEAL—(City of Flint), 1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Bremen; 4,720 gs, 508,250 lbs, Hamburg; (West Eldara), 800 bgs, 88,000 lbs, Antwerp; 1,000 bgs, 110,250 lbs, Rotterdam
GREASE, INED—135 bbls, 52,353 lbs, City of Flint, Genoa; 610 bbls, 236,724 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—18 dms and 1 crtn, 1,025 lbs, Georgic, Liverpool
INK, PRINTING—1 cs, Manaar, London; 100 dms, 42,191 ls, Cold Harbor, Dundee.
KEROSENE—5 bbls, 285 gls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
LARD—(Cold Harbor, 95 trcs, 37,463 lbs, Dundee; 350 trcs, 52,104 lbs, Leith; 600 bxs and 250 trcs, 128,294 lbs, Georgic, Liverpool; 330 trcs and 6,123 bxs, 461,969 lbs, City of Flint, Germany; 7,065 bxs, 395,640 lbs, Manaar, London
LEATHER SOFTENER—1 pkg, 40 lbs, West Eldara, Luxembourg, Belgium
LINING COMPOUND—16 dms and 4 bbls, 5,686 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg; (West Eldara), 21 dms and 1 bbl, 9,709 lbs, Antwerp; 5 dms, 2,217 lbs, Rotterdam
LUBRICANT—2 cs, 30 gls, Georgic, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—500 bxs, 2,500 gls, Manaar, London; 164 bxs, 820 gls, Cold Harbor, London
OIL, CREOSOTE—5 bbls, 275 gls, Evangeline, St John, N B
FLOOR—40 cs, 288 gls, Manaar, Basrah
LUBRICATING—8 dms, 443 gls, Evangeline, Moncton, N B; 3 cs, 45 lbs, Manaar, London
MINERAL—1 dm, 10 gls, City of Flint, Vienna
PAINT—5 cs, 28 gls, Vulcania, Naples
PASTE—1 cs, 84 lbs, Cold Harbor, London
PEANUTS—300 bgs, 30,300 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax; 10 bgs, 895 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
PETROLATUM—25 dms, 9,802 lbs, Manaar, London
SILICON CARBIDE—1,617 bgs and 3 kgs, 162,-743 lbs, Manaar, London
TALC—3 cs, 200 lbs, Manaar, London
TALLOW, INED—100 bb's, 41,857 lbs, Georgic, Liverpool; (City of Flint), 50 bbls, 19,330 lbs, Leghorn; 30 bbls, 11,291 lbs, Valencia; 100 trcs, 42,148 lbs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
TOILET PREPS—1 dm and 2 cs, 488 lbs, Manaar, London
VARNISH—1 cs, 8 gls, Vulcania, Naples
WAX, SEALING—2 cs, 453 ls, Cold Harbor, London

Clearance Dates

City of Flint, Nov 27; Cold Harbor, Dec 4; Evangeline, Dec 5 and 8; Georgia, Dec 2; Manaar, Dec 4; Vulcania, Dec 3; West Eldara, Dec 2; Yarmouth, Dec 6

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—18 tons, Toledo, Gothenburg; 20 tons, Effingham, Havre
BLACK, CARBON—251 cs, Crown of Galicia, Liverpool; (Glasgow) 225 cs, Kobe; 75 cs, Yokohama; 652 cs, Moji
MOLYBDENUM—30 tons, City of Joliet, Antwerp
ROSIN—(Atago) 145 bbls, Yokohama; 30 bbls, Kobe
SULPHUR—2,000 tons, Neidenfels, Harburg; 155 tons, Griesheim, Hamburg; 30 tons, Effingham, Havre; 4,000 tons, Hamm, Hull; 1,250 tons, Ashburton, Sydney

Clearance Dates

Ashburton, December 4; Atago, December 1; City of Joliet, December 4; Crown of Galicia, December 1; Effingham, December 1; Glasgow, December 4; Griesheim, November 29; Hamm, December 2; Neidenfels, November 29; Toledo, December 1

Gulfport Exports

OIL, PINE—125 dms, Yaka, Rotterdam; 175 bbls, West Neris, London
ROSIN—475 bbls, Yaka, Hamburg; 825 bbls, West Neris, London; 50 bbls, Afoundria, Manchester
TURPENTINE—13 dms, Afoundria, Bombay

Clearance Dates

Afoundria, November 28; West Neris, November 27; Yaka, November 25

Houston Exports

BENTONITE—200 bgs, Neidenfels, Hamburg
BLACK, CARBON—(Atlantian) 80 cs, Liverpool; 896 bgs, 415 cs, Manchester; (Atago) 1,500 bgs, 286 cs, Liverpool-Manchester; 37 tons, Yokohama; 21 tons, Kobe; 500 cs, Nicolo Odero, Genoa; 20 cs, Western Queen, Genoa; 387 cs, Neidenfels, Bremen-Hamburg; (Sanyo) 70 cs, Yokohama; 1,000 cs, Kobe; 100 cs, Shanghai; 72 cs, Sydney; 2,224 bgs, 1,201 cs, Rancher, Liverpool-Manchester; (Jomar) 21 cs, Lisbon; 225 tons, Bilbao; 151 cs, Passages; (Floride) 417 tons, Havre; 25 tons, Dunkirk; 140 tons, Norfolk, Kobe
CLAY—400 bgs, Atlantian, Manchester
COTTON LINTERS—200 bls, Floride, Havre
LUBRICANTS—107 tons, Floride, Havre
OIL—5 bbls, Nicolo Odero, Genoa
LUBRICATING — 5 tons, Margaret Lykes, San Juan; (Sanyo) 60 dms, Yokohama; 80 dms, Osaka
SALAD—8 tons, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal

Clearance Dates

Atago, November 29; Atlantian, November 29; Floride, December 6; Glasgow, December 3; Jomar, December 6; Margaret Lykes, November 29; Neidenfels, December 5; Nicolo Odero, December 1; Norfolk, December 6; Rancher, December 5; Sanyo, December 5; Tillie Lykes, November 29

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—(Roxen) 44 bgs, 4,930 lbs, Brisbane; 13 bgs, 1,460 lbs, Sydney; 80 bgs, 8,960 lbs, Adelaide; 1,240 bgs, 138,880 lbs, Knute Nelson, London; 102 bgs, 22,490 lbs, Montreal, Osaka; (San Jose) 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Havre; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Nantes
BORIC, CRYST—100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Knute Nelson, Liverpool
MURIATIC—120 lbs, Molokai, Navojoa
SULPHURIC—180 lbs, Molokai, Navojoa
ALUMINA SULPHATE—14 sx, 2,100 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
ASPHALT—10 bbls, 4,930 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
LIQUID—6 pkgs, 2,380 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
PETROLEUM—10 cans, 200 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
BLACK, CARBON—(Roxen) 113 cs, 34,500 lbs, Melbourne; 14 cs, 2,360 lbs, Adelaide; (President Garfield) 40 cs, 13,420 lbs, Singapore; 7 ctns, 2,140 lbs, Penang
BLACKING, SHOE—47 pkgs, 1,940 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
BLUE VITRIOL—(Molokai) 450 lbs, Hermosillo; 450 lbs, Navojoa
BORATE ORE—828 bgs, 182,570 lbs, Seisho, Osaka; 1,220 bgs, 223,530 lbs, President Garfield, Osaka; (Knute Nelson) 3,685 bgs, 443,030 lbs, London; 435 bgs, 56,010 lbs, Liverpool
BORAX—(Seisho) 2,177 bgs, 240,020 lbs, Yokohama; 1,452 bgs, 160,080 lbs, Osaka; (Roxen) 40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Newcastle; 147 bgs, 16,460 lbs, Brisbane; 49 bgs, 5,490 lbs, Sydney; 185 bgs, 20,720 lbs, Adelaide; (Knute Nelson) 600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Hull; 3,000 bgs, 336,000 lbs, London; 1,100 bgs, 123,200 lbs, Liverpool; 3,600 bgs, 406,800 lbs, Buenos Aires, Hull; (Asama) 4,150 bgs, 458,500 lbs, Osaka; 1,440 bgs, 165,410 lbs, Yokohama; (San Jose) 1,500 bgs, 169,-500 lbs, Havre; 500 bgs, 56,500 lbs, Dunkirk; 2,000 bgs, Molokai, Guaymas
CARBON BISULPHIDE—(Molokai) 100 dms, 3,500 lbs, Mazatlan; 25 dms, 2,500 lbs, Manzanillo
DIOXIDE, SOLID—5 bxs, 12,350 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
CATTLE HOOFS—446 bgs, 20,290 lbs, Golden Tide, Osaka
CHALK, PRECIP—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Molokai, Yavaros
CHEMICALS—13 cs, 290 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
CINNAMON—3 bls, 300 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
CLAY, GRD—44 sx, 2,750 lbs, Knute Nelson, Oslo
CLEANER, DRY—6 cs, 190 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
COLORS, CEMENT—5 sx, 500 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
DRY, EARTH—2 ctns, 100 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
COTTON LINTERS—10 bls, 5,330 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
CREAM TARTAR—110 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
DENTIFRICE—30 lbs, Santa Rosa, Panama City; 8 ctns, 100 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
FERTILIZER—190 lbs, Santa Rosa, Mazatlan
FIRE EXTINGUISHER—4 cs, 50 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
FLYSPRAY—3 cs, 210 lbs, Santa Rosa, Guatemala City
FORMALDEHYDE—50 lbs, Molokai, Navojoa
GASOLINE—(California) 10,000 bbls, 300 dms, Shanghai; 15,030 bbls, Dairen; (Glenpool) 25,300 bbls, Ponce; 25,300 bbls, San Juan; 13,650 bbls, Balboa; 4,556 bbls, Cristobal; (Niel Maersk) 150 dms, Salinas; 150 dms, Pasco; 200 dms, Tumacao; 70 cs, Molokai, San Jose del Cabo; 2,191 bbls, Cuyama, Pearl Harbor
GLASS, PLATE—1 bx, 80 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
GLUE, FLAKE—2 ctns, 50 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE—4 pkgs, Pacific Reliance, London
GREASE, AXLE—5 pkgs, 2,610 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
LUBRICATING—7 pkgs, 560 lbs, Santa Rosa, Guatemala City; (Molokai) 25 bxs, 2,280 lbs, Mazatlan; 10 pails, 370 lbs, Manzanillo; 6 pkgs, 190 lbs, Guaymas; 5 dms, 2,200 lbs, Topolobampo; 2 bxs, 160 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
HAIR PREPS—50 lbs, Santa Rosa, Panama City
HONEY, LIQUID—200 cs, 24,000 lbs, Knute Nelson, London
INFUSORIAL EARTH—(Knute Nelson) 230 bgs, 24,640 lbs, Bergen; 83 bgs, 6,720 lbs, London; 96 bgs, 8,000 lbs, Buenos Aires, Stockholm; 630 bgs, 60,480 lbs, San Jose, Havre; 280 sx, 54,080 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
INK, PRINTING—1 pkg, 30 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
WRITING—3 pkgs, 170 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—8 dms, 17 pkgs, 510 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
LIQUID—10 cs, 910 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
KEROSENE—(Roxen), 400 cs, Sydney; 10 dms, Adelaide; 10,946 bbls, California, Dairen; (Santa Rosa) 310 cs, Panama City; 350 cs, Cristobal; 150 cs, Moloki, San Jose del Cabo
DISTILLATE—3,029 bbls, Javanese Prince, Shanghai; 6,088 bbls, Roseville, Hongkong
LACQUER—(President Garfield) 14 cs, 1 dm, 1,460 lbs, Shanghai; 16 kegs, 960 lbs, Hongkong; (Lurline) 1 ctn, 23 pkgs, 1,580 lbs, Honolulu; 44 pkgs, 1,650 lbs, Wailuku; 4 ctns, 170 lbs, Paia
PIGMENTED—10 cs, 610 lbs, President Garfield, Hongkong; (Lurline) 3 pkgs, 8 ctns, 520 lbs, Honolulu; 15 ctns, 570 lbs, Hilo; 2 pkgs, 90 lbs, Kahului; 41 pkgs, 1,440 lbs, Kaloa; 3 ctns, 80 lbs, Wahiawa
REMOVER—(Lurline) 3 ctns, 150 lbs, Honolulu; 3 ctns, 100 lbs, Wailuku; 1 ctn, 50 lbs, Koloa
THINNER—4 dms, 1,760 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai; (Lurline) 14 kegs, 2 dms, 30 pkgs, 1 ctn, 3,720 lbs, Honolulu; 8 pkgs, 1,110 lbs, Hilo; 1 ctn, 60 lbs, Kahului; 27 pkgs, 2,020 lbs, Wailuku; 4 dms, 880 lbs, Koloa
LARD SUBSTITUTE—(Lurline) 333 pkgs, 236 cans, 5 trcs, 32,440 lbs, Honolulu; 35 cans 15 cs, 20 pkgs, 3,350 lbs, Hilo; 40 crts, 10 pkgs, 2,250 lbs, Kahului; 23 pkgs, 830 lbs, Port Allen; 5 cs, 180 lbs, Ahukini; 75 cs, 135 pkgs, 70 cans, 11,930 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
LIGHTER FLUID—2 ctns, Lurline, Honolulu
LIMESTONE—2 sx, 110 lbs, Santa Rosa, Kingston
MAGNESIUM—2 cs, 200 lbs, Santa Rosa, Kingston
MEDICINAL PREPS—100 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas; 60 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu; 2 ctns, 150 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
MILK POWDER—1 bx, 60 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
SKIM, POWDER—25 bbls, 5,000 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
MINERAL SPIRIT—100 cs, Roxen, Sydney
NUTMEGS—(Molokai) 29 pkgs, 170 lbs, Guaymas; 90 lbs, Navojoa
OIL, CASTOR—10 pkgs, Molokai, Hermosille
COCONUT—10 bbls, Lurline, Honolulu
CODLIVER—230 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
DIESEL—(Atheiprincess) 42,000 bbls, Osaka; 34,602 bbls, Nagasaki; 8,323 bbls, Kohwa, Osaka; 50,823 bbls, Manju, Japan; 3,476 bbls, O A Knudsen, Wellington; 15 dms, Molokai, San Jose del Cabo
FUEL—14,074 bbls, Atheiprincess, Osaka; 44,543 bbls, Chilsco, Tocopilla; 81,421 bbls, O A Knudson, Wellington; 1,690 bbls, Roseville, Hongkong; (Velma) 70,971 bbls, Tocopilla; 17,003 bbls, Chanaral; (Richmond) 15,500 bbls, Ketchikan; 20,027 bbls, Cordova; 2,947 bbls, Seward; 50,350 lbs, Cuyama, Pearl Harbor
GAS—5,001 bbls, Lossiebank, Shanghai; 7,600 bbls, Roseville, Hongkong
LINSEED—1 dm, Lurline, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—(Roxen) 19 dms, Sydney; 109 dms, Adelaide; 71 dms, President Garfield, Manila; 34 cs, Ruth Alexander, Victoria; 6 dms, 3 cs, Santa Rosa, Guatemala City; (Molokai) 148 dms, 29 bxs, Mazatlan; 10 dms, Manzanillo; 1 dm, San Jose del Cabo; 106 dms, 20 cs, Topolobampo; 4 dms, 148 cans, Lurline, Honolulu; 3 pkgs, Mariposa, Honolulu
MACHINE—12 ctns, Lurline, Honolulu
NEATSFOOT—1 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
OLEO—2 dms, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 2 dms, Mariposa, Honolulu
SALAD, PURE—100 dms, Kohwa, Yokohama
TROUGH—2 dms, Lurline, Honolulu
ORANGE JUICE—15 kegs, President Garfield, Singapore; 1 cs, Moldanger, Antwerp; 1 cs, Pacific Reliance, Liverpool
PAINT—1 bbl, 350 lbs, Ruth Alexander, Victoria; 51 bxs, 2,150 lbs, and 120 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu; 4 dms, 6 pkgs, 430 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
MIXED—(Lurline) 11 ctns, 95 pkgs, 2,630 lbs, Honolulu; 7 ctns, 170 lbs, Hilo; 8 pkgs, 220 bls, Kahului; 4 kegs, 12 ctns, 590 lbs, Wailuku; 2 ctns, 40 lbs, Paia; 30 pkgs, 1,120 lbs, Koloa; 40 ctns, 1,080 lbs, Wahiawa
REDUCER—(Lurline) 24 pkgs, 8 dms, 6,200 lbs, Honolulu; 1 dm, 550 lbs, Wailuku; 2 ctns, 60 lbs, Koloa
REMOVER—7 cs, 700 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai; 4 ctns, 80 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
THINNER—2 ctns, 50 lbs, Lurline, Wailuku
PERFUMERY—1 ctn, 40 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
PEROLATUM—2 ctns, 100 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—62,966 bbls, Albertolite, loco; 9,868 bbls, Texada; Vancouver GAS, LIQUID—150 cyls, Lurline, Honolulu
POLISH—52 ctns, 16 pkgs, 1,850 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu; 9 pkgs, 200 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
SHOE—11 ctns, 600 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
SILVER—5 crts, 360 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
POTASH, BICHROMATE—(Molokai) 400 lbs, Hermosillo; 870 lbs, Navojoa
MURIATE—(Asama) 4,600 bgs, 851,200 lbs, Kobe; 3,500 bgs, 786,800 lbs, Yokohama
PUTTY—1 bx, 100 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
OIL—11 pkgs, 1 cs, 990 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
SALT—10 cs, 480 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
SALTPETER—440 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas
SCOURING COMPOUND—50 cs, 2,830 lbs, President Garfield, Shanghai
POWDER—700 cs, 40,950 lbs, President Garfield, Manila
SOAP—50 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas; 34 pkgs, 1,600 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu; 2 pkgs, 70 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
FLAKES—(Lurline) 77 cs, 5,840 lbs, Hilo; 7 cs, 190 lbs, Port Allen; 65 cs, 2,180 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
GRANULATED—(Lurline) 5,670 lbs, Honolulu; 1,830 lbs, Kahului
LAUNDRY—(Lurline) 779 pkgs, 51,300 lbs, Honolulu; 186 cs, 12,290 lbs, Hilo; 482 pkgs, 29,890 lbs, Kahului; 25 cs, 1,600 lbs, Port Allen; 50 cs, 3,930 lbs, Ahukini; 25 cs, 1,600 lbs, Mahukona; 25 cs, 1,330 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
LINSEED OIL—3 ctns, 60 lbs, Lurline, Kahului
LIQUID—2 dms, 450 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
TOILET—(Lurline) 35 pkgs, 410 lbs, Hawaiian Islands; 23 cs, 820 lbs, Hilo; 360 lbs, Kahului; 8 cs, 280 lbs, Port Allen; 95 cs, 3,470 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
SODA ASH—(President Garfield) 224 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Shanghai; 280 sx, 56,000 lbs, Hongkong
CAUSTIC—28 dms, 20,160 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
HYPOSULPHITE—100 lbs, Molokai, Hermosillo
SOYBEANS—(Lurline) 150 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Honolulu; 100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Hilo; 9 cs, 430 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
SULPHUR—330 sx, 49,500 lbs, Molokai, Mazatlan
FLOWERS—13 pkgs, 200 lbs, Molokai, Navojoa
GROUND—20 sx, 2,000 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
ROCK—400 sx, 67,200 lbs, Molokai, Topolobampo
TALC—40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Santa Rosa, Havana
TALLOW, INED—425 dms, 170,450 lbs, President Garfield, Osaka
TOILET PREPS—13 cs, 2,280 lbs, Roxen, Sydney; 6 cs, 1,000 lbs, President Garfield, Singapore; (Santa Rosa) 1 cs, 200 lbs, Guatemala City; 1 cs, 170 lbs, Panama City; 5 cs, 740 lbs, Lima; (Lurline) 1,990 lbs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, 93 ctns, 1 pkg, 2,630 lbs, Honolulu; 50 lbs, Hilo; 1 ctn, 2 pkgs, 140 lbs, Mariposa, Honolulu
TURPENTINE—12 ctns, Lurline, Honolulu
GUM—75 cs, Roxen, Brisbane
VARNISH—(Lurline) 3 ctns, 60 lbs, Wahiawa; 2 pkgs, 54 ctns, 2,920 lbs, Honolulu
WASHING POWDER—13 pkgs, 2,890 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
WAX—2 pkgs, 120 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
LIQUID—12 ctns, 180 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
PASTE—6 ctns, 1 bx, 100 lbs, Lurline, Honolulu
ZINC DROSS—23 bbls, Asama, Osaka
STEARATE—100 lbs, Molokai, Guaymas

Clearance Dates

Albertolite, December 2; Asama, November 27; Atheiprincess, November 26; Buenos Aires, November 24; California, November 24; Chilsco, November 25; Glenpool, November 29; Golden Tide, November 22; Javanese Prince, November 30; O A Knudsen, November 30; Knute Nelson, November 22; Kohwa, November 18; Lossiebank, November 20; Lurline, November 11; Manju, December 3; Mariposa, November 15; Moldanger, November 28; Molokai, November 27; Montreal, November 24; Niel Maersk, November 25; Pacific Reliance, December 1; President Garfield, November 30; Richmond, November 30; Rossaville, November 22; Roxen, November 24; Ruth Alexander, November 30; San Jose, November 26; Santa Rosa, November 25; Seisho, November 24; Texada, November 28; Velma, November 21

Mobile Exports

COTTON LINTERS—25 bls, Topa Topa, Havre
GASOLINE—104 gls, Arbutus, Georgetown
LARD—(Afoundria) 4,000 bxs, Liverpool; 9,000 bxs, Manchester; (Topa Topa) 250 bxs, London; 3,000 bxs, Newcastle
OIL, FUEL—572 gls, Arbutus, Georgetown
ROSIN—10 bbls, Austvangen, Cuidad Bolivar; (St Therese) 160 bbls, St Marc; 75 bbls, Maracaibo; (Delfshaven) 100 bbls, Stockholm; 275 bbls, Norrkopping; 150 bbls, Wiborg; 25 bbls, Hull; 200 bbls, Aberdeen; 600 bbls, Kotka; 90 bbls, Wasa; 544 bbls, Hamburg; 150 bbls, Rotterdam; (Topa Topa) 400 bbls, London; 450 bbls, Newcastle
TOILET PREPS—(Austvangen) 1 cs, Kingston; 1 cs, Georgetown
TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Phoenicia, Hull; 200 bbls, Topa Topa, Newcastle

Clearance Dates

Afoundria, November 29; Arbutus, December 2; Austvangen, December 2; Delfshaven, November 27; Delnorte, December 4; Phoenicia, November 29; St Therese, December 5; Topa Topa, November 28

New Orleans Exports

ALCOHOL—85 tons, Westmoreland, Havre
ALUMINA SULPHATE—60 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
ASPHALT—(West Cohas) 133 tons, Havre; 15 tons, Rotterdam; 20 dms, Carrillo, Guayaquil; 41 tons, Westmoreland, Rotterdam; (Western Queen) 4 tons, Bremen; 30 tons, Hamburg; 60 tons, London; 250 dms, Corozal, Christianstad
BAKING POWDER—40 crts, Munplace, Progreso; 50 ctns, Baja California, Puerto Castilla; 25 crts, Turrialba, Tela; 20 cs, Carrillo, Puerto Cortez
BLACK, CARBON — (West Cohas) 86 tons, Havre; 10 tons, Rotterdam; (Toledo) 14 cs, Oslo; 10 cs, Gothenburg; 32 cs, Helsingfors; 20 cs, Gdynia; (Grandon) 503 cs, Hamburg; 8 tons, Bremen; 400 cs, Eifel, London; 30 cs, Delfshaven, Hamburg; 2 cs, Aachen, Bremen-Hamburg; (Beemsterdijk) 40 cs, Antwerp; 363 cs, Rotterdam; 50 cs, Amsterdam; 3,700 sx, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz; 15 cs, Zacapa, Valparaiso; 45 ctns, Jomar, Pasages; 5 cs, Morazan, Vera Cruz; (Westmoreland) 20 tons, Havre; 12 tons, Antwerp; 37 tons, Rotterdam; (Volunteer) 30 cs, Kobe; 60 cs, Shanghai; (Western Queen) 8 tons, Hamburg; 23 tons, Bremen; 150 cs, Musician, Manchester
EARTH—10 sx, Toledo, Oslo; 1 ton, Hybert, London
CALCIUM ARSENATE — (Zacapa) 350 dms, Pisco; 50 dms, Callao
CARBON BISULPHIDE—50 dms, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
CATTLE DIP—25 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz; 3 kits, Munplace, Progreso
CHARCOAL—667 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz
CLAY—27 tons, Westmoreland, Antwerp
CLEANING COMPOUND—10 cs, Beemsterdijk, Amsterdam
CLOVES—50 bls, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
COLORS—7 bbls, Munplace, Progreso
COTTON LINTERS — 456 bls, West Cohas, Havre; (Grandon) 150 bls, Bremen; 261 bls, Hamburg; (Beemsterdijk) 330 bls, Antwerp; 15 bls, Rotterdam; 938 bls, Delfshaven, Bremen; 100 bls, Maria, Fiume; (Westmoreland) 100 bls, Havre; 3 bls, Rotterdam; 10 bls, Antwerp; (Hybert) 150 bls, Bremen; 370 bls, Hamburg
COTTONSEED CAKE—400 tons, Tennessee, Copenhagen
MEAL—2,000 sx, Contessa, Havana
CREAM TARTAR—40 bbls, Morazan, Vera Cruz
DRESSING, LEATHER—64 pails, 9 cs, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
EPSOM SALT—12 bls, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
FIRECLAY—5 sx, Carrillo, Panama; 15 bbls, Munplace, Progreso; 16 bbls, Corozal, Guanica
GASOLINE—50 dms, Austvangen, Pointe a Pitre; 1,000 cs, Cathlamet, Accra; (Baja California) 159 dms, Bluefields; 201 dms, Puerto Castilla
GLUCOSE—59 bbls, Eifel, London
GLUE—20 sx, Munplace, Progreso
GRAPHITE—(Tegucigalpa) 6 dms, Tampico; 4 dms, Vera Cruz
GREASE, LUBRICATING—162 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp; 5 dms, Zacapa, Havana; 125 ctns, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; 27 tons, Hybert, London
PETROLEUM—3 bbls, Volunteer, Osaka; 30 bbls, Aachen, Bremen-Hamburg
HERBS—1 ton, Hybert, London
HONEY—28 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Amsterdam
HOPS—71 bls, Morazan, Vera Cruz
INFUSORIAL EARTH—310 sx, Carrillo, Havana
INK—1 ton, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; 4 dms, Zacapa, La Libertad; 43 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz
INSECTICIDE—29 dms, Eifel, London
KEROSENE—500 cs, Cathlamet, Accra; (Baja California) 150 cs, 5 dms, Bluefields; 150 ctns, Puerto Castilla; 250 cs, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; 100 ctns, Carrillo, Puerto Cortez; 28 dms, Zacapa, Puerto Limon; 50 dms, 350 cs, Austvangen, Pointe a Pitre; 35 cs, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
LACQUER—14 dms, 6 kits, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz; 15 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz
LARD—(Carrillo) 25 crts, 100 dms, Havana; 100 tins, Panama; 200 tins, Guayaquil; 2 cs, Munplace, Progreso; 2,000 cs, Grandon, Hamburg; 450 tins, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; 400 tins, Carrillo, Puerto Barrios; 18 cs, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; (Zacapa) 50 tins, 16 cs, 100 dms, Havana; 5 cs, Bocas del Toro; 2,325 tins, Puerto Limon; 40 cs, 40 crts, Austvangen, San Fernando; (Corozal) 2,699 tins, 25 tubs, San Juan; 500 tins, Santo Domingo City; 1,000 tins, La Guaira; 2,350 tins, Mayaguez; 355 tins, 10 cs, Aguadilla; 1,000 tins, 2,073 pkgs, Ponce; 75 tins, 60 pkgs, Arecibo; 565 tins, Arroyo; 133 tins, Fajardo; 160 tins, Yabucoa; 25 crts, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
SUBSTITUTE—(Corozal) 25 tubs, 33 pkgs, San Juan; 100 tubs, Ponce; 59 tubs, Carrillo, Panama; 20 tins, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios
LIME—33 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; 750 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
OIL, COTTONSEED, 70 cs, Carrillo, Cristobal; 125 dms, 100 cs, Zacapa, Cristobal
COTTONSEED, REFD—100 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED, SOLID—20 sx, Carrillo, Havana; 20 sx, Zacapa, Havana
FUEL—50 dms, Carrillo, Puerto Barrios; 1,000 bbls, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
GAS—68,427 bbls, Beth, London
LUBRICATING—407 tons, West Cohas, Havre; 177 bbls, Grandon, Hamburg; 17 dms, Baja California, Bluefields; (Beemsterdijk) 360 bbls, Amsterdam; 144 bbls, 70 dms, Antwerp; 20 dms, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; 100 dms, Zacapa, Havana; (Jomar) 4 bbls, Oporto; 10 bbls, Bilbao; (Maria) 84 bbls, Venice; 180 bbls, Trieste; 60 bbls, Venice/Trieste; 119 bbls, Fiume; 150 ctns, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; (Westmoreland) 50 tons, Havre; 58 tons, Antwerp; 80 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz; (Western Queen) 15 bbls, Genoa; 55 bbls, Naples; 60 bbls, 20 dms, Algiers; 75 bbls, Oran; 72 tons, Hybert, London; 40 dms, Volunteer, Kobe
PAINT—14 cs, Corozal, Panama City; 12 cs, Carrillo, Puerto Cortez; (Zacapa) 17 cs, Puerto Colombia; 7 cs, Havana, 6 bbls, 1 keg, 2 kits, 3 cs, Munplace, Progreso; 4 dms, 18 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; 10 cs, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios
PARAFFIN—100 sx, Carrillo, Cartagena; 735 sx, Eifel, London; 200 sx, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; (Aachen) 408 sx, Hamburg; 1,900 sx, Bremen; 500 sx, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 30 tons, Tennessee, Copenhagen; (Zacapa) 50 sx, Havana; 100 sx, Puerto Limon; 250 sx, Puerto Colombia; 100 sx, Buenaventura; 2,000 sx, Jomar, Bilbao; 700 sx, Maria, Venice; 944 sx, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz; 8 tons, Westmoreland, Antwerp; (Western Queen) 500 sx, Genoa; 2,425 sx, Naples; (Hybert) 50 tons, Hamburg; 20 tons, London; 382 sx, Musician, Manchester
PETROLEUM—31 tons, Hybert, Hamburg
REFINED—130 cs, Zacapa, Puerto Limon
ROSIN—(Zacapa) 15 bbls, Panama; 100 bbls, 100 sx, Cartagena; 30 bbls, Puerto Colombia; 50 bbls, Musician, Liverpool; (Austvangen) 4 bbls, Port of Spain; (Westmoreland) 11 tons, Antwerp; 78 tons, Rotterdam; 62 tons, West Cohas, Rotterdam, 25 bbls, Toledo, Copenhagen; 225 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; (Grandon) 135 bbls, Bremen; 127 bbls, Hamburg; 28 tons, Bremen/Hamburg
SALT—(Baja California) 4 tons, Bluefields; 1½ tons, Puerto Castilla; 1 ton, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; (Carrillo) 47 tons, Puerto Barrios; ½ ton, Puerto Cortez; 1 ton, Tela; 1 ton, Zacapa, Puerto Limon; 1 ton, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
SCOURING COMPOUND — (Austvangen) 22 bundles, Kingston; 25 cs, Georgetown
SHRIMP BRAN—358 sx, Grandon, Hamburg
SCRAP—11 tons, Hybert, Hamburg
SOAP—42 ctns, Zacapa, Cristobal; 15 ctns, Contessa, Balboa
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL—8 tons, Hybert, Bremen/Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—5 dms, Carrillo, Puerto Barrios
CYANIDE—20 dms, Baja California, Bluefields
NITRATE—30 sx, Contessa, Colon
STARCH—3 tons, West Cohas, Rotterdam
CORN—560 cs, Carrillo, Guayaquil; 50 sx, Zacapa, Havana; 277 tons, Hybert, London
STEARIN—7 sx, Carrillo, Havana
SULPHUR—1,134 sx, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz; 3,873 tons, Munorway, San Nicholas Bay; 3,077 tons, Grandon, Harburg; 4,999 tons, Aachen, Harburg; (Tegucigalpa) 100 sx, Tampico; 440 sx, Vera Cruz
TAR—25 bbls, Austvangen, Progreso
PINE—1 dms, Munplace, Progreso
TOBACCO EXTRACT—50 bbls, Aachen, Bremen
TRIPOLI—(Aachen) 110 sx, Bremen; 140 sx, Hamburg; 900 sx, Musician, Manchester
TURPENTINE—8 cs, Carrillo, Tela
VARNISH—8 cs, Carrillo, Tela
WAX, MINERAL—6 tons, Westmoreland, Havre; 87 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Antwerp
WHITING—6 bbls, Corozal, San Juan
ZINC—20 kits, 52 kegs, 25 pkgs, Corozal, San Juan
DUST—400 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz
WHITE—(Corozal) 64 kegs, Ponce; 40 kits, 32 kegs, Humacao; 8 sx, Contessa, Panama City

Clearance Dates

Aachen, November 21; Austvangen, November 20; Baja California, November 11; Beemsterdijk, December 1; Beth, November 25; Carrillo, November 6, 18; Cathlamet, December 5; Contessa, November 14; Corozal, November 24; Delfshaven, Decvember 1; Eifel, December 1; Grandon, December 1; Hybert, November 16; Jomar, December 2; Maria, December 1; Morazan, October 25, November 8; Munorway, November 29; Munplace, November 21, December 2; Musician, November 23; Tegucigalpa, November 2, 23; Tennessee, December 4; Toledo, November 29; Turrialba, November 13; Volunteer, November 25; Wawa, October 31; West Cohas, December 1; Western Queen, November 16; Westmoreland, November 16; Zacapa, November 10

Norfolk Exports

CHEMICALS—7 dms, 4,976 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre
COLORS, CERAMIC—1 cs, 72 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
HERBS, MEDICINAL—2 bls, 556 lbs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
LARD—600 bxs, 37,200 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre
LOBELIA—2 bls, 540 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre
MICA, GRD—112 bgs, 112,007 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
PULVERIZED—100 bgs, 10,100 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre; 262 bgs, 26,762 lbs, Artigas, Manchester; 110 bgs, 11,110 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre; 250 bgs, 25,250 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
OIL, FUEL—500 bbls, West Imboden, Rio de Janeiro/Montevideo/Buenos Aires
OLEO—225 trcs, City of Baltimore, Havre; 120 trcs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
OYSTER SHELLS, CRSHD—(Coelleda) 500 bgs, Belfast; 1,000 bgs, Dublin
ROOTS AND HERBS—4 bls, 1,220 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre; 8 bls, 2,430 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
SASSAFRAS BARK—6 bgs, 607 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
SILICA, GRD—210 bgs, 47,040 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
TANNING EXTRACT—140 bgs, 36,000 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam; 112 bgs, 11,424 lbs, Coelleda, Belfast
EXTRACT, LIQ—180 bbls, 106,966 lbs, Brosund, Bristol; 560 bbls, 348,213 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
EXTRACT, POWD—150 bgs, 22,500 lbs, City of Newport News, Havre; 1,280 bgs, 192,000 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
WITCH HAZEL BARK—3 bls, 1,045 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Artigas, December 5; Brosund, December 2; City of Baltimore, November 23; City of Newport News, November 30; Coelleda, December 2; Myrmidon, December 4; West Arrow, November 24; West Imboden, November 29

Pensacola Exports

OIL, ROSIN—100 dms, Delnorte, Buenos Aires
ROSIN, GUM—1,000 bbls, Delnorte, Buenos Aires; 375 bbls, Topa Topa, Newcastle; 200 bbls, Yaka, Rotterdam; 200 bbls, Afoundria, Liverpool; (Delfshaven) 1,025 bbls, Bremen; 100 bbls, Rotterdam
WOOD—85 bbls, Delfshaven, Rotterdam; 600 bbls, Delnorte, Santos

Clearance Dates

Afoundria, November 27; Delfshaven, November 28; Delnorte, December 5; Topa Topa, November 24

Philadelphia Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—45 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam; 45 dms, Aachen, Hamburg
ALUMINA SULPHATE, GRD—(Uruguayo) 68 bgs, Santos; 50 bgs, Montevideo; 227 bgs, Buenos Aires
AMMONIA, ANHYD—30 cyls, Chinese Prince, Manila
AMYL ACETATE—12 dms, Scanmail, Copenhagen
BENZENE—483 tons, Ranja, Havre; (Brunswick) 114,205 gls, Havre; 365,437 gls, Antwerp
BLACK, BONE—5 bgs, Minnequa, Helsingfors
COCOA BEAN WASTE—513 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
DRIER, JAPAN—2 cs, San Bernardino, Panama City
FIRECLAY, GRD—2 bgs, Aachen, Bremen
GASOLINE — 8,089 tons, Ranja, Havre; (Brunswick) 59,967 bbls, Havre; 17,952 bbls, Antwerp; 9,433 bbls, Lisbon; (Cabedello) 800 cs, Paranagua; 9,000 cs, Rio Grande; 6,000 cs, Santos; 2,500 cs, Rio de Janeiro
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Minnequa) 6 dms, 5 bxs, Stockholm; 4 pkgs, Gdynia; 3 dms, Helsingfors; 2 dms, 4 pkgs, 5 cs, Copenhagen; 75 pkgs, Chinese Prince, Hongkong; 2 qr dms, 9 ctns, 1 cs, Santa Cecilia, Panama
PETROLEUM—116 dms, Aachen, Hamburg
INSECTICIDE—12 cs, Santa Cecilia, Panama
LICORICE MASS—90 cs, Minnequa, Copenhagen; (Aachen) 45 cs, Hamburg; 50 cs, Lubeck; 335 cs, Hull; 437 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—8,843 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—2 sx, Aachen, Bremen
MANGANESE ORE, CONC—300 bgs, 28 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Aachen) 1 cs, Stuttgart; 1 bbl, Leipzig; (Santa Cecilia) 1 cs, 1 ctn, Panama; 3 cs, Managua
METHANOL—49 dms, Scanmail, Copenhagen
OIL—(Aachen) 25 bbls, Copenhagen; 289 bbls, 21 dms, Germany
BURNING—25 cs, Examelia, Piraeus; 2 pkgs, Minnequa, Gdynia
GAS—2,000 cs, Cabedello, Rio Grande
ILLUMINATING—9,448 bbls, Brunswick, Lisbon; 439 bbls, Vaclite, Liverpool; 2 pkgs, Scanmail, Gdynia; (Cabedello) 800 cs, Paranagua; 5,000 cs, Santos; 5,000 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 4,000 cs, Rio Grande
LUBRICATING—42 dms, 218 bbls, 25 half bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam; (Minnequa) 9 half dms, 91 dms, 1 bx, 75 bbls, 3 crts, Stockholm; 55 cs, 63 dms, 15 half dms, Helsingfors; 4 pkgs, Gdynia; 92 dms, 65 pkgs, 185 bbls, Copenhagen; 322 pails, Santa Cecilia, Cristobal; (City of Glasgow) 291 pkgs, Brisbane; 64 dms, 2,610 pkgs, Melbourne; 37 dms, 60 pkgs, Adelaide; 619 pkgs, Sydney; 12 pkgs, Fremantle; (Lisbon) 694 dms, Yokohama; 2,062 dms, Kobe; 1,125 dms, Moji; 340 dms, 510 cs, Tientsin; 359 bbls, Brunswick, Antwerp; (Aachen) 836 bbls, Hamburg; 5 bbls, Odense; (Examelia) 17 dms, 10 cs, Malta; 409 dms, 90 cs, 15 bbls, Piraeus; 164 dms, Salonica; 100 dms, Istanbul; 40 bbls, Boston City, Cardiff; (Vaclite) 10,675 bbls, Rouen; 157 pkgs, 9,228 bbls, Liverpool; (Uruguayo) 240 cs, 10 bbls, Santos; 1,561 pkgs, 200 dms, Buenos Aires; (Chinese Prince) 1,505 pkgs, Manila; 1,935 pkgs, Hongkong; 495 pkgs, Iloilo; 1,020 pkgs, Cebu; (Scanmail) 2 pkgs, Gdynia; 50 pkgs, 65 dms, Helsingfors; (Ragnildsholm) 140 pkgs, Gothenburg; 5 pkgs, Stockholm
NEATSFOOT—25 dms, Minnequa, Stockholm; 15 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT, SULPH—1 bbl, Minnequa, Stockholm
RED—245 bbls, Aachen, Hamburg; 80 bbls, City of Flint, Hamburg
PAINT—4 ctns, Santa Cecilia, Panama
PARAFFIN—1,680 bbls, 357 bgs, Aachen, Hamburg
PETROLATUM—12 pkgs, Vaclite, Liverpool
POLISH, AUTOMOBILE—3 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
FURNITURE—2 ctns, Santa Cecilia, Panama
RESIN, COALTAR—9 bbls, City of Flint, Hamburg
SOAP—1 cs, Santa Cecilia, Panama; 1 cs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
LAUNDRY—599 bxs, Boston City, Bristol
SODA ALUMINATE—1 bbl, Boston City, Bristol
BICHROMATE—15 pkgs, Uruguayo, Buenos Aires
SILICATE—400 bgs, Walter D Munson, Havana
TALLOW—100 dms, Walter D Munson, Havana
TANNING EXTRACT, DRY—4 cks, City of Glasgow, Melbourne
TURPENTINE—3 cs, San Bernardino, Panama City
VARNISH—1 cs, San Bernardino, Panama City
LIQUID—1 bx, Santa Cecilia, Cristobal
WAX—1,681 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam; 259 bbls, Boston City, Bristol
DARK, CRUDE—32 dms, Aachen, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Aachen, November 29; Bilderdijk, November 29; Boston City, December 1; Brunswick, November 29; Cabadello, December 1; Chinese Prince, December 2; City of Flint, November 20; City of Glasgow, November 29; Examelia, December 2; Lisbon, November 27; Minnequa, November 22; Ragnildsholm, December 4; Ranja, December 4; San Bernardino, November 23; Santa Cecilia, November 28; Scanmail, November 28; Uruguayo, November 25; Vaclite, November 24; Walter D Munson, December 5

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—305 dms, 900 bbls, Roanoke, Antwerp
ENAMEL—5 cs, Springbank, Karachi
GASOLINE—30 dms, 500 cs, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal; 96,251 bbls, Norne, Santander; 112,409 gls, Kaia Knudsen, Havre; 52,701 bbls, Roanoke, Antwerp
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Springbank) 175 cs, Bombay; 12 dms, 50 cs, Madras; 25 dms, Colombo; 160 dms, Calcutta; 10 dms, Tillie Lykes, Antofagasta; 115 dms, 268 bbls, 180 cs, Roanoke, Antwerp
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—5 dms, Springbank, Bombay
KEROSENE—11,833 bbls, Roanoke, Antwerp
OIL, GAS—3,676 bbls, Roanoke, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—(Emanuel Nobel) 1,853 tons, Antwerp; 1,058 tons, Rouen; (Springbank) 245 dms, Karachi; 50 dms, Bombay; 430 dms, Colombo; 18 dms, Madras; 2,770 dms, Calcutta; 20 dms, 21 cs, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal; 305 dms, 165 bbls, Roanoke, Antwerp
PAINT—1 dms, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—93,576 bbls, Caroline Maersk, Port du Bouc/Etang de Berre; 74,441 bbls, Meline, Bordeaux; 103,095 bbls, Kaia Knudsen, Havre; 13,517 tons, Sir Osborne Holmden, Dunkirk
SOLVENT, CLEANING—1 dm, Springbank, Bombay; 1 dm, Roanoke, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Caroline Maersk, November 28; Emanuel Nobel, November 22; Kaia Knudsen, November 30; Meline, November 29; Norne, November 29; Roanoke, November 30; Sir Osborne Holmden, November 30; Springbank, November 27; Tillie Lykes, November 28

San Francisco Exports

ACETONE—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ACID, ACETIC—1 pkg, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 1 bbl, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
MURIATIC—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PHOSPHORIC—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SALICYLIC—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHURIC—1 cs, Mala, Naalehu; (Manulani), 92 crbys, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Kahului
ALCOHOL, DENAT—11 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
MEDICINAL—2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ANTISEPTIC—1 pkg, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
APRICOT KERNELS—25 bgs, Samuel Bakke, Amsterdam
ASPHALT—88 bbls, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 5 dms, Carriso, Rabaul; 112 bgs, Pacific Shipper, London
BAKING POWDER—(Mala), 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Naalehu; 6 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 8 cs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; 2 cs, Carriso, Apia
BENZENE—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
BIOLOGICALS—2 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
BLUE, WASHING—50 cs, Manulani, Honolulu
BORAX, POWD—50 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
BRUSHES—1 cs, Mala, Naalehu; (Manulani), 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Carriso, Noumea
CALCIMINE—(Manulani), 4 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Honolulu; 20 kgs, Wilizipo, San Juan
CALCIUM CARBIDE—340 dms, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
CANARY SEED—7 cs, President Van Buren, Honolulu
CANDLES, PARAFFIN—25 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
CARBON DIOXIDE—53 cyls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
TETRACHLORIDE—1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
CEMENT, ASBESTOS—296 sks, Mala, Naalehu
ROOFING—8 cs, 1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 1 pl, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 2 pls, 1 cs, West Cactus, Hato Rey
CHEMICAL GLASSWARE—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 17 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICALS—(Mala), 1 dm, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Naalehu; (Manulani), 1 bbl, 14 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 10 dms, Honolulu
CHINA CLAY—120 sks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
CHLORINE, LIQ—20 cyls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
BLEACH, LIQ—12 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANER—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANING FLUID—40 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANSER, HOUSEHOLD—3 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 12 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
COATING, ROOF—20 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
COCONUT, DESIC—(Manulani), 49 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Honolulu; 2 cs, Kahului
COLORS, DRY—1 cs, 2 kegs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DRY EARTH—7 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Isands
IN OIL—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DENTIFRICE—(Manulani), 8 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 90 cs, Hilo; 61 cs, Honolulu; 6 cs Kahului
DRESSING, SHOE—6 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DRIER, JAPAN—4 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DRUG EXTRACTS—20 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES (Manulani), 75 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 191 cs, Honolulu; 8 cs, Hilo; 23 cs, Kahului; 34 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
DYES, COALTAR—3 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ENAMEL—(Manulani), 20 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 18 cs, Hilo; 1 cs, Carriso, Noumea
ETHER—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ETHYLENE—1 cyl, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
FILTER CLOTH—5 bls, Mala, Honuapo
PAPER—7 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES—(Manulani), 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Kahului
FIRECLAY—21 bgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
FLAVOR, BUTTER—1 cs, Manulani, Honolulu
FLAVORING EXTRACT—(Mala), 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Naalehu; (Manulani), 7 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Hilo; 4 cs, Port Allen; 2 cs, Kahului; 20 cs, Honolulu
FORMALDEHYDE—2 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GASOLINE—50 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 500 cs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; (Carriso), 4 dms, 20 cs, Pago Pago; 4,964 cs, Noumea; 1,000 cs, 100 dms, Vila; 2,050 cs, Rabaul; 1,350 cs, Tulagi; 2,000 cs, 2,250 dms, Lae; 400 cs, Thursday Island; 1,500 cs, 80 dms, Port Moresby; 900 cs, Samarai; 850 cs, Apia; 37,361 bbls, Pegasus, Sydney/Hobart/Melbourne
GELATIN—1 bbl, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
GLANDULAR PRODUCTS—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GLASS, PLATE—(Manulani), 1 cs, Kahului; 2 cs, Hilo
GLUE—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GLYCERIN—2 tins, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GREASE, LUBRICATING—20 dms, 4 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Isalnds; 22 cs, 5 pls, 21 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; (Argyll) 4 dms, Santa Rosalia; 10 bbls, Lae
HAIR PREPS—1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
HOPS—5 cs, Manulani, Hilo
INK—2 pkgs, Manulani, Paia
DRAWING—4 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
PRINTING—1 cs, 5 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
REMOVER—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
WRITING—101 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
INSECTICIDE—33 cs, 12 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—5 cs, Manuawili, Hawaiian Islands
KEROSENE—50 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 148 dms, Carriso, Rabaul; 20,637 bbls, Pegasus, Sydney/Hobart/Melbourne
LABORATORY APPARATUS—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 7 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LACQUER—23 cs, 2 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LARD—6 cs, Maunawili, Mahukona; (Manulani) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Port Allen; 6 tins, Kahului; 35 cs, Honolulu
COMPOUND—11 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani) 54 cs, 1 trc, 1 tub, 6 crts, Hawaiian Islands; 10 cs, Kahului; 30 tubs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
SUBSTITUTE—(Manuawili) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Mahukona; (Manulani) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 38 cs, Kahului; 40 cs, Hilo
LEAD ACETATE—1 bbl, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, 3 bbls, 1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ARSENATE—10 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
COMPOUND—10 kgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
RED—(Manulani), 1 kg, Hawaiian Islands; 10 pls, Port Allen
WHITE IN OIL—12 kgs, 1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LINSEED MEAL—(Mala), 150 sks, Hawaiian Islands; 45 sks, Naalehu
LITHARGE—1 pl, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—2 pkgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Manulani), 47 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 14 cs, Hilo; 7 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia

METHANOL—1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
MILK POWDER—1 bbl, Manulani, Kahului; 5 bbls, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
MINERAL SPIRIT—1,350 lbs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
MOTOR SPIRIT—43,905 bbls, Pegasus, Sydney/Hobart/Melbourne
NAPHTHA, CLEANER'S—40 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
NITROUS OXIDE—14 cyls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
OIL, CODLIVER—6 cs, Manulani, Honolulu
COTTONSEED—2 dms, 1 bbl, 33 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 2 trcs, 50 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
CYLINDER—1 bbl, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
DIESEL—5 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ENGINE—6 bbls, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
FLOOR—15 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
FUEL—2,437 bbls, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 8,112 bbls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 9,096 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; (Carriso), 162 dms, Tulagi; 75 dms, Suva
FURNACE—10 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
INSULATING—1 dm, Carriso, Lae
LEMON—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LARD—1 cs, Manulani, Honolulu
LINSEED—1 cs, Mala, Naalehu; (Manulani), 15 cs, 2 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 7 cs, 10 pls, Port Allen
LINSEED, BOILED—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LUBRICATING—18 dms, 1 cs, 10 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 815 dms, 42 cs, 10 pls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 2 dms, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; (Carriso), 8 dms, Rabaul; 50 pkgs, Soloman Island; 99 cs, 30 pkgs, Port Moresby; 1,781 cs, 295 dms, Noumea; 6 dms, 6 cs, Salamoa; 8,842 bbls, Pegasus, Sydney/Hobart/Melbourne
MACHINE—4 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLEUM—1 dm, Manulani, Kahului
SAW—20 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SALAD—2 cs, Carriso, Apia; 2 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 15 cs, Manulani, Port Allen; (Lurline) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 60 cs, Honolulu
SHINGLE—5 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
TRANSFORMER—3 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
OLEOMARGARIN—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
OXYGEN—40 cyls, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
PAINT—(Manulani) 90 cs, 10 kegs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Port Allen
ALUMINUM—9 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
ASPHALT—10 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DRY—1 cs, President Van Buren, Honolulu
GOLD—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—76 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, President Van Buren, Honolulu
MIXED—12 cs, 14 kegs, Mala, Naalehu; (Manulani) 14 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 241 cs, Honolulu; 49 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 6 cs, Carriso, Apia
PAINT IN OIL—(Manulani) 20 pls, 10 kegs, 185 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 13 cs, Port Allen; 3 cs, Kahului; 50 kegs, 16 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—1 cs, 28 pls, 24 kegs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, 1 cs, President Van Buren, Honolulu
REDUCER—3 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
REMOVER—7 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
THINNER—40 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
PARAFFIN—15 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE, ADHESIVE—28 cs, 160 pls, 5 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
STATIONERS'—(Manulani) 20 pkgs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 pkg, Fala
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQ.—10 cyls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PRODUCTS—20 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
REFINED—(Carriso), 6,425 cs, Noumea; 1,400 cs, Vila; 3,080 cs, Ragaul; 1,670 cs, Tulagi; 680 cs, Lae; 1,800 cs, Thursday Island; 1,170 cs, Port Moresly; 1,480 cs, Samorai; 2,000 cs, Apia
THINNER—174,888 gals Pegasus Sydney/Hobart/Melbourne
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
POLISH, AUTO—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
FURNITURE—1 cs, Carriso, Apia; 16 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
METAL—2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
SHOE—20 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SILVER—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
POLISHING MATERIAL—9 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
POTASH CYANIDE—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands
PROCAINE—1 cs, President Van Buren, Honolulu
PUTTY—(Manulani), 7 kegs, Hawaiian Islands, 1 bbl, Port Allen
SALT—55 sks, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani), 400 sks, Hawaiian Islands; 33 sks, Kahului; 100 sks, Honolulu
SCOURING COMPOUND—11 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SEALING COMPOUND—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SESAME MEAL—20 sks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SHELLAC—(Manulani), 13 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Hilo; 1 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
SOAP—4 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; (Manulani) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 208 cs, Port Allen; 27 cs, Kahului; 3 bbls, 20 cs, Hilo; 25 bbls, 14 cs, Honolulu
SOAP, FLAKES—34 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GRANULATED—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LAUNDRY—25 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 32 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; (West Cactus), 35 cs, Ponce; 45 cs, San Juan
LIQUID—2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—2 cs, Mala, Naalehu; (Manulani), 45 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Port Allen
SCOURING—(Mala), 3 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Naalehu; 8 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
TOILET—3 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 44 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SODA—3 cs, Manulani, Hilo
ASH—5 bbls, Lurline, Honolulu; 4 bbls, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
BICARBONATE—(Manulani), 1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands; 11 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 bls, Kahului
CAUSTIC—40 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 3 dms, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
HYPOSULPHATE—25 kgs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SAL—2 bbls, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SOLVENT—35 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
DRAIN PIPE—10 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
STODDARD—45 dms, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SPRAY, CHEMICAL—15 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
STOCK—1 dm, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN, WOOD—25 pls, 6 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
STARCH, CORN — 2 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands
LAUNDRY—5 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands
SUNFLOWER SEED—5 sks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
SURGICAL DRESSINGS — (Manulani), 6 cs, Hilo; 9 cs, Honolulu; 200 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
TANBARK, GROUND—30 sks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
TANKAGE—10 sks, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET PREPS—(Manulani) 19 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Manulani, Honolulu; 1 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, President Van Buren, Honolulu
TURPENTINE—1 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
GUM—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
VANILLA EXTRACT—(Manulani) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 60 cs, Honolulu
VARNISH—(Manulani) 18 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Hilo; 2 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN—2 cs, Carriso, Apia
WASHING POWDER—3 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 25 cs, Manulani, Port Allen
WATER, MINERAL—1 cs, Mala, Hawaiian Islands
WATERPROOFING COMP—2 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
WAX—6 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
AUTO—4 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
FLOOR—7 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—5 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands
YEAST—23 cs, Manulani, Hawaiian Islands; 137 cs, Lurline, Hawaiian Islands; 119 cs, Mariposa, Hawaiian Islands

Clearance Dates

Argyll, November 1; Carriso, November 4; Lurline, November 10; Mala, November 2; Manulani, November 8; Mariposa, November 13; Maunawili, November 6; Pacific Shipper, November 2; Pegasus, November 4; President Van Buren, November 10; Samuel Bakke, November 1; West Cactus, November 15; Willzipo, November 9

Savannah Exports

BRISTLES—25,466 lbs, Magmeric, London
CLAY—27 tons, Magmeric, Hamburg; 25 tons, Topeka, Gothenburg
COTTON LINTERS — (Magmeric) 634 bls, Hamburg; 50 bls, Antwerp; 73 bls, Topeka, Gdynia
ROSIN, GUM—(Magmeric) 425 bbls, Hamburg; 200 bbls, Antwerp; 610 bbls, London; (City of Manila) 800 bbls, Shanghai; 100 bbls, Tientsin; 100 bbls, Hankow; 100 bbls, Tsingtao; 500 bbls, Maria, Venice; (Topeka) 456 bbls, Oslo; 80 bbls, Frederickstad; 1,665 bbls, Gothenburg; 29 bbls, Copenhagen
WOOD—73 bbls, City of Manila, Hamburg; (Topeka) 97 bbls, Drammer; 157 bbls, Copenhagen
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Magmeric) 37,500 gls, London; 5,000 gls, Antwerp; (Topeka) 3,000 gls, Oslo; 1,375 gls, Gothenburg; 2,059 gls, Copenhagen
WOOD—1,000 gls, City of Manila, Manila

Clearance Dates

City of Manila, November 29; Magmeric, December 5; Maria, December 4; Topeka, December 4

Tampa Exports

PHOSPHATE ROCK — 2,199 tons, Maria, Venice; 4,206 tons, Waban, Landskrona; 3,310 tons, Jomar, Pasages; 4,504 tons, Korsholm, Limbamm; (Duquesne) 2,250 tons, Genoa; 1,650 tons, Susak
SOAP, LAUNDRY—(Fairisle) 65 cs, Mayaguez; 120 cs, San Juan; 75 cs, Aguadilla

Clearance Dates

Duquesne, November 25; Fairisle, November 23; Jomar, December 1; Korsholm, December 1; Maria, November 29; Waban, December 1

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—78,245 bbls, Imlay, Baytown; 110,766 bbls, A C Bedford, Baytown; 78,694 bbls, W W Bruce, Baytown; 75,162 bbls, Dungannon, Port Neches; 87,799 bbls, Livingston Roe, Baytown; 33,804 bbls, Federal, Baytown

Galveston Coast Trade

SULPHUR—(Herman Frasch) 600 tons, Longview; 200 tons, Oakland; 1,200 tons, Portland; 750 tons, Hoquiam; 1,200 tons, Port Angeles; 200 tons, Anacortes; 500 tons, Bellingham; 850 tons, Everett; 750 tons, Tacoma

Houston Coast Trade

ETHYL FLUID—13 cs, City of Fort Worth, Philadelphia

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—79,000 bbls, S C T Dodd, Tiverton; 97,099 bbls, Levant Arrow, New York; 3,786 bbls, S & C No 41 San Diego; 7,267 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 75,000 bbls, Lubrico, Richmond; 54,500 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco; 4,752 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 26,249 bbls, Brandywine, Portland; 82,327 bbls, Lio, Seattle; 5,000 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, San Diego; 4,441 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 52,120 bbls Kekoskee, San Diego; 67,587 bbls, Utacarbon, Oleum
KEROSENE—1,887 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco; 2,080 bbls, Utacarbon, Oleum
OIL, DIESEL—8,759 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 14,533 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle; 8,154 bbls, Lio, Seattle; 19,991 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 27 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 5,657 bbls, Utacarbon, Oleum; 4,616 bbls, Kekoskee, San Diego
FUEL—141,342 bbls, John D Archbold, New York; 49,379 bbls, Manatawny, New York; 3,758 bbls, Levant Arrow, New York; 52,818 bbls, Torres, San Francisco; 59,011 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 27,469 bbls, Brandywine, Portland; 57,837 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle; 2,300 bbls, Hawaiian Standard, San Diego; 52,848 bbls, Tejon, Portland
FURNACE—5,853 bbls, Utacarbon, Oleum; 70,000 bbls, Trimountain, New York
GAS—2,185 bbls, Brandywine, Portland

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—16 dms, El Dorado, Portland
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1,000 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland; 667 sks, El Dorado, Portland; 250 sks, Peter Helms, Portland
APRICOT KERNELS—10 tons, Mexican, New York
ASPHALT—87 bbls, Peter Helms, Portland
BARIUM PEROXIDE—19 tons, Horace Luckenbach, New York
BONE MEAL—500 sks, Barbara Cates, Portland; 440 sks, El Dorado, Portland
BRISTLES—28 pkgs, Horace Luckenbach, New York; 94 cs, San Vincente, New York
CHEMICALS—2 tons, Vermar, Baltimore; 15 tons, Cascade, Seattle
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ.—14 tons, Horace Luckenbach, Boston; 220 tons, San Vincente, Albany; 9,000 cs Willkeno Baltimore; 400 cs, Brookings, Wilmington; (Mexican), 500 cs., Charleston; 2,000 cs, New York; 4,000 cs, Philadelphia; 400 cs, Peter Helms, Seattle; 4,000 cs, Point Brava New Orleans
COCONUT, DESIC.—201 cs, Horace Luckenbach, New York; 1,055 cs, Admiral Laws, Portland
COTTONSEED MEAL — 1,000 sks, Peter Helms, Portland
CYANAMIDE—400 bgs, Oregonian, Portland
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES—18 cs, Oregonian, Portland; 3 cs, Kansan, Seattle; 28 cs, Point Brava, New Orleans
EPSOM SALT—720 bags, Wapama, Los Angeles
GINGER ROOT—12 cs, Ahsaroka, Baltimore
GLUE DRY—51 tons, Horace ,Luckenbach, Boston; 23 tons, Mexican, New York
GUM, DAMMAR—66 bgs, Caddapeak, Tacoma
ELEMI—135 cs, San Vincente, New York
INK—22 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 1,000 pkgs, Peter Helms, Seattle
LARD SUBSTITUTE—8 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 270 tubs and bbls, Admiral Laws, Portland
LIGHTER FLUID—11 cs, Oregonian, Portland
MAGNESIA SILICOFLUORIDE—1 bbl, Kansan, Seattle
MAGNESITE—20 tons, Mexican, New York
MEDICINAL PREPS.—2 pls, 16 cs, Oregonian, Portland; 3 cs, Kansan, Seattle
MENTHOL—20 cs, Horace Luckenbach, New York
MILK POWDER—19 tons, Horace Luckenbach, New York; 28 tons, Absaroka, Baltimore; 20 tons, San Vincente, Albany; (Mexicani, 200 bbls, Charleston; 63 tons, New York; 18 tons, Philadelphia; 20 tons, Boston; 206 bbls, Point Brava, Tampa
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, West Ira, Seattle
NUX VOMICA—332 bgs, Mexican, New York
OIL—915 pkgs, Absaroka, Los Angeles; 35 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
COTTONSEAD—5 cs, Kansan, Seattle
LUBRICATING—170 bbls, Admiral Senn, Seattle; 122 tons, Vermar, Philadelphia
OLIVE—100 cs, Harpoon, New York
SALAD—68 dms, Munami, Portland
OLEOMARGARIN—1,600 cs, Munami, Portland
PAINT—275 cs, Admiral Senn, Seattle; 2 pls, Willkeno, Los Angeles
IN OIL—2 bbls, Willkeno, Los Angeles
POLISHING MATERIAL—3 cs, Kansan, Seattle
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—110 bgs, West Ira, Portland
SALT—200 pkgs, Munami, Portland; 500 sks, Admiral Senn, Seattle; 480 pkgs, 77 bbls, Barbara Cates, Portland; 250 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland; 20 tons, Cascade, Tacoma; 2,100 pkgs, El Dorado, Portland; 34 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 232,168 lbs, Kansan, Seattle; (Peter Helms), 800 pkgs, Seattle; 200 pkgs, Portland
SOAP—13 tons, Caddopeak, Bellingham; 30 cs, Point Brava, New Orleans
SODA—41 tons, Caddopeak, Tacoma; 590 bbls, Peter Helms, Portland
ASH—1 cs, Kansan, Seattle
SILICATE—22 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
SULPHUR—20 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
SUNFLOWER SEED—20 tons, Absaroka, Philadelphia
TURPENTINE, WOOD—2 cs, Kansan, Seattle
VARNISH—1 cs, Kansan, Seattle
WATER, MINERAL—12 tons, San Vincente, Philadelphia
WAX, FLOOR—2 cs, Kansan Seattle
ZINC SULPHATE—5 bbls, Kansan, Seattle

Cargo Ship Arrivals

December 9 to December 22

New York

Alaunia	Southampton*	Dec 18
American Farmer	London	Dec 18
American Importer	London	Dec 11
American Legion	Buenos Aires*	Dec 21
Ancon	Cristobal*	Dec 11
Argosy	Sikeh*	Dec 13
Belfast	Yokohama*	Dec 18
Benedict	Para	Dec 16
Bergensfjord	Oslo*	Dec 21
Birkenfels	Danzig*	Dec 18
Black Hawk	Rotterdam*	Dec 17
Borinquen	Santo Dom City*	Dec 11
Breedijk	Rotterdam	Dec 14
Bremen	Bremen*	Dec 22
Canadian Conqueror	Brisbane*	Dec 16
Cape Town	Hamburg	Dec 16
Carabobo	Maracaibo*	Dec 12
Carplaka	Copenhagen*	Dec 20
Cedarbank	Calcutta*	Dec 14
City of Birmingham	Calcutta*	Dec 20
City of Derby	Calcutta*	Dec 15
City of New York	Beira*	Dec 18
Coamo	Santo Dom City*	Dec 18
Empress of Britain	Southampton*	Dec 21
Excalibur	Beirut*	Dec 18
Exiria	Tangiers*	Dec 20
Fernhill	Manila*	Dec 22
Flora	Maracaibo*	Dec 11
Franconia	Liverpool	Dec 22
Gatun	La Ceiba	Dec 11
Guayaquil	Port au Prince*	Dec 18
Habana	Santander	Dec 19
Haiti	Cristobal*	Dec 11
Haiti	Port Spain*	Dec 18
Hallaren	Gefle*	Dec 21
Ingria	Marseilles*	Dec 18
Jean	San Juan	Dec 11
Jean Jadot	Antwerp	Dec 11
Jeff Davis	Calcutta*	Dec 15
Kelso	Hull*	Dec 20
Kwanto	Hongkong*	Dec 17
Lafayette	Havre*	Dec 20
Laconia	Liverpool*	Dec 18
Luna	Maracaibo*	Dec 18
Maidan	Calcutta*	Dec 20
Metapan	Santa Marta*	Dec 13
Milos	Hernosand	Dec 14
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec 16
Motomar	Genoa*	Dec 22
Navemar	Genoa*	Dec 11
New York	Hamburg*	Dec 22
Niel Maersk	Manila*	Dec 12
Northern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Dec 13
Ocean Prince	Lourenco*	Dec 11
Olympic	Southampton*	Dec 19
Oriente	Vera Cruz*	Dec 19
Padnsay	Matadi*	Dec 21
Pastores	Cristobal*	Dec 18
Peten	Port Limon*	Dec 17
Pipestone County	Havre	Dec 16
Platano	Puerto Barrios*	Dec 14
Ponce	San Juan	Dec 12
President Harding	Hamburg*	Dec 22
President Hayes	Manila*	Dec 18
Rhexenor	Hongkong*	Dec 11
Rosario	San Juan	Dec 18
Roma	Genoa*	Dec 22
Rosalind	St Pierre*	Dec 14
San Jacinto	Puerto Plata*	Dec 18
Santa Barbara	Valparaiso*	Dec 12
Santa Marta	Santa Marta*	Dec 20
Santa Olivia	Valparaiso*	Dec 21
Savoia	Naples*	Dec 14
Scanstates	Copenhagen*	Dec 12
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	Dec 12
Silveryew	Batavia*	Dec 11
Silvia	Port Spain*	Dec 16
Simaloer	Sourabaya*	Dec 13
Statendam	Rotterdam*	Dec 18
Steel Worker	Kahului*	Dec 18
Tabinta	Batavia*	Dec 12
Tachira	Maracaibo*	Dec 20
Taybank	Shanghai*	Dec 20
Thurland Castle	Ilollo*	Dec 19
Toba	Yokohama*	Dec 21
Traunstein	Antwerp*	Dec 10
Vogesen	Rotterdam	Dec 20
Ward	Manila*	Dec 11
West Isleta	Capetown*	Dec 17
Western World	Havana*	Dec 21
Zephyros	Busreh*	Dec 11

* And other ports.

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—8,500 tons, Nor M S Kim, clean, Constanza-French Atlantic, 6s 9d; December
—— tons, S S ——, clean, Gulf-North of Hatteras, 21c; December
10,000 tons, Nor M S Atlantic, clean, U S Gulf, 8s N Spain, 8s 6d S Spain; December-January
9,500 to 10,000 tons, Nor M S Garonne, clean, Russian Black Sea-Vladivostock, 16s; December
9,000 tons, Nor M S Glittre, clean, U S Gulf, 8s N Spain, 8s 6d S Spain; January-February
8,500 tons, Nor M S Ranja, clean, U S Gulf, United Kingdom-Continent 8s 3d; January
4,000 tons, Nor M S Ruth, clean, Gulf-Amsterdam 9s and p c, 3,300 tons, Preston 11s 6d; January
10,470 tons, Br M S Luculus, T D W, clean, 12 months time charter, delivery January, 9s 11d
11,000 tons, Sw M S Sveaborg, dirty, Gulf-N Spain, 1-2 trips, 8s 3d; January
8,000 tons, Sw M S Hansa, lub-gas, B Black Sea-U K, Cont, 7s 3d; December
9,800 tons, Br S S Oleander, gas-fuel, Constanza-U K, Continent, 7s; December
9,000 tons, Nor M S Gylfe, 5% dirty, Aruba-Curacao or Trinidad, 6s 6d St Vincent or Dakar, 6s 9d Las Palmas, followed by Aruba or Curacao, 7s 6d U K-Cont
9,000 to 10,000 tons, S S ——, fuel, Constanza-Brest, 6s 6d; December

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

(Continued from page 47)

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Dec. 13, 1933.

Prices continue steady in a quiet market. The amount of meal, oil, hulls and linters available in the Southeast is relatively larger at this time than last year. Indications are, however, that larger local consumption may be expected than usual. Selling activity is not marked, the explanation being that the adoption of the code is awaited.

Meetings are now being held throughout the cotton belt under Federal direction to carry out the program of cotton acreage reduction.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 3⅜c. per pound.
MEAL.—Seven percent grade, $21 per ton interior mill points.
HULLS.—Loose, $10 per ton.
LINTERS.—First cut, 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound; clean mill run, 2½c. to 3c.; second cut, 2¼c. to 2½c.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1933.

Although general feeling appears somewhat friendly to a firmer and higher market, for the last few days cottonseed oil has been rather draggy and in some quarters prices have tended small fractions of a cent a pound lower. Some believe any noticeable improvement in the lard or cotton situation would be reflected by early improvement in this product. Prime crude oil in the Valley and Southeast is quoted at 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 3¼c. to 3¾c. Good, off-summer yellow fig oil is quoted at 4¾c. per pound, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5c. to 5½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6c. to 6¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	17	0	14	9
Monday	16	0	14	3
Tuesday	16	3	14	0
Wednesday	16	3	14	0
Thursday	16	3	14	0
Friday	16	3	14	0

Buyers Prefer

"O-P-D"

Market Information

because it is

Definite and

Accurate

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

LARGE COMPANY, established over 50 years and doing business with the rubber, printing ink, paint and allied industries and having branches and agents throughout the world, will be glad to act as distributors for companies who desire foreign representation. BOX 162, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SYNTHETIC RESINS—Sales representation required for British and European markets by well known London distributors in varnish, lacquer and allied industries. BOX 180, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

IF YOU can offer to advantage pigments, colors or other specialties used in the paint, varnish, ink and lacquer industries and would be interested in Southern Ohio representation address BOX 174, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel roller mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

FOR SALE: 8 x 30 x ¾ riveted steel tanks, 40-inch bottom discharge extractor, 36-inch washing filter press; surplus equipment taken in exchange. Edw. W. Lawler, Inc., Durham avenue, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Metuchen, N. J.

Materials Offered

CELLULOSE ACETATE solution, 9 oz. 5,000 gals. in steel drums; 3,000 lbs. bronze powder, in 300-lb. containers; 5,000 lbs. burnt sienna oil paste in 25-lb. cans; bargain prices. Henry K. Fort, 1641 Widener building, Philadelphia.

SAPONIN 95%, Chilean origin, $1.00 per kilo ex warehouse Valparaiso Samples on application. Schmidt & Happke, Vina del Mar, Chile, Casilla No. 440.

FOR SALE: About 100 tons powdered barytes, grayish white, testing about 75% barium sulphate, 23% silica, 1½% barium carbonate, .3% iron oxide in paper and burlap bags at $11.00 per ton. 336 lbs. terpin hydrate, crystal U.S.P. French in 28-lb. bundles at $.40 per lb. The Globe Chemical Company Cincinnati, Ohio.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN WANTED—With following, acquainted with industrial and specialty lacquer trade. Liberal commission. Drawing account if of proven ability. Excellent opportunity for right man. BOX 170, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, SALESMAN wanted; partner in about to be organized lacquer, paint plant able to invest and to be an active associate. I personally can raise $10,000. This is real opportunity. BOX 175, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERT LACQUER formulator wanted. Must be thoroughly conversant with furniture and automotive lacquers. Preference given man whose entire time has been devoted to lacquers and who has at least a university degree. BOX 176, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST: Young college graduate experienced in emulsions, waxes and abrasives. General knowledge of colloidal chemistry with practical experience of its industrial uses. In applying, give complete record of education including college attended and full details of actual experience. State age and references. BOX 181, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PRACTICAL PHARMACIST seeks position. 12 years' experience in manufacturing liquid pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and tablets. Destructive fire reason for being out of work; references given. Reply to P. O. BOX 444, Elmira, N. Y.

TABLET MAN, married, 29 years old, desires position with reliable drug firm. Eleven years' experience operating tablet machines, granulating and sugar coating, also some knowledge of liquids. BOX 172, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES MANAGER — Representative paints and varnishes, with extensive established trade in Greater New York and vicinity among jobbers, retail paint stores and industrial trade wishes to connect with first class manufacturing concern. BOX 173, Oil, Paint and Varnish Reporter.

YOUNG CHEMIST, married, 6 years' experience in plant and production work, also foods (chemist in charge) BOX 177, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RESEARCH and plant chemist, M.E. and Ch.E., 36 years of age, married. 8 years' plant and research work on electrical condensers, radio sets. BOX 178, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, 30, married. General analytical experience. Willing to accept laboratory or plant work. BOX 179 Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

COATING PROBLEMS—Lacquer specialist, experienced in adjustment of finishing problems, formulation of cellulose lacquers and commercial synthetic resin products, can give part-time services for consultation or development work. Address Joseph Lorenz, 57 Rowe street, Melrose, Mass.

Virginia Estates

SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE for sale. A Virginia manorial estate, approximately 500 acres. Colonial mansion in perfect repair, with matchless history. Accessible by good automobile roads, aeroplane, railway and water. Furnished or not furnished; running hot and cold water; sewerage; acetylene gas lighting system; artesian well. Numerous outbuildings for all purposes and tenants. Land in high estate of cultivation. Livestock and implements may or may not be included. Splendid timber and large amount of marsh. Admirably adapted for breeding or racing purposes. Traversed by the Southern Railroad. Station one mile. Diversified hunting—deer, fox, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals; turkey, ducks, geese, sora, and quail. Fishing in creek, river and pond. Approximately one mile frontage on tidal creek and like amount on tidal river navigable for nine-foot draught. Unique location. Equable climate without extremes. Free of mortgage. Price reasonable and terms exceedingly liberal. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. BOX 161, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Dividends Declared Since Last Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Air Reduction Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Bon Ami Company	A	Ext.	$1.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Bon Ami Company	B	Ext.	50c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Coca Cola Bottling Corp. (Del.)	Com. A	Q.	25c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Consol. Min. & Smelt. Co. of Can.	Com.	..	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Economical-Cunningham Drug St.	Pfd. A	S-A	$3.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Grand Rapids Varnish Company	Com.	Q.	10c.	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Honolulu Oil Corp.	Com.	..	25c.	Dec. 29	Dec. 14
Mascot Oil Company	Com.	Q.	01c.	Dec. 25	Dec. 15
Mead, Johnson & Co.	Com.	Q.	75c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mead, Johnson & Co.	Pfd.	S-A	35c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mountain Producers Company	Com.	Q.	15c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
National Gypsum Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
National Licorice Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Northwestern Yeast Company	Com.	Q.	$3.00	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Peoples Natural Gas Company	Pfd.	Q.	62½c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Procter & Gamble Company	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Jan. 15	Dec. 22
West Coast Oil Company	Pfd.	..	$1.00	Jan. 5	Dec. 26
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.	1st pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.	2d pfd.	Q.	$2.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 23

Dye Imports Turn Upward in November

(Continued from page 17)

Dye Imports by Ports

	November, 1933	
	Pounds.	Value.
New York	395,559	$506,075
Boston	3,668	3,367

Imports of Aromatic Chemicals

	1933		1932	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Jan.	2,744	$4,060	2,410	$2,851
Feb.	3,153	2,899	7,006	20,520
Mar.	6,346	11,288	8,632	17,849
April	2,622	3,803	7,385	13,245
May	3,299	5,962	5,454	14,437
June	5,786	9,874	8,778	22,843
July	1,906	3,384	3,449	5,393
Aug.	2,491	2,951	4,661	8,748
Sept.	2,876	5,746	2,400	2,115
Oct.	5,509	8,286	3,796	8,594
Nov.	5,454	11,079	5,279	7,745
Totals	42,273	$69,332	59,250	$124,140

Leading Aromatics in November Imports

(A total of 36 aromatics was specified in the list of imports.)

	Pounds.
Methyl anthranilate	1,385
Phenylethyl alcohol	1,104
Diphenyl oxide	600
Benzylacetate	450
Methylphenyl carbinolacetate	308

Imports of Medicinals, Photographic Developers, Intermediates, and Other Coaltar Products

	1933		1932	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Jan.	55,087	$40,480	38,622	$26,401
Feb.	137,144	97,944	108,219	80,715
Mar.	177,781	52,000	87,479	63,696
April	179,063	60,366	92,067	72,009
May	90,056	67,574	134,789	31,675
June	172,945	130,904	51,902	44,868
July	167,831	121,199	147,067	41,335
Aug.	255,379	162,354	162,500	52,994
Sept.	181,175	146,924	92,186	61,583
Oct.	136,134	114,390	187,948	67,513
Nov.	109,772	96,345	128,077	97,703
Totals	1,662,367	$1,090,570	1,230,656	$641,086

Leading Articles in November Imports

(A total of 101 individual items and one group—synthetic resins—were specified in the list of imports.)

	Pounds.
Diazo salt GS	16,619
Diazo salt ST	11,010
Aminobenzenesulphonyl compound of benzidin sulphonate	7,608
Methylcyclohexanone	6,654
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid	6,615
Variamine blue salt B	5,700
Orthosulphanilic acid	5,018

Coaltar Products in Bond

	Pounds	
	Dyes and colors.	Intermediates.
April 30, 1933	1,149,308	768,286
May 31, 1933	912,202	767,590
June 30, 1933	911,904	805,459
July 31, 1933	817,596	598,869
August 31, 1933	936,882	694,044
September 30, 1933	1,111,602	766,680
October 31, 1933	1,203,316	630,702

Imports of Color Lakes

(Six color lakes were imported in November.)

	Pounds	
	1933.	1932.
January	391	1,090
February	10	842
March	1,834	2,707
April	1,444	3,504
May	2,646	1,084
June	161	975
July	124	370
August	250	1,202
September	3,380	575
October	460	755
November	604	1,152
Totals	11,304	14,256

Fertilizer Materials

Chicago Fertilizer Market

(Continued from page 50)

cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $22 to $24; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $15 to $16 per ton; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $15 to $16; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $20; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $20; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 42½c. to 45c.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1933.

With the approach of the holidays the business in crude fertilizer materials is becoming increasingly quiet. This state of affairs is accentuated by cold weather. The prevailing quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP—Aside from occasional small transactions of unground at resale, no business is being done. The quotations are maintained at $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis Baltimore. Fish meal holds firm at $42 per ton.

TANKAGE—The range of this market seems to be narrowing, with $2.60 and 10c. to $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis Baltimore, named.

BLOOD—Sellers are asking $2.75 per unit-ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Nothing happened during the week to modify the market conditions as to price or distribution, with the quotations still $25 per ton, in bulk, f.o.b. cars at ports or at producing points.

The market holds well at $2.75 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton, basis Baltimore, which figures out $9.25 per ton.

POTASH—Importers are making provisions to take care of fairly large requirements of this material, if the arrivals here of supplies are any indication. At any rate the future is viewed with some confidence, with prices as they have ruled.

BONE—Prices stand at $25 to $26 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and at $26 to $27 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies, with some sellers even mentioning higher levels.

REBUILT MACHINERY

Send for latest Consolidated News, listing largest stock of Chemical, Drug, Paint Machinery; Dryers, all kinds; Mixers—Dough, Horizontal, Pony, Paste; Filter Presses; Kettles; Tanks; Boilers; Pumps.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
Phone: Barclay 7-0600

335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Cable Code: Equipment

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter presents every week a complete Washington News Service covering NRA activities and those of other branches of the government, giving prompt and accurate information in respect of legislation, administrative rulings, codes, and all the other many matters that are of interest to industry and commerce.

Alphabetical Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. —
Alexander, Jerome 53
American British Chemical Supplies, Inc. ..... —
American Can Co. ..... —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. ..... —
American Mineral Spirits Co. .... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 62
Anaconda Lead Products Co. 36
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp. ..... —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. 1
Arnstein, Dr. Henry 53
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. 51

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 34
Barber Asphalt Co. ..... —
Barium Reduction Corp. 21
Barrett Co. 3, 50
Becker-Moore Co., Inc. 30
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. ..... —
Benckiser, Joh. A..... —
Benzol Products Co. ..... —
Binney & Smith Co. ..... —
Bowker Chemical Co. ..... —
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co. 30
Brode, F. W., Corp. 47
Bureau of Chemistry, N. Y. Produce Exchange 53
Burkhardt, Buchan & Co., Ltd. 45
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. ..... —

Calco Chemical Co., Inc. 25
California Fruit Growers Exchange 42, 43
Campbell, C. W., Co., Inc. 24
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 14
Carol Chemical Corp. 43
Chemical Solvents, Inc. 62
Chipman Chemical Co., Inc. 24
Church & Dwight Co. 62
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. 1
Colton, Arthur, Co. 27
Commercial Solvents Corp. 4
Companie Nationale 33
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 60
Container Corp. of America ..... —
Continental Can Co. 27
Cooper, Chas., & Co. ..... —
Copeland Service, Inc. 53

Devineau, G., Etablts..... —
Diamond Alkali Co. 23
Dill, Marshall 24
Dodge & Olcott Co. ..... —
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. 30
Dow Chemical Co. ..... —
Drury, A. C., & Co. 30
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 33
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 22

Eagle Picher Lead Co. ..... —
Ekroth Laboratories, Inc. 53
Emery Industries, Inc. ..... —
Eureka Machine Co. ..... —

Fergusson Bros. 21
Fezandie & Sperrle 49
Franco-American Chemical Works. —
Franks Chemical Products Co. .... —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 51
Furness Bermuda Line 35

General Chemical Co. ..... —
General Dyestuff Corp. ..... —
General Plastics, Inc. ..... —
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 29
Grasselli Chemical Co. 20
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories 53
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 62
Gross, A., & Co. 45
Gruman, J. B., Co. 55

Hall, Lloyd A. 53
Hamilton, A. K. ..... —
Harrigan & McGee 53
Harshaw Chemical Co. 21
Heekin Can Co. ..... —
Henderson, R. R. 53
Heyden Chemical Corp. 35
Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc. 53
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 39
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co. 43

Imperial Color Works, Inc. 29
Industrial Filter & Pump Mfg. Co... —
International Pulp Co. ..... —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works 21

Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 28
Kittredge, R. J., & Co. ..... —
Knight & Clarke 53
Koppers Products Co. 26

Laning, E. M., & Co., Inc. 53
LaWall & Harrisson 53
Lee, Alan Porter 53
Lucidol Corp. 36

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. .. 43
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works ..... —
McCormick & Co., Inc. 39
McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co...40, 41
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co. 24
Merck & Co., Inc. ..... —
Metasap Chemical Co. ..... —
Monsanto Chemical Co. ..... —
Murray Oil Products Co., Inc. ..... —
Mutual Chemical Co. of America .. 48

National Lead Co. ..... —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc..... 36
National Pigments & Chemical Co.. —
National Rosin, Oil & Size Co..... 31
Neuberg, William ..... —
Neville Co. ..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co. ..... —
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. ..... —
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 49
Nichols Copper Co. 24
Northwestern Chemical Co. 44
N. V. Potash Export My 1

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 53
Osborn, C. J., Co. 27

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons, M. W. 36
Pease Laboratories, Inc. 53
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 39
Penick, S. B., & Co., Inc.....38, 39
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 22
Pennsylvania Sugar Co. ..... —
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. ..... —
Philadelphia Quartz Co. ..... —
Pittsburgh Can Co..... —
Pressed Steel Tank Co. ..... —
Procter & Gamble Co. 36, 45
Publicker, Inc. 1
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc. 53

Reilly Tar & Chemical Co., Inc. .... —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc. 1
Ross, Frank B., Co. 33
Rossville Commercial Alcohol Corp. —
Ryland H. C., Inc. 43

Sadtler, Samuel P., Sons Co. 53
Schliemann Companies, Inc. ..... —
Schroeder Bros., Inc. ..... —
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc. ..... —
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 53
Schwarz, M. W. 53
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 53
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc. 36
Simonin's Sons, C. F., Inc. ..... —
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories —
Snell, Foster D. 53
Solvay Sales Corp. ..... —
Sonneborn, L., Sons 62
Southwark Mfg. Co. 3
Standard Ultramarine Co. 30
Starkie, A. E., Co. 45
Stauffer Chemical Co. 22
Stillwell & Gladding 53
Swann Chemical Co. 36

Tamms Silica Co. 30
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. ..... —
Thurston & Braidich 27
Titanium Pigment Co., Inc. ..... —
Todd, A. M., Co. ..... —
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 24

Ultramarine Co. ..... —
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. 9, 10
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. 9, 10
United States Potash Co. 1

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc. ..... —
Victor Chemical Works 25
Virginia Tank Storage Co. 51
Vorce, L. D. 53

Werk, The M., Co. 45
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. ... —
Williams, C. K., & Co. 30
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co. ..... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. 28
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 49

BUTYL ALCOHOL BUTYL ACETATE

CHEMICAL SOLVENTS

Incorporated

11 Park Place BArclay 7-8615-6 New York

WHITE OILS and PETROLATUMS

For Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial Purposes

• WHITE MINERAL OILS

KAYDOL U S P HEAVY ORZOL U S P HEAVY PURITAN U S P HEAVY

ERVOL U S P LIGHT BLANDOL U S P LIGHT

CARNATION KLEAROL

• PETROLATUMS

"DAUGHERTY" BRAND ALL USP GRADES

AMBER LILY WHITE

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER SNOW WHITE

CREAM WHITE ALBA WHITE

ALSO CERTAIN SPECIAL GRADES

• SPECIALTIES

SONO-JELL—Base for liquefying cleansing creams, pomades, ointments, etc.

SULFONOL CONCENTRATE—Base for soapless oil shampoos.

DEO-BASE—Odorless base for insecticides.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

New York Office: 88 Lexington Avenue

Refineries: Petrolia, Pa. Franklin, Pa.

Chicago Office: 820 Tower Court

FINEST QUALITY

BICARBONATE OF SODA

SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)

MONOHYDRATE OF SODA

PIONEER WASHING SODA

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO.

70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

LACTIC ACID

50% - 80% - 85%

U. S. P.

Edible

Technical

CALCIUM LACTATE

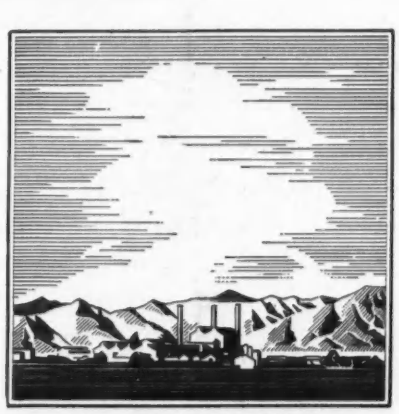
STRONTIUM LACTATE

For immediate delivery from New York stocks

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.

10 East 40th Street

New York



Trona on Searles Lake, California

THREE ELEPHANT

BORAX

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. PURITY GUARANTEED OVER 99.5% Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

AND BORIC ACID

Stocks carried in principal cities of the United States and Canada

TRONA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"TRONA" MURIATE OF POTASH

AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

70 Pine Street - - - NEW YORK